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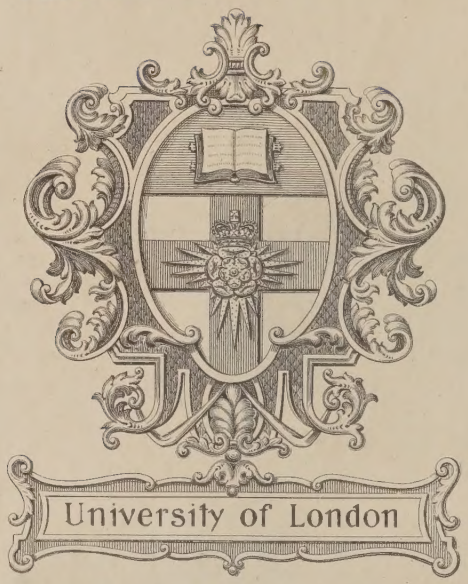

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FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

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BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

Session

31 *January*——29 *July* 1856.

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N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA:

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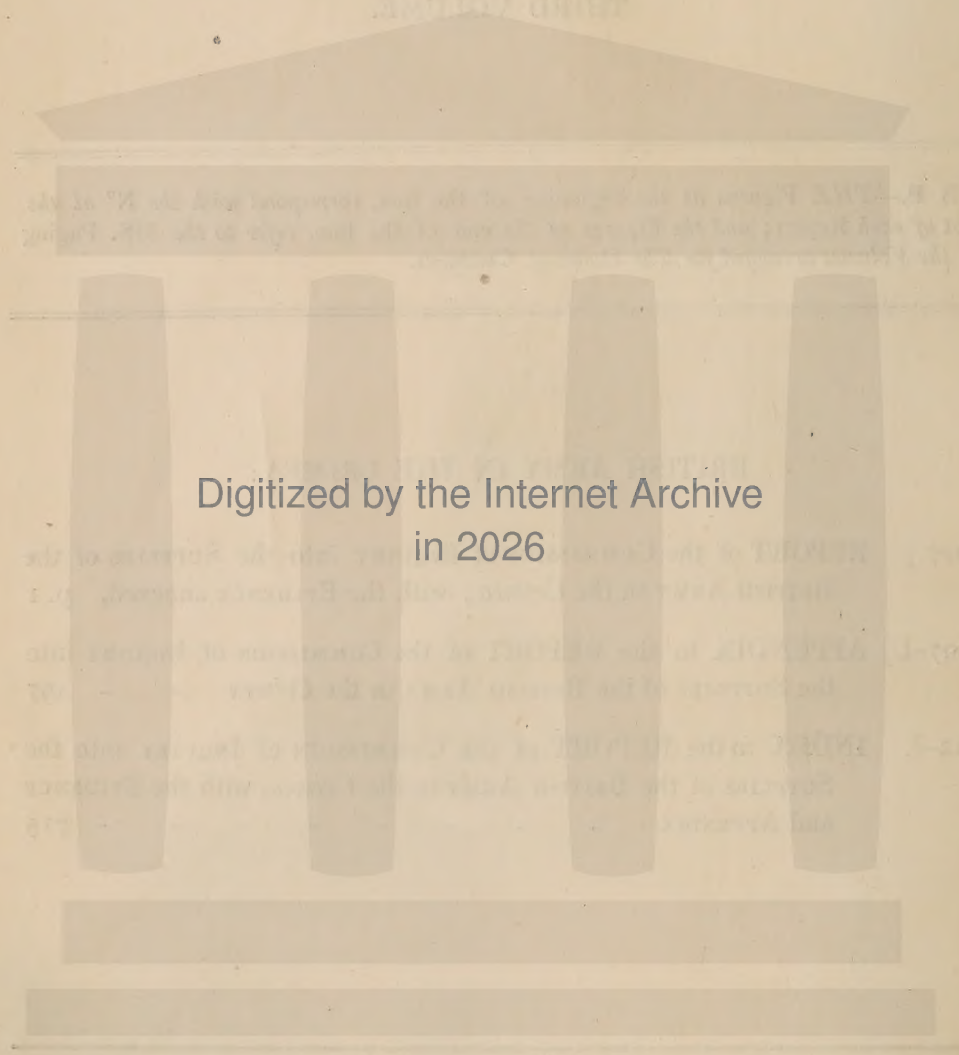

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

SUPPLIES

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA,

With the Evidence Annexed.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

Instructions to Commissioners, dated War Department, February 19, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have selected you to proceed to the Crimea on Thursday next, *viâ* Marseilles.

I have the honour to inform you that it will be your duty to inquire into the whole arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department.

You will acquaint yourselves with the mode by which supplies of food, forage, and any other articles are obtained; and should any better mode suggest itself to you for the execution of this duty, you will transmit to Lord Raglan such suggestion, and also furnish me with a copy.

You will satisfy yourselves whether there has been a regularity of supply furnished to the army, and a sufficiency to the Store Department at Balaklava: and if not, what has been the cause of the irregularity or insufficiency.

You will ascertain whether supplies offered for purchase have been accepted or rejected; and if rejected, the reasons for such rejection.

You will also examine carefully the mode of accounting, and if the system be in your opinion unnecessarily complicated for a period of actual warfare, you will suggest such means of simplication as may occur to you.

To enable you to conduct this inquiry satisfactorily, you will have authority from Lord Raglan to summon and examine witnesses, and to require the production of all books and papers that you may consider necessary for completing your investigation.

I have a full reliance upon your executing this duty satisfactorily, and request that copies of all reports and suggestions made to Lord Raglan may be transmitted to me.

You will be furnished with copies of the Rules and Regulations in force for the guidance of the Commissariat, and defining the duties of the Department with an army in the field,—also of any special instructions issued by the authorities at home to the Commissariat with the army,—and of such Reports relating to the supply of the army as may have been made by the Commissariat to the authorities at home.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PANMURE.

Sir John McNeill, G.C.B.,
and
Colonel Tulloch.

Additional Instructions addressed to the Commissioners.

Gentlemen, *War Department, February* 22, 1855.

REFERRING to my instructions of the 19th instant, I have further to desire that you will make it your business to ascertain what may have been the sources of supply of provisions, forage, and other articles supplied to the troops in the Crimea.

You will further make inquiry into the alleged delay in unshipping and distributing the clothing and other stores supplied for the use of the troops; and having obtained all the information in your power, you will transmit to me a full report on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PANMURE.

Sir John McNeill, G.C.B.,
and
Colonel Tulloch.

FIRST REPORT.

My Lord, *Constantinople, June* 10, 1855.

WE have the honour to report that, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, we set out from London on the 23rd February, and arrived at Constantinople on the 6th March. We proceeded at once to Scutari, and, having visited the Barrack and General Hospitals, examined the Purveyor and the Principal Medical Officer. As the condition and arrangements of those hospitals have been the subjects of a separate inquiry and report, we shall not trouble your Lordship with any details in regard to them.

The information which we obtained at Scutari and at Constantinople was of great importance to our future proceedings. We ascertained that the sick arriving from the Crimea were nearly all suffering from diseases chiefly attributable to diet, and that the food supplied to the army during the winter, consisting principally of salt meat and biscuit, with a very insufficient proportion of vegetables, was calculated, in the circumstances in which the troops were placed, to produce those diseases.

It was, therefore, evidently desirable to increase the supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, and to substitute fresh bread for biscuit. On this subject we had the advantage of a conversation with Dr. Sutherland, of the Sanitary Commission, who confirmed, from the results of his professional investigations, the information we had obtained as to the causes of the prevailing diseases, and entirely concurred in the necessity of substituting fresh meat for salt, and fresh bread for biscuit, as well as of increasing the supply of fresh or preserved vegetables. Colonel Tulloch had acquired experience in such matters from having been chiefly instrumental in providing a supply of fresh bread for his regiment when stationed in the ceded provinces after the first Burmese War, and, therefore, it was arranged that he should direct his especial attention to that subject from the moment of our arrival in the Crimea.

We entered the Harbour of Balaklava upon the 12th of March, and the following day proceeded to head-quarters to wait upon Lord Raglan, and to arrange our proceedings in conducting the inquiry intrusted to us. The course which we proposed to pursue was explained in the letter of the 13th March, of which a copy is annexed; his Lordship's entire concurrence in that course is conveyed to us in his letter of the 15th March, of which a copy is also annexed; and on the following day we commenced the examination of the regimental officers stationed in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Following out that course, we have seen and personally examined, either separately or collectively, the Commanding Officer, Surgeon, and Quartermaster of every corps in the Crimea, who was not prevented by illness from attending; and from them have obtained evidence of such deficiencies as have occurred in the supplies to each corps, and of the consequences of those deficiencies. We next

examined the Officers commanding Brigades and Divisions, with the exception of Sir George Brown, who was absent at Kertch; together with the Staff Officers, the Principal Medical Officers, and the Commissariat Officers attached to Brigades and Divisions; finally we examined the Quartermaster-General, and the Senior Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, and the two Deputy Commissaries-General who are present with the army. The personal examination of the Quartermaster-General, however, having repeatedly been interrupted or prevented by his being called upon to attend to more pressing duties, and finding ourselves unable from illness to postpone our departure till he should be sufficiently disengaged, a series of written questions was sent to him to be answered.

The notes of the examinations taken down in presence of the witnesses, without the assistance of a shorthand writer, were in all cases subsequently sent to them for correction and signature. Printed Queries were also addressed to the Commanding Officer and to the Surgeon of each corps, and the answers returned were signed by them. These documents have not been subjected by us to any correction beyond what was necessary to rectify mere verbal errors or omissions obviously arising from inadvertence. It would have been easy to relieve them of many repetitions, and otherwise to dress and polish them, without materially altering their import; but we have thought it better to submit them without erasing the rough original stamp of authenticity, than to change in any respect the form in which they were returned to us, corrected and signed by the witnesses.

It is a great satisfaction to us to find, on most of the important points, a remarkable concurrence in the testimony as to matters of fact.

The sufferings of the army in the course of the winter, and especially during the months of December and January, must have been intense. We have not noted all the particulars related to us, many of which were unconnected with our inquiry; but we may state, that it has been only by slow degrees, and after the frequent repetition of similar details, as one witness after another revealed the facts that had come under his own observation, that we have been able to form any adequate conception of the distress and misery undergone by the troops, or fully to appreciate the unparalelled courage and constancy with which they have endured their sufferings. Great Britain has often had reason to be proud of her army, but it is doubtful whether the whole range of military history furnishes an example of an army exhibiting, throughout a long campaign, qualities as high as have distinguished the forces under Lord Raglan's command. The strength of the men gave way under excessive labour, watching, exposure, and privation; but they never murmured, their spirit never failed, and the enemy, though far outnumbering them, never detected in those whom he encountered any signs of weakness. Their numbers were reduced by disease and by casualties to a handful of men, compared with the great extent of the lines which they constructed and defended, yet the army never abated its confidence in itself, and never descended from its acknowledged military pre-eminence.

Both men and officers, when so reduced that they were hardly fit for the lighter duties of the camp, scorned to be excused the severe and perilous work of the trenches, lest they should throw an undue amount of duty upon their comrades; yet they maintained every foot of ground against all the efforts of the enemy, and with numbers so small that, perhaps, no other troops would even have made the attempt.

Suffering and privation have frequently led to crime, in armies as in other communities, but offences of a serious character have been unknown in the British army in the Crimea. Not one capital offence has been committed, or even alleged to have been committed, by a soldier, and intemperance has been rare.

Everyone who knows anything of the constitution of the army must feel that, when troops so conduct themselves throughout a long campaign, the officers must have done their duty, and set the example. The conduct of the men, therefore, implies the highest encomium that can be passed upon their officers. They have not only shared all the danger and exposure, and most the privations which the men had to undergo, but we everywhere found indications of their solicitude for the welfare of those who were under their command, and of their constant readiness to employ their private means in promoting the comfort of their men. Doubtless there has been, as there always must be, better management in some regiments than in others, but amongst much that was painful in the evidence that we have heard, it was always gratifying to observe the community of feelings and of interests that appeared everywhere to subsist between the men and their officers, and which the regimental system of the British army seems almost always to produce.

We hope to be excused for venturing to offer these general observations upon the conduct of the army. It was impossible to refrain from expressing, however inadequately, the admiration which a careful investigation of the circumstances cannot fail to produce.

It was inevitable that the operations of a siege, carried on throughout the winter in the Crimea, should involve a very considerable amount of hardship and sickness. These are consequences of such operations, as certain as losses in action when a battle is fought. The sickness and consequent mortality in the British army in the Crimea have, however, been very great. The deaths, including those at Scutari and elsewhere, appear to amount to about 35 per cent. of the average strength of the army present in the Crimea from the 1st of October, 1854, to the 30th of April, 1855, and it seems to be clearly established that this excessive mortality is not to be attributed to anything peculiarly unfavourable in the climate, but to overwork, exposure to wet and cold, improper food, insufficient clothing during part of the winter, and insufficient shelter from inclement weather.

To determine the limits beyond which we should decline to pursue our investigations, demanded careful deliberation. The influence of overwork and exposure on the health of the troops might appear to be foreign to the objects of an inquiry which had reference exclusively to the supply of the army and the arrangements of the Commissariat; but much of the labour and exposure which the troops had to undergo was a consequence of the want of sufficient land transport, which it was the duty of the Commissariat to provide. The effects of overwork and exposure could not, therefore, be excluded from our consideration. In like manner, the injurious consequences of defective cooking, which are not obviously connected with the subjects of our inquiry, were in a great measure attributable to a deficiency of fuel, or of transport to convey it from Balaklava to the camp, both of which are matters affecting the Commissariat. It may be right here to state that, in doubtful cases, we have preferred running the risk of pushing our inquiries beyond what might have been contemplated, to incurring the hazard of falling short of what was intended. At the same time, we have

not pursued our investigations into matters unconnected with the supply of the army.

Appendix, p. 13. The Commissariat have furnished returns of the quantities in store, at various dates, of a great number of articles, as they appear upon the books, but as no cargo is credited in those books till the whole has been discharged, these returns do not show the quantity afloat. On the other hand, as issues were necessarily made, occasionally, from cargoes still afloat, and which, therefore, had not yet been credited, the cargo, when credited, might, in fact, have already been issued, wholly or in part. The Commissary-General has, therefore, been

Quantities in Store. unable to furnish a return of the smallest quantity at any time in store of any of the articles constituting the rations of the troops, as regulated by general orders. In regard to all of those articles, we must rely upon the general statements of the officers of that Department as to the sufficiency at all times of the supplies in store. From those statements, however, the accuracy of which we do not question, it appears that, including what was afloat in the harbour, the Commissariat has never been without a supply, at Balaklava, of the articles issued as rations to the men. But the ration of biscuit having, on the 15th October, been increased by General Order to 1⅓lb., in consideration of the severe labour to which the troops were subjected, it was reduced, on the

Appendix, p. 10. 7th November, to 1lb., on the express ground of "the supply of biscuit being insufficient to furnish the increased ration lately authorized."

Having heard that there had been such a deficiency, or apprehended

Appendix, p. 11. deficiency, of salt meat, as to make it necessary to apply, on the 21st of January, to the navy for assistance, we inquired into the circumstances. From

Evidence, p. 158. the returns handed to us by the Commissary-General, and from his statements, it appears that, although the Commissariat had, at that time, in store sufficient for several days' consumption, there was still, in consequence of some mistake, it is stated, on the part of the Commissariat officers at Constantinople, cause for considerable anxiety lest the whole army should be left without salt meat, at a time when no other articles of food were available, except biscuit, rum, and the ordinary groceries. The arrival of a vessel, with a supply of salt meat, before that which had been obtained from the navy was issued, relieved the Commissary-General from the anxiety which he had previously felt upon that subject.

Short Rations. The evidence of the Commanding Officers and Quartermasters showed, what, indeed, was admitted by the Commissariat, that on several occasions, especially in the month of December, some of the Divisions did not receive full rations. For the purpose of ascertaining the precise amount of these deficiencies, returns were called for from each corps, but in many cases, owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping or preserving records of any kind, the regimental officers were unable to vouch for the accuracy of the details. An abstract of these returns has, however, been printed in the Appendix.*

Appendix, p. 45. It appears that, in the Cavalry and 1st Divisions, and in the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, the deficiencies were merely fractional; and that even in the 3rd Division and the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, where they were somewhat

* Finding that similar returns from each Division, to the end of January, had been submitted to the Committee on the Army before Sebastopol, we have compiled Tables of the Deficiencies according

Appendix, p. 46. to each of these sources of information, which are also given in the Appendix; and as the statement in the Report of that Committee shows a greater defalcation than the returns handed in to us, it may be assumed to exhibit the maximum amount.

greater, they were not such as could, in ordinary circumstances, materially affect the health of the troops.

In the 4th and Light Divisions, the deficiencies in the rations were not only greater in amount, but also much more continuous. In those Divisions the men were frequently on three quarters, two-thirds, and sometimes on half rations of meat and of rum; on two occasions they had only quarter rations, and on one day they had none at all. In the other items the defalcations were not very important, except in rice, of which the 4th Division did not get any for the first ten days in January, nor for three other days, in that month, while a Brigade of the Light Division received for six days in that month only half the usual quantity. Appendix, p. 4

With reference to the probable effects of such deficiencies, it may be proper to state that, prior to December 1850, the ration of salt pork, then issued twice a-week to the British troops on several foreign stations, was only 12 oz., with 1 lb. of beef, fresh or salt, on the other five days, and that prior to 1837, the ration of pork was only 9 oz. on three days in the week, with 1 lb. of beef, fresh or salt, on the other four days, which is less than the average quantity actually issued, even in those Divisions in which the deficiencies were greatest. On those stations, however, in addition to 1 lb. of soft bread, the troops had at all times either 4 oz. of rice or half-a-pint of pease daily, besides which a portion of their pay was expended in purchasing vegetables in the market, whereas, in the Crimea, during the greater part of November and December, and also in a great measure during January and part of February, the soldier was confined exclusively to biscuit, in addition to his salt meat.

The French troops, it is understood, had only 12 oz. of beef, or 10 oz. of pork daily, when salt meat was issued; but besides being always able to use their coffee and sugar with advantage, they had $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of rice, or dried vegetables, and 27 oz. of soft bread, or 20 oz. of biscuit daily.

In considering the probable effects of the deficiencies referred to, it may be presumed, from the facts above stated, that it was not so much from default in the rations of salt meat and biscuit that the diet of the troops affected their health, as from the insufficiency of other descriptions of food. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the short rations were considered an additional hardship and privation by those who could use them, and that any diminution in the nutritive value of the diet, which, even when issued in full was insufficient to maintain the strength of men undergoing hard labour and much exposure, must have been injurious to all who could have consumed it. Many of the men, however, did not eat the salt meat, especially the salt beef, when full rations were issued. The prevailing diseases were, at that time, affections of the bowels, in most cases connected with scorbutic tendency in the system; and not only the men, but the medical officers also, believed that those diseases were aggravated, and that tendency increased, by the continued use of salt meat. In many cases, the aversion to that description, of food seems to have amounted to absolute loathing. Several of the officers who had lived for a considerable time upon their rations, experienced similar sensations, and ultimately found it impossible to eat the salt meat, especially the salt beef, although it is admitted that both beef and pork were quite sound, and of good quality. It was remarked that, while whole pieces of salt beef were frequently left unconsumed, sometimes to the extent of hundreds of pounds weight in a day by a single regiment, nearly all the pork was eaten, except by some of the Scotch regiments.

Deficiencies.

The deficiencies in the supplies provided by the Commissariat, from which the army, and especially that part of it which was encamped upon the heights before Sebastopol suffered most, were, a deficiency of fresh meat, a deficiency of vegetables, a deficiency of fresh bread, particularly for the sick, and more especially for those whose gums were affected with scurvy, a deficiency of fuel, a deficiency of hay and straw, to such an extent that enough could not be procured to fill the paillasses of the sick, and, above all, a deficiency of land transport, to which many of the other deficiencies are mainly to be attributed.

Fresh Meat.

The army appears to have been supplied with a sufficient proportion of fresh meat whilst in Bulgaria; and, during the latter days of September, and nearly the whole of October, the cattle obtained in the Crimea, either by capture or purchase, furnished the troops with a considerable proportion, but after the beginning of November, they were dependent upon the cattle imported. From that time till the month of March the supply of fresh meat was not sufficient to maintain the health of the troops. During the interval they suffered to an alarming extent from diseases of the bowels, to which there was a general predisposition; and the medical officers, of all ranks, are of opinion, with hardly one exception, that the continued use of salt meat aggravated those diseases and increased that predisposition.

With reference to this subject, we have obtained returns from all the regiments employed in the Crimea, showing the quantity of salt and fresh meat issued to each of them respectively during the winter, an abstract of which has been submitted in the Appendix. A return was also furnished, at our request, by the Commissary-General, from which it appears that the average quantity of fresh meat issued to each man of the five divisions composing the army, including the sick in camp, was in December 6 lbs. 4 oz., in January about 9 lbs., in February 8 lbs. 2 oz.; but several of the issues which go to make up this amount were in small quantities, for the use of the sick only, to whom a preference was given in almost all instances; and it is probable that the men for duty did not actually receive more than 3 lbs. in December, 5 lbs. in January, and 4 lbs. in February. Some of the corps received even less than that quantity, and there is hardly any difference of opinion as to the evil consequences.

Appendix, p. 56.

Appendix, p. 55.

Vegetable Food

That evil was aggravated by a deficiency of vegetable food. The issue of two ounces of rice daily to each man, which had been ordered by Lord Raglan, in Bulgaria, to be continued till the 30th of September, in consequence of the prevalence of bowel complaints, was extended at the suggestion, it appears, of the Commissary-General, till the 15th November, when it unfortunately ceased, the order not having been renewed. The Commissary-General states, and the returns show, that the supply of rice in store was such as would have enabled him to continue the issue; but he also states that, from the deficiency of land transport, it was impossible to carry that additional weight to the front. The troops were then as completely dependent upon the Commissariat as if they had been on board of ship, and were subsisting almost exclusively upon salt meat and biscuit. It was therefore most unfortunate that the issue of an article of diet, so valuable, in those circumstances, as rice, should have been suspended in consequence of the want of transport, just at the time when it was most needed.

Appendix, p. 13.

When the original order for the issue of 2 ounces of rice per man expired, on the 30th September, the Commissary-General states, that finding there was a sufficient quantity in store, and that bowel complaints still continued to

prevail, he suggested, as a measure beneficial to the health of the army, the extension of the order to the 15th November. It is much to be regretted that, when he subsequently found himself unable, from want of transport, to carry the 2 ounces of rice, in addition to the salt meat, he was not induced by the same motives to inform the General Commanding that he had still enough of rice in store to continue the issue, which had become even more necessary than on the 30th September, and that he did not call for a decision as to whether the army then suffering, not only from bowel complaints, but also from scurvy, should be deprived of the only vegetable food, besides biscuit, which was immediately available, or should submit to a reduction of 2 ounces in the daily supply of salt meat, which a large proportion of the men did not consume. The troops felt the loss of the rice severely, many of them declaring that they would rather have lost their rum; but they submitted without remonstrance, because the belief appears to have been general, that the issue of rice had ceased in consequence of the supply being exhausted.

It appears from the the evidence of the Commissary-General, that it has not been the practice in the British army to keep the General Commanding informed of the amount of provisions in depôt, or available for the use of the troops, but only of such as may be in the possession of the troops, and in the charge of the Commissariat officers of Divisions. It was not until the latter end of January, when circumstances forced upon Lord Raglan's attention the necessity for his being kept personally informed of the actual amount of the supplies on which he could rely for the maintenance of the troops, that periodical returns of the quantities in store at Balaklava were ordered to be submitted to him. Evidence, p. 15

It appears to us, not only that periodical returns of the supplies in store, and available, ought regularly to be submitted, but that it ought to be the duty of some officer to call the attention of the General Commanding to such as are likely, in special circumstances, to prove beneficial. Had Lord Raglan's attention been called to the stores of rice, and other farinaceous and vegetable food at his command,* or had there been any officer on his Staff who could be held responsible for the proper application of the available supplies, there can be no reasonable doubt that the men would have received in lieu of 2 ounces of the salt meat, which many of them could not eat, an equal weight of food that would have been both more acceptable, and infinitely more beneficial.

* The following table, abstracted from the store accounts, will show the quantities of farinaceous and preserved vegetable food lying in the stores at Balaklava and Scutari, while the troops were suffering in health for want of them:— App. pp. 13 & 4

	Rice. lbs.	Period available. From	Preserved and dried potatoes. lbs.	Period available. From	Peas. lbs.	Period available. From	Scotch barley. lbs.	Period available. From
At Balaklava ..	74,574	15 Nov.	32,468	1 Nov.	51,200	16 Dec.	23,120	1 Jan.
And there were lying in store at Scutari, ready to be brought over as the above supplies became reduced	296,001	Nov.	6,010	1 Oct.	Nil.	..	42,726 And about half that quantity from 1st October.	1 Dec.

The deficiency of transport, which is assigned as the reason why these supplies were not conveyed to the front, need not have affected the corps in and around Balaklava, which were suffering from the same diseases, though not to the same extent.

A more unaccountable, and still more unfortunate, failure to apply to the use of the army stores of which it stood in the most urgent need, occurred in regard to lime-juice. On the 10th December, 278 cases, containing nearly 20,000 lbs, arrived by the "Esk," for the purpose of being issued generally to the troops. Small quantities obtained from the Purveyor, and also, it is understood, from the navy, had been issued to the hospitals for the cure of scurvy, during the previous month, but no measures had been taken to counteract the tendency to that disease which was rapidly spreading. The necessity for issuing lime-juice as a prophylactic had been stated in many of the medical reports to the Inspector-General, and had been especially pointed out in those which he transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the months of November and December. In these he anticipates the speedy arrival of a supply that would admit of the issue generally to the troops of what they so much needed. Yet, from the 10th of December, the lime-juice brought by the "Esk" was lying in the Commissariat stores at Balaklava, and none of it was issued till the first week in February, an interval during which the sufferings of the army from scurvy were, probably, at their height. Had the General Commanding been informed of the arrival of that supply, it cannot be doubted that it would have been issued to that part of the army which most required it nearly two months earlier.

Lime-juice.

Appendix, p. 159.

It is somewhat remarkable that the regulations require the issue of lime-juice to troops on board of ship, when salt meat is issued for a certain number of days, but that there is not any similar provision for the protection of troops on shore, though the necessity may be equally urgent, as it has been in the Crimea, and would be in a fortress that was invested or blockaded. It appears to us, after careful consideration of the facts that have come to our knowledge, that it would be expedient, whenever salt meat is issued to troops, to assimilate their diet to that which is used so successfully in the navy. This has been strongly recommended by several officers, and especially by Dr. Walsh, the naval surgeon in charge of the Marines on shore, who states, in his evidence, that during a service of seventeen years he has never seen scurvy in the navy.

Evidence, p. 41.

The health of the army also suffered from a deficiency of fresh or preserved vegetables. Lord Raglan seems to have been urgent to supply this deficiency; but it appears that, according to the regulations, vegetables do not constitute a part of the soldiers' rations, and it is, therefore, no part of the ordinary duty of the Commissariat to issue or even to provide them. This arrangement, which leaves the soldier to purchase vegetables in the market, may be an advantage to him where such a market exists, but it is obviously inapplicable where, as in the Crimea, there was none. The first attempts to import green vegetables were not successful, and some time elapsed before the defects in the arrangements could be so far remedied as to secure a regular supply. In the meantime scurvy in its ordinary form, and scorbutic diseases in various forms, extended rapidly, till, in several regiments, hardly a man was free from the taint.

Fresh and Preserved Vegetables.

The advantages attending the use of preserved and compressed vegetables, more especially when the army is in motion, are so great and obvious, and the men have now become so well acquainted with the manner of using them, and relish them so fully, that we venture strongly to recommend that they should

be regularly issued to the troops, when fresh vegetables, in sufficient quantity and in good condition cannot be provided, and that a specified quantity of the one or of the other should constitute a part of the regulated rations of troops in the field.

Fresh Bread.

The only bread issued to the troops, till the month of April, was biscuit, which appears, however, to have been of excellent quality. The sick complained much of the want of soft bread, and the men who were affected with scurvy, many of whom continued to perform their duties, were often unable, from the state of their gums, to eat the hard biscuit, or could eat it only with much pain. At length some private establishments for baking bread, in Russian ovens which had been found there, were set on foot by private enterprise at Balaklava; and the men, especially the sick, eagerly purchased the loaf of the nominal weight of two pounds, at two shillings, and even at two shillings and sixpence or three shillings. The most urgent craving of the sick was for a morsel of soft bread. Shortly after our arrival an arrangement was made with those establishments, by Lord Raglan's directions, by which they engaged to supply the Purveyor with a certain quantity daily for the use of the hospitals, to be issued, on requisition, as a medical comfort.

We are not aware of any sufficient reason why soft bread might not have been baked at any time for the use of the sick, and also for the whole army. The French army has been regularly supplied with fresh bread; and the erection of a sufficient number of ovens was not an operation involving any great expense, or requiring much skill or much time, if it had been undertaken by the proper public departments. There were bakers enough in the regiments to have worked many more ovens than were required to supply the whole army; and if these could not be spared from their military duties, there was no difficulty in procuring bakers from Constantinople. But there appears to have been an indisposition to make the attempt (see Colonel Tulloch's Memorandum, Appendix, page 20). The Commissary-General understood that a floating bakery had, for several months, been in preparation in England, and it was considered unnecessary, or impossible, to do anything till it arrived.

From the information we have obtained, we are satisfied that it is of great importance to the health of the troops, that they should be regularly supplied with a proportion of soft bread, and in standing camp, where flour can be obtained, there is rarely any real difficulty in providing it.

Green Coffee.

We need not revert to the issue of green coffee, which has been alluded to by nearly all the witnesses whom we examined. That subject had already been so fully discussed that we did not consider it necessary to investigate it. But there is reason to believe that being imperfectly roasted and pounded by the men, it became injurious to their health. This is not only their own opinion, but is also that of those medical officers upon whose judgment we should be most disposed to rely, and it is much to be regretted that the simple expedient of assembling a board of officers, as had been done at Varna, was not resorted to, as they could have recommended tea to be substituted for coffee.

When the difficulty about fuel to roast the coffee began to be seriously felt in December, there were 2,705 lbs. of tea (equal to 173,000 rations) lying in the Commissariat store at Balaklava. This would have afforded the usual quantity of a quarter of an ounce per man daily to the corps in front, where the greatest difficulty was experienced in making use of the coffee, till a supply could be obtained from Constantinople, or other quarters, sufficient to make the issue a general one. A temporary supply, too, might probably have been

obtained from the navy, as there are generally large stores of tea on board. Nothing of this kind, however, appears to have been attempted, and the coffee continued to be issued in a green state to the men in front till the month of February, though much of it was not used in consequence of the difficulty of preparing it.

It appears to us, from the statements of a great majority of the medical and other officers examined, that tea would, on the whole, be preferable to coffee, especially on a march, provided the ration of sugar were increased by one quarter of an ounce, that is from $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces to 2 ounces. That change would somewhat diminish the weight to be carried, always an important consideration, and would materially diminish the cost of the ration. It was objected by the Commissary-General, that tea is more likely to be damaged than coffee, especially on a march; but as the whole of the tea used in Russia, and in some countries of Asia, where it is largely consumed, is carried overland from China, there can hardly be any serious difficulty in carrying a supply with an army.

Defective Cooking.

One of the causes of sickness in the army, to which all the witnesses refer, is defective cooking. On the march from Old Fort to the Alma, and during the battle, most of the men threw away or lost their camp kettles. Some Divisions did not preserve even one in ten of the regulated number, viz., one to every five men. When the army arrived before Sebastopol it was, therefore, impossible to organize the established regimental system of cooking, which is by companies, telling off a certain number of men per company as cooks. Each man had to cook for himself in his small mess-tin or canteen, to procure his own fuel, and to light his own fire. For a time there was little difficulty in procuring firewood; but after the brushwood in the vicinity of the camp was consumed, fuel could not be obtained except by digging up roots, an operation which, to unskilful hands, involved great labour, and, in bad weather, much exposure. When there was snow upon the ground, and during frost, the men, who were inadequately supplied with tools, and who, from want of skill in using them, soon spoiled or broke such as they had, often found it impossible to procure enough of fuel. In wet weather the inexperienced, who composed the great majority, had much difficulty in getting the green or wet wood to burn. Men who had been all night in the trenches, up to their ankles in mud, and who returned to the camp exhausted and benumbed, could not cook food for themselves without first grubbing up roots for fuel, which, in many cases, were to be found only at a considerable distance. Many of them wanted either energy or strength enough to undergo that labour, and contented themselves with their biscuit and rum, adding, in some cases, a bit of raw pork. Many more made the attempt to cook their meat; but in consequence of the difficulties just referred to, the process was often very imperfectly performed, and the meat was eaten half-raw. Even after kettles had been procured, which in most regiments was not until some time in January, and after men had been told off to cook for companies, the labour and exposure undergone by the fatigue parties sent out to obtain fuel was a serious addition to the other severe and harassing duties which they had to perform.

Fuel.

The Commissariat maintained that it was not the practice of the service to issue fuel to troops in the field; that a soldier was not entitled to a ration of fuel unless in barracks. Lord Raglan, however, on the 11th of November, instructed the Commissary-General to provide a sufficient supply of fuel for the ensuing winter; and by a general order, dated the 4th December, directed the issue of rations of fuel to the troops. But although it appeared that, even long

before the 11th of November, the Commissary-General had provided a depôt of fuel at Scutari for the use of the army when in barracks, he was not prepared to issue fuel in the field when it was ordered on the 4th December. Appendix, p. 77.

To provide and issue fuel was no doubt a considerable addition to the duties of the Commissariat, and the difficulties arising from the deficient state of the land transport, the narrow space for landing stores at Balaklava, and the great amount of labour which the other duties of that department involved, in the peculiar circumstances of the army, may have led the Commissary-General to insist upon the alleged previous practice in the Peninsula and elsewhere, of leaving troops in the field to find their own fuel. But the circumstances of the army before Sebastopol were obviously exceptional, and an appeal to precedent was out of place. In consequence of the representations of the Commissary-General, however, the order of the 4th December appears to have been modified, and it was not until the 29th December that the troops in and near Balaklava received rations of fuel.

This apparent want of alacrity on the part of the Commissariat to provide fuel for the army in the field, could not have arisen from any difficulty in procuring firewood. The southern coast of the Black Sea is wooded down to the shore for hundreds of miles; firewood could have been procured there in unlimited quantity; but the resources of that coast had not then been explored. Wood has more recently been obtained from thence at little more than one-fourth of the price paid for it during the winter at Scutari and Constantinople. Unfortunately, after fuel had been provided at Balaklava, the want of land transport made it impossible to carry it to the front, except in small quantities for the use of the hospitals; and, being issued only in the vicinity of Balaklava, it was of no use to the soldier on the heights, unless he could find the means of carrying it to the regimental camp.

Improper Diet.

From what has been stated, it appears that the diet provided for the troops was not well calculated to preserve their health in any circumstances, and that, instead of tending to counteract the other causes of disease to which they were exposed, it tended rather to aggravate those evils. And the same unvarying diet of salt meat and biscuit, without a sufficient supply of vegetables, acting upon constitutions debilitated by the other causes previously referred to, produced scurvy, which, there is reason to believe, complicated and rendered more fatal almost every other disease by which the troops were attacked in December and January.

The Commissary-General states, that he considers the issue of fresh meat the rule, and of salt meat the exception; but he has not explained, in a manner that we can consider satisfactory, the reason why this order was reversed. In the countries subject to Turkey, which were easily accessible, there is not, and there never has been, any difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of cattle to supply the army with fresh meat. In December, when scarcely any but salt meat was issued, the Commissary-General says that he had eight thousand head of cattle secured. He attributes the deficiency in the camp to the want of sea transport, the difficulties of the winter navigation, and the delays caused by the use of Balaklava as the port of the army.

Abundance of Cattle.

All of these circumstances, doubtless, increased the difficulty of bringing forward a sufficient number of cattle; but, looking to the amount of sea transport at his command after the 11th of December, when the sailing horse-transports were placed at his disposal, for another purpose to which they were not applied, and could have been made available for the conveyance of cattle, in addition to

the steam-vessels already at his disposal, and considering the vicinity of Samsoon and other ports on the southern shore of the Black Sea, where cattle could not only have been procured, but were actually tendered to him in December and rejected, we are forced to the conclusion that the Commissary-General was not then sufficiently alive to the importance of that article of food; and that the quantity might have been considerably increased during the months of December, January, and February, if proper measures had been taken for that purpose. The time is not very remote when armies depended upon sailing vessels for all the supplies transported by sea, but the Commissary-General was deterred from using such vessels for the conveyance of cattle, by what he describes as the "frightful" proportion of casualties. This does not appear to us to be a sufficient reason. Three thousand additional bullocks, in the three months above mentioned, would, on the average, have given the whole army fresh meat every alternate day; and we cannot persuade ourselves that three or four of the sailing horse-transports could not have landed that number in three months, in addition to all that were brought by steam-vessels, chiefly from the Bosphorus. If there was difficulty in bringing the additional cattle alive, they might have been slaughtered, and, at that season of the year the meat might have been carried without much loss. In short, it appears to us that fresh meat, in much larger quantities, might have been, and ought to have been, supplied to the army.

Appendix, p. 43.

The common belief that, in the navy, the seamen are fed upon salt meat and biscuit, may, perhaps, have misled persons who did not sufficiently attend to the precautions which it has been found necessary to adopt in that branch of the service, for the purpose of insuring variety of diet, and of counteracting the effects of a diet consisting of the two articles in question. It is also right to keep in view that we are judging after the event, when the importance of a sufficient supply of fresh meat has been proved, though not by any means for the first time, by the consequences resulting from the want of it.

Importance of Fresh Meat.

Wherever large armies have been collected, a tendency to diseases of the bowels has been manifested. These are emphatically the diseases of the camp, and it is of the utmost importance that every precaution should be taken to counteract that tendency. But experience has proved on many former, and some comparatively recent occasions, that the long use of salt meat increases both the number attacked and the proportion of fatal cases. The influence of improper diet is augmented in proportion to the constitutional depression and predisposition to disease produced by other causes, and in circumstances so unfavourable to health as those in which the army in the Crimea was placed, by the nature of the service, the season at which it was carried on, and the unusual disproportion of the numbers to the amount of work to be done, no practicable means ought to have been left untried to protect the troops from the injurious effects of diet—one of the few conditions of the soldiers' existence which were absolutely within control.

Regarded merely in a pecuniary point of view, irrespective of higher considerations, moral and political, the most wasteful of all expenditure is the expenditure of men. There is hardly any conceivable price that it may be necessary to pay for what is required to preserve the health and efficiency of the soldier, that is not advantageously laid out. Every soldier has cost a large sum before he is landed in the Crimea fit for duty, and it costs a like sum to replace him. The value of the other considerations cannot be estimated in money, for they are above all price. But the highest price that has been paid,

per pound, for fresh meat, including freight and casualties, was 5*d.* or 6*d.*, and therefore less than the lowest price at which salt meat has been put into store in the Crimea; and if the casualties which, in the winter voyage from the Bosphorus, in steam vessels, are variously stated at from fourteen to twenty per cent., had been double that amount, or even a larger proportion, that would not have been a sufficient reason for leaving the army without an adequate supply of what was necessary to preserve the health of the troops.

Considering the preference which has been shown, not only in the present but in other campaigns, particularly those in the Burmese and Chinese empires. for issuing to the troops salt meat and biscuit instead of fresh meat and bread, notwithstanding the alarming extension of diseases of the bowels which usually manifests itself in military operations, there seems reason to apprehend that the facility of obtaining and distributing the former description of supplies may, not unfrequently, have had an influence in causing too extensive a use of them.

The duties of the Commissariat are then in a great measure confined to maintaining an ample store of these in the general depôt by shipments from home, which involves little trouble; and the distribution of this supply according to the numbers in each division, merely involves the simplest operation of arithmetic; but when cattle have to be sought out and purchased, often in remote provinces—have to be fed and cared for, and kept in condition before shipment; when transport has to be provided, forage obtained for the voyage, and subsistence thereafter till they are given over to the troops—the measure, however useful, is one which must necessarily be attended with much extra trouble, great complication of accounts, and no small personal exertion. The preparation of soft bread, in like measure—involving, as it does, the purchase of wheat, its conversion into flour, the building of ovens, the hiring of bakers, and extensive superintendence—requires a very different amount of trouble and responsibility from what would be created by the receipt and issue of a certain number of bags of biscuit daily. It is, perhaps, but natural under such circumstances, that those who have the charge of supplying the troops should cling to a system which tends so materially to relieve their difficulties, during a protracted campaign; but as experience has shown that this saving of trouble in the first instance can only be effected at the risk of great suffering, vast expense, and ten-fold trouble in the end, the dependence on a diet of salt meat and biscuit only should, in future, be confined to cases in which the General Officer in command has satisfied himself as to the impossibility of procuring other supplies, and, therefore, directs, in general orders, the issue of that description of food. The restriction to this ration should then be communicated immediately to the Home Authorities, in order that they may send out supplies of preserved meats and vegetables, to counteract its sameness and innutritious quality.

The deficiency in the supply of vegetables is even more objectionable and more unaccountable than that of the fresh meat. If the army was to be fed on salt meat, a sufficient supply of vegetable food was known to be indispensable to the maintenance of health. The Turkish provinces could have furnished, and at a later and more unfavourable season did furnish, a considerable amount. There are several varieties which can safely be carried by sea, and which will keep several months, of which potatoes and onions are perhaps the best, and the different varieties of preserved vegetables are available at all seasons, and at a moderate cost.

Supplies of Vegetables could be obtained.

At the time when the army was suffering in consequence of the want of vegetables, there was in store, at Balaklava, a considerable supply of vegetable

Appendix, p. 13.

food, both peas and preserved potatoes, which were not issued. The greater part of the peas were not split, but whole, and the men, experiencing great difficulty in boiling them, became unwilling to take them. They did not know, and do not appear to have been informed, that the addition of a small quantity of soda would have made the process comparatively easy; but for this omission the Commissariat cannot be considered responsible. As a reason for not issuing the preserved potatoes during the winter, when they would have been so useful in preventing scurvy, the Commissary-General states that the men rejected them, and returned into store several cases that had been issued. On investigating the circumstances, however, it appeared that they had been returned into store at a time when the troops had a sufficient supply of fresh meat, and when they understood that they were to pay for one pound of the preserved the price of four or five pounds of the fresh potatoes. When they were afterwards issued gratis, and the men had learned how to cook them, they became exceedingly popular.*

No one specially responsible for Diet, or for the adaptation of the resources to the wants of the army.

It seems to be a defect in the system of the British army, that no one is specially responsible for the fitness of the diet supplied to the troops, or for the most advantageous adaptation of the resources of the countries in which military operations are carried on, to the requirements, in this respect, of the army. Supplies of the utmost value to health may thus be lying within reach, without being made available, because they are not specified in the scale of rations, and because there is no one whose especial duty it is to find them out and to suggest their employment. A Commander-in-chief may be a man of consummate genius, capable of attending to everything great or small, but a nation cannot safely ground its system upon the assumption that it can at all times command the services of such men; and it may be worthy of consideration whether there ought not to be upon the staff of an army in the field an officer, holding high military rank, whose duty it should be to devote his attention to the supply of the army, who should be responsible for everything connected with the receipt and issue of supplies and stores of every description, in the same manner as the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General are responsible for the manner in which their Departments are conducted, and who should be selected with reference to his special qualifications.

Substitution of Porter for Rum.

A very general opinion is expressed, both by Commanding Officers and Surgeons, that to continue the extra rations of rum which the troops have been receiving, would be injurious both to their health and their habits; and there is a remarkable concurrence of testimony in favour of substituting porter of good quality for a part of the rations of rum, or even for the whole, as well as in favour of enabling the men to buy good porter, by providing a sufficient quantity to be supplied at a fixed and moderate price, while the army is in standing camp, under such regulations as may be considered expedient.

* Among the reserve supplies at Scutari which were not brought over to the Crimea, at a time when they might have been of the utmost service to troops labouring under scurvy and insufficient nourishment, were 147,088 gallons of porter which remained in store there from the 1st December, 1854, till April or May last. It might have been impossible, considering the inadequate means of transport, to have carried any portion of this porter to the Head-Quarter Camp, but there appears no reason why it should not have been issued to the troops in the vicinity of Balaklava, as well as the numerous parties sent there from camp on fatigue duties, which would by degrees have extended the supply throughout the force in front, without the trouble of carriage. It was one of the hardest consequences of the fatigue duty to Balaklava, that the men had often to remain there for the greater part of the day without food; a pint of porter and a biscuit would have obviated this, and been of material benefit to their health; such a supply would also have been most valuable for the sick.

It cannot, we fear, be doubted that many, especially of the young soldiers, who had no disposition to indulge in ardent spirits, or to whom the rum was at first even distasteful, have acquired a habit of dram-drinking by the use of the rations issued to them; and it is believed that the substitution of good porter, which is nutritious, antiscorbutic, and, in moderate quantities, on the whole beneficial, would also tend to correct or to prevent the formation of habits which are injurious both to health and to discipline.

Supplies of Food now abundant.

At a future time we shall be prepared to submit some suggestions as to the rations of troops in the field,* meanwhile we have the honour and satisfaction to report that, before our departure, the supplies of food to the army in the Crimea were abundant, and the diet of the soldier, in the opinion of those who are best able to judge, better than any army in the field has, in any former campaign, been regularly supplied with. We are able to state that, in their entire satisfaction with the rations now issued, the men concur with their officers. The only objection, so far as we can ascertain, is to the inferior condition of the cattle; and the grounds of this objection are in course of being removed, as the animals are daily improving in condition upon the new grass, which is now abundant in the grazing countries. But as the natives of those countries are not in the habit of winter-feeding their cattle, they will begin to fall off after the month of October, unless arrangements are made by the Commissariat to have them properly fed and kept in condition. Such arrangements, instead of increasing the cost of the meat, would, probably, produce a considerable saving; for the oxen, if so attended to, would yield nearly double the quantity, and of better quality. We anticipate no difficulty in maintaining, or, if necessary, in largely increasing, the supplies of cattle, and also of vegetables, from the Turkish provinces.

Bat Horses and Mules.

The most disastrous of the deficiencies to which we have referred was the deficiency of land transport. This was not confined to the transport more properly belonging to the Commissariat, but extended also to the public and private bat animals, the former being such as, previous to the formation of the Land Transport Corps, were provided by the Commissariat, and handed over to each corps in regulated proportions for the carriage of the field equipment, the latter being the private property of the officers, who are, however, authorized to draw rations for them. Public bat animals appear to have been provided for such corps as were in Bulgaria, and most of the officers of those corps also provided themselves; but when the army embarked for the Crimea, nearly all of both descriptions were left behind, and it was not till the end of October that about half the regulated number was landed in the Crimea. A second and smaller detachment arrived in January, but by that time a great part of those received in October were dead, or no longer effective, and, in consequence of the continued deficiency of forage, and the exposure and fatigue, most of those received in January shared the same fate. When the Commissariat transport failed, this deficiency of regimental transport, which otherwise would have been of comparatively little moment in a standing camp, was severely felt.

Land Transport.

All the witnesses examined upon the subject are of opinion, that the duties which the men had to perform under arms, in the trenches, and on piquets and guards, involved an amount of labour and exposure as great or greater than they could bear, without injury to their health.

* See page 47.

It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that they should be saved all additional labour and exposure, but, owing to the deficiency of land transport, they had to perform a large amount of the work that ought to have been done by horses and mules. The roads, or tracks, were so deep in mud, that the journey which the men had to perform from the camp on the heights to Balaklava and back, carrying up rations, warm clothing, huts, or ammunition, frequently occupied twelve hours, during the whole of which time they were without food, shelter, or rest—unless standing in deep mud, drenched and cold, instead of struggling through it, can be called rest. It was in consequence of the want of transport that, even after firewood had been provided at Balaklava, the men had to undergo the labour and exposure of digging up roots to cook their food, without always being able to procure enough for that purpose. It was in consequence of the want of transport that the men were repeatedly on short rations, and that they were deprived, for about six or seven weeks, of their rations of rice, which would have been so beneficial at that precise time when hardly any vegetables were supplied to them, and hardly a man in the army escaped the prevailing diseases. The men were overworked in the trenches, and on picquets and guards; and they suffered in health from the excessive fatigue, watching, and exposure which those duties involved. To these, in consequence of the want of transport animals, were superadded other duties, involving an amount of fatigue and exposure which alone would have been trying to their constitutions. Several of the officers stated that the drafts for their corps, which were excused duty in the trenches for the first ten days after their arrival, were sent, during that interval, on fatigue to Balaklava, but that it became necessary to relinquish the practice, because a fatigue party to Balaklava sent so many of the young soldiers into hospital.

From the commencement of the campaign in the Crimea, the scale upon which the Commissary-General proposed to provide land transport for the army appears to us to have been dangerously small; yet the scale upon which it was actually provided fell far short of even what he had proposed. From a return prepared by the Commissariat, there appears the startling fact, that in January, 1855, the whole number of effective animals belonging to that Department was 333 pack-horses and mules, and 12 camels. The Commissary-General had considered it necessary, before the army should move from Varna, to have transport at his disposal equal to about 14,000 pack animals.

Appendix, p. 66.

In the month of October, however, assuming that the whole army was fixed immoveably in its position, the available transport may have been sufficient for purely Commissariat purposes, exclusive of the conveyance of fire-wood,—that is, for the carriage of the rations of food and forage from Balaklava to the camps of the different Divisions. But from the commencement of the operations, transport was required for siege purposes also. From the evidence of the Commissary-General, it appears that this diversion of a part of his transport from Commissariat to siege purposes, prevented him from completing the formation of a depôt near Head-quarters, which he had commenced, and which was a measure of great importance to the army, as subsequent events too clearly proved. He was, therefore, from the commencement of the operations against Sebastopol, aware that the transport he had collected was not all available for Commissariat purposes, and was not sufficient for all the purposes for which it was required. In answer to the question, why, in those circumstances, he did not increase the transport in the Crimea, he states that he had as many animals as he could feed. The measure

Evidence, p. 60.

Evidence, p. 157.

of the amount of transport to be provided for the army in the Crimea was not, therefore, what was required, but what the Commissariat could feed. The reason for not increasing the amount of transport, was not that a greater number of animals was unnecessary, but that a greater number could not be fed in the Crimea. But if proper arrangements had been made to provide the army with forage for the winter, wherever it might be at that season, the forage would have been available for use in the Crimea.

Supply of hay.

The Commissary-General had indeed concluded a contract for about 1,000,000 pounds, or about 800 tons of hay, to be made at Buyook Tchakmedge, on the Sea of Marmora; and hydraulic presses were sent out from England to compress it for shipment. The contractors failed, it is said, to complete their contract, and only about 600 or 700 tons of hay were made. They appear to have been men without capital, who borrowed money at a high rate of interest to carry out their various contracts with the Commissariat. Their credit was such that it was found necessary to make an arrangement by which the sums falling due to them by the Commissariat were to be paid into the hands of the banker who advanced the funds. The banker considered it hazardous to make large advances to enable them to carry out a contract for hay which was liable to be rejected on account of its quality, or because the whole quantity contracted for had not been prepared. Objections to receive delivery appear to have been raised on both of these grounds, and payment was in consequence withheld. The contractors having no means of discharging the debt they had incurred to the bankers until they received the price of the hay, and conceiving, as they assert, that it had been rejected by the Commissariat, entered into an arrangement to sell it to the French. The British Commissariat then claimed it as their property, and applications were made by both parties to the Porte, to compel delivery of the hay, which each asserted they had purchased. At length it was secured to the British Commissariat. But, in the meantime the hydraulic presses had been erected in the vicinity of Constantinople, more than fifteen miles from the place where it had been collected; and it became necessary to carry the loose hay that distance, either by land or water, before it could be pressed. This operation could not be carried on in bad weather, and thus, by defective arrangements throughout the whole transaction, the only provision for supplying the army with hay which had been made in Turkey was rendered nugatory, at a time when 600 or 700 tons in the Crimea would have been invaluable. The Commissary-General admits, that if the presses had been erected at the place where the hay was made, he could have fed more animals; and there can be little doubt that every addition to the transport in the Crimea saved the lives of men.

Evidence, p. 157.

Evidence, p. 157.

When the roads or tracks between Balaklava and the camp broke up about the 20th November, and became one great slough of deep and tenacious mud, impassable for Commissariat carts, the transport power of that Department was reduced to one-third of its former amount, for a horse or mule will draw in a cart three times the weight it can carry on a pack. Even so early as the 14th of November, the day of the hurricane, the roads had become difficult, and the transport animals began to suffer. The Commissary-General then resolved to bring up a part of the reserve transport which had been left at Varna, and had subsequently been ordered from thence to Constantinople. At this time, however, he only contemplated bringing up 250, and the "Jason" sailed for that purpose on the 26th of November, and returned to Balaklava on the 16th of December, having been absent twenty days. The average passage at that season, including coaling, watering, &c., appears to have been about fifteen days. The

"Jason" thus exceeded the average time by a few days, of which two may be accounted for by the time occupied in sending for and bringing in the mules from Tchakmedge, where they were recovering from the effects of the journey from Varna. They had been badly cared for, and many were utterly useless; a certain number, however, arrived at Constantinople, in very bad condition, about the end of November; 250 of the most serviceable were selected to be shipped in the "Jason," but even these appear to have hardly been considered effective by the Commissariat officers when they arrived at Balaklava.

Appendix, p. 8. On the 11th of December the sailing horse-transports of the army were placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General, to bring up transport animals, but were not employed for that purpose. On the 24th, he applied for a steam-vessel, which appears to have been immediately ordered. On the 28th he applied especially for the "Jason," which had then discharged her cargo of animals, &c., and, in pursuance of orders given on the 24th, she was immediately placed at his disposal, and sailed on the 29th for Constantinople. He makes it a ground of complaint, with reference to the reinforcement of the transport in the Crimea that, having sick on board for Scutari, she was detained till the 7th of January, landing them; but, having been questioned on the subject, he admitted that after landing the sick at Scutari, she was sent by the Commissariat, though not by his orders, to the Sea of Marmora, to take in a cargo of fuel, and, he could not say that she might not have been absent a week or ten days for that purpose. The deficiency in the land transport of the army cannot, therefore, be accounted for, on the ground that he could not obtain sufficient sea transport to convey the animals he was desirous of bringing to the camp.

The want of a road from Balaklava to the front, passable for Commissariat carts, greatly increased the difficulty of supplying the army after the middle of November; but the officers commanding Divisions, who were examined upon the subject, are unanimous in their opinion that it would have been impossible to employ a sufficient number of men to make the road, and at the same time to carry on the military operations in which the army was engaged. The only remedy, therefore, was to increase the number of transport animals; and Lord Raglan, it is stated by the Quartermaster-General, after "unceasingly and urgently" impressing upon the Commissary-General the necessity of preparing a sufficiency of transport, "finally sent officers of the army to purchase animals at Eupatoria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Sicily, &c.; this measure was, however, deprecated by the Commissary-General, who declared he had not the means of feeding them."

Evidence, p. 182.

In answer to the question, Was the Commissary-General at any time urged to increase the amount of transport? the Quartermaster-General says, "Unceasingly by the Commander of the forces, personally, and by myself."

Evidence, p. 183. The real cause of the deficiency of transport appears, therefore, to have been the want of forage, not the want of ships or of animals; and a similar failure to provide the requisite forage would again limit the number of animals available for the army in the Crimea, whatever might be the number in possession of the Land Transport Corps. It may be hoped that the formation of that corps will prevent the recurrence of any similar calamities from the same cause.

With respect to deficiencies of forage, which form the next branch of our report, there is very considerable difficulty in arriving at accurate conclusions, because, previous to the 1st of January, no account of such deficiencies was kept by the Quartermasters of Cavalry; but it is admitted, both by the Regimental

and Commissariat officers, that very large deficiencies did occur in the hay and chopped straw, prior to that date. There appears always to have been enough of barley in store or in the harbour, though there was occasionally much difficulty in getting at it owing to the crowded state of the shipping, and it was at all times difficult to find conveyance for it to any considerable distance. The hay and straw began to fail about the 14th of November, after the gale in which so many vessels were lost off the coast; prior to that date no serious deficiencies have been established.

During the great scarcity of hay and straw, between the 14th of November and 1st of January, the Commissariat seem to have been in nearly the same difficulty as the Quartermasters in regard to furnishing any accurate statements of their issues. The forage had to be sent up on the regimental bât animals, there being no other means of transport. It was often late before they reached Balaklava, and they were in so weak a state that the men sent with them could only venture to carry up a portion of the forage due; what was left behind would probably be considered by the Quartermaster a short issue, while the Commissariat officer would, perhaps, hold that he had made an issue in full. It is admitted on all hands that there was great irregularity in the arrangements at that time, which we hope will be considered a sufficient reason for our not attempting to enter into any details of the deficiencies at that period. It may suffice to state that they must have been very considerable indeed, and, coupled with exposure, were no doubt the cause of very heavy loss and inefficiency.* There is one case, however, from which such serious consequences have arisen that it requires some special notice.

Want of forage in Light Cavalry Brigade.

The Light Cavalry Brigade, which had for some time previously been stationed in the valley adjacent to Balaklava, was removed, first to the vicinity of head-quarters for two or three days, and thereafter, on the 1st or 2nd of November, to Inkermann, where it was stationed near the Windmill, a distance of at least seven or eight miles from Balaklava. This change, at a time when the roads were in an extremely bad state, and when there was great difficulty in obtaining the means of transport, created very serious obstacles to a proper supply of forage being obtained.

Evidence, p. 47.

It is alleged by Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Crookshanks, that there was a certain quantity of hay at Balaklava, but not the means of carrying it to the front; occasionally he managed to bring up a little, till the 14th November, when the supply failed entirely. After that date the want of transport affected the supply of barley also, which on several days did not exceed from 1½lbs. to 2lbs. daily per horse, being all that they had to keep them alive. The returns of one of the regiments show that, for the last four days they were on the ground, the average was only about 2½ lbs. for each horse, previously exhausted as they had been by the want of hay or straw during the early part of the month.

Appendix, p. 19.

When the supply began to fail, the Commissariat officer referred to, who appears to have done everything in his power to meet the difficulties of the case, proposed—as he knew there was plenty of barley at Balaklava—that if a

* At this time several hundred quarters of buck wheat and a species of millet seed which had been taken at the capture of the town, were lying in a large stone building close to the cattle wharf under the castle, and might, it is presumed, have been made available for some of the horses or baggage animals when there was a difficulty in landing corn from the ships, but it remained in this store during the whole winter, and was still there when we left Balaklava in June, thus unnecessarily occupying a building which might have been valuable as a store for other purposes besides allowing a mos useful supply for horses or cattle to go to waste.

Evidence, p. 47. detachment of the horses were allowed to go down daily, he would engage to bring up enough for the rest of the Brigade. This proposition appears to have been brought specially under the notice of Lord Cardigan by Lieutenant-Colonel Evidence, p. 79. Mayou, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Cavalry, who states that his Lordship declined to accede to it, as he had previously done when a similar proposition was made to him to send the horses down for hay before that supply failed.

The whole Brigade remained in this state till the 2nd of December, when it was directed to return to its previous position, but by that time the horses were reduced to such a state from starvation, that they could no longer bear the weight of their riders; they had to be led down; many were left on the ground Evidence, p. 47. in a dying state, and of the remainder seventeen died on the road before they could reach their former station, a distance of only about six miles.

It is no part of our duty to enter into the military reasons which may have led to the detention of this Brigade on a spot where the horses could not be foraged by the Commissariat, or which may have induced a refusal to adopt the only measure by which apparently they could be subsisted; we merely call attention to the fact, as one of the instances of a deficiency of supply which formed the special subject of our inquiry.

With regard to the period from the 1st of January to the 31st of March last, returns have been obtained from each Quartermaster, showing the quantities of forage required, and the quantities received and deficient, of which a Appendix, p. 58. summary is given in the Appendix. This does not establish any apparent deficiency of importance during that period, for it was the practice when hay was wanting, to make it up by double the weight of chopped straw, or sometimes by half the weight of barley; two pounds of bran were, in like manner, occasionally substituted for the usual issue of chopped straw, so that on the whole, the horses, during this period, seem not to have been badly rationed, though not with precisely the same description of forage as they had been accustomed to on home service.

In comparing the Regimental and Commissariat statements and returns on this head, it is necessary however to keep in view, that owing to the difficulty of carrying chopped straw, the men often objected to take it, and much was in consequence left behind, when it could not be exchanged for any other description of forage. This appears to have been in some cases assumed as a deficiency, though it could obviously not be considered by the Commissariat in that light, or borne on the returns as such.

With reference to the effect of the deficiency of forage and the other privations to which the horses of the army were exposed, we have ascertained Loss of horses during the winter. the loss among them from various causes in the Cavalry and Artillery. A summary of the returns obtained on that head will be found at page 193 of Appendix, which shows the loss attributable to sickness to be as follows, for the six months from October to March inclusive:—

	Strength	Died by Sickness.	Ratio per cent of Deaths.
Heavy Cavalry	1,055	493	47
Light Cavalry	1,161	439	38
Artillery	2,832	1,190	42
Total	5,048	2,122	42

On referring to the loss sustained by the Commissariat animals, during the same period, it will be found rather less than in the Cavalry or Artillery; the deaths among them having, according to a return furnished by Deputy Commissariat-General Adams, amounted to about 889 out of 2,329, originally imported into the Crimea, or in the proportion of 38 per cent., a result which could scarcely have been expected, considering the advantages which Cavalry horses might be supposed to have over hard-worked baggage animals, to whom little attention could be paid at such a period. Evidence, p. 69.

While we have considered it our duty to point out what appear to us to be serious defects in the arrangements of the Commissariat with the army in the Crimea, as well as the consequences that have resulted from these defects, we do not mean to infer that the Commissary-General, or the other officers of that Department, have failed to make any exertion of which they were capable to provide for the exigencies of the public service, according to the measure of their ability and foresight; and it is but just to direct attention to the unusual nature of the duties required of them, where a large army occupied, as it were, a barren island which furnishes nothing except water and a limited quantity of fire-wood. The Commissariat, which appears for some time to have been without a sufficient number of hands, had also serious difficulties to encounter which could not have been foreseen. The tempest of the 14th of November was a great disaster, and the peculiarities of the harbour of Balaklava, whatever may be its advantages, created constant difficulties, especially in landing the vast supplies required for the army. The breaking up of the road from Balaklava to the front, and the impossibility of sparing from their military duties a sufficient number of men to make it practicable for Commissariat carts, had not been anticipated or provided for, and the belief, apparently shared in by the Commissariat, that Sebastopol would speedily fall, and the campaign in the Crimea terminate, though not much insisted upon by the witnesses whom we examined, was unquestionably a most influential cause of many defects in the arrangements. It appears to have been assumed, till the beginning of November, that any present inconvenience could be but of short duration, and that any expedients by which the emergencies of the moment could be overcome, were sufficient for the occasion. A man of comprehensive views might probably have risen superior to these disadvantages, and created an organization suited to the circumstances. He would doubtless at once have perceived that the established practice of procuring all supplies by tenders and contracts is not calculated to draw forth the resources of Turkey, or to make them available when required. Finding that his supplies must be drawn from provinces of the resources of which he had little knowledge, and to the inhabitants of which he was unable even to communicate his wants in any language which they could understand, he would probably have turned to good account the knowledge of the country and its resources, possessed by a large and respectable body of public servants, Her Majesty's Consuls, and he would then have found those resources more ample and more easily made available than till lately they were believed to be. But it is unreasonable to expect that every man who may rise to the head of so limited a department, even after a long course of meritorious service, is to display, whenever the occasion may demand it, inventive resources and administrative capacity of a very high order.

The purely executive duties of the department appear to be well performed. The officers attached to divisions and brigades are generally intelligent and efficient; several of them are men of considerable capacity. The Generals commanding divisions and brigades, with few exceptions, expressed their satisfaction with the exertions and services of those officers, and used terms of high commendation in speaking of some of them, especially of Mr. Power, attached to the Second Division, who was absent on duty, and whom we therefore did not see.

The evidence in regard to some of the subjects of our inquiry has not yet been corrected by the officers last examined, to whom it was sent for that purpose only the day before our departure from Balaklava; and certain written queries were transmitted at the same time, the answers to which will be forwarded to us. When we have received those papers, and have had an opportunity of examining in a collected form the whole of the evidence, and other documents, we shall proceed to report upon the matters to which they relate, so far as they may fall within the limits assigned to our inquiry, by the instructions received from your Lordship.

We have the honour to be

Your Lordship's

most obedient Servants,

JOHN McNEILL.
ALEX. M. TULLOCH,
Colonel.

The Right Honourable
The Lord Panmure, G.C.B.

SECOND REPORT.

My Lord, *London, January*, 1856.

BEFORE entering upon the next branch of our Report, which relates to the supplies of clothing, blankets, &c., it may be proper to advert to the condition of the troops in that respect when they arrived before Sebastopol, in the last days of September.

Separation from knapsacks.

The British soldier usually carries in his knapsack clothing sufficient to admit of at least one change, but on landing in the Crimea, so great was the anxiety to advance rapidly upon Sebastopol, that authority was given to leave the knapsacks in the transports, and of this permission most of the corps appear to have availed themselves. Generally, therefore, each soldier had only a shirt, a pair of boots, and a pair of socks, loosely rolled up in his blanket; and even of these a great part was lost at the battle of the Alma, or during the march. This separation from the knapsacks could have produced but little inconvenience had it terminated with the march; but, unfortunately, they were left on board of the different vessels from which the men had disembarked, and these, being urgently required to bring reinforcements and supplies, were sent to the opposite coast, carrying the knapsacks with them. It appears from the evidence that, on the average, more than six weeks elapsed before they were recovered, and then, in many cases, only after they had been plundered of a great part of their contents. The valises of the Cavalry, which were likewise left behind, shared the same fate, and the great majority of the troops were thus deprived, for a considerable time, of a change of clothing.

Had the whole of the knapsacks and valises been collected, under a proper guard, in one or two vessels selected for the purpose, and instructed to proceed along the coast till the army arrived before Sebastopol, no bad effects would probably have resulted from an arrangement which enabled the men to lighten the fatigue of the march; but for want of this precaution, the troops, with few exceptions, had to commence the siege operations in the beginning of October with hardly any clothing beyond what they had on. The work in trenches is peculiarly destructive, and the soldier's uniform was soon reduced to a threadbare and tattered condition. This separation from their knapsacks not merely affected the comfort of the soldier, but was in a great measure the cause of the wretched and destitute state in which the sick and wounded arrived at Scutari, as referred to in the Report on the State of the Hospitals of the Army in the East.

See p. 46.

In such a place as Balaklava, nothing could be purchased for the re-equipment of the soldier; he could neither wash nor change his clothes. His person consequently became covered with vermin, and where affections of the bowels prevailed, as was almost universal, the shirt rotted from filth, and had generally to be cut off his back when taken into hospital at Scutari.

As a soldier usually takes into hospital, in his knapsack, everything that is required for keeping his person in a state of cleanliness, no sufficient preparations had been made at Scutari to meet the demands for shirts and under-clothing of the thousands who arrived in this destitute condition. There was also a great want of knives, forks, and spoons, as it was the usual practice for the soldier to bring these along with him.

It is necessary to trace this accidental destitution to its true cause, viz. the separation of the men from their knapsacks, otherwise it might be supposed of an event of ordinary occurrence, arising from defective equipment, whereas no troops can be better provided in this respect than the British army.

Evidence, p. 177.

It will be seen from the evidence of Colonel Gordon, then Assistant Quartermaster-General, that he attributes the non-recovery of the knapsacks at an early period to the General Officers of Divisions, with the exception of the Duke of Cambridge, preferring not to receive them. On referring, however, to two of the officers who commanded Divisions on that occasion, one of them states positively that no such offer was made to him, another that he has no recollection of it, though it may have been so; the third being absent, we have had no opportunity of communicating with him on the subject.

Appendix, p. 187.

Most of the knapsacks, with such of their contents as could be recovered, were restored to the troops by the middle of November. In a meteorological register kept at Balaklava, it is stated that till then the weather was generally fine, with little rain, but that, during the latter part of that month and a considerable portion of December, there were heavy rains, with cold nights. From the time of his landing in the Crimea, the soldier had the ordinary field equipment of a great-coat and blanket, which up to December appears to have been sufficient for warmth; but he suffered much discomfort from remaining constantly, for more than six weeks, in the same clothes, occasionally wet, without the means of changing them; and it is not improbable that the seeds of disease may thus, in some cases, have been sown. What he principally suffered from, however, during the early part of the winter, appears to have been the want of something, besides his blanket, to lay under him on the ground of his tent, which, after heavy rains, was damp or muddy.

Warm clothing from England.

Exclusive of the Artillery, for whom separate warm clothing was provided, the whole force in the Crimea, at the end of November, appears to have been about 23,000 or 24,000, and the supplies which had arrived from England in the end of November and beginning of December, for the purpose of equipping them with clothing suitable for the winter, were as under:—

	By Prince, arrived 7th Nov.	By Jura,* arrived 21st Nov.	By Ottawa, arrived 28 Nov.	By Brandon, arrived 7th Dec.	Total.
Frocks, woollen and flannel ..	53,000	21,800	1,500	4,100	80,400
Drawers do. do. ..	17,000	18,500	..	..	35,500
Stockings and socks	35,700	16,200	17,156	..	69,056
Militia trousers	..	..	6,000	..	6,000
Militia coats	..	..	5,934	..	5,934
Great-coats, line pattern	..	..	7,225	1,075	8,300
Watch-cloaks or coats	2,500	2,350	225	..	5,075
Blankets	16,100	4,100	350	3,475	24,025
Rugs	3,700	7,975	1,475	825	13,975
Paillasses	10,000	5,000	5,000	..	20,000
Bolster cases	..	4,000	..	..	4,000
Ammunition boots	12,880	13,680	3,280	..	29,840
Shoes	6,800	2,940	1,080	..	5,820

Had all these supplies come safely to hand, they would have furnished about three woollen frocks and three pairs of socks or stockings, as well as half that proportion of drawers, and an extra blanket to each man. There were also

* This vessel arrived at Kamiesch on the 15th, but did not proceed to Balaklava till the 21st November.

enough of rugs, paillasses, and great-coats, or watch-cloaks, to have furnished, about one of each for every two men, which would have been sufficient; because, owing to the duty to be performed, only a proportion of the men could be in their tents at the same time.

Unfortunately, the "Prince" was lost on 14th November with all her supplies, but an officer was immediately dispatched by Lord Raglan to Constantinople for the purpose of making purchases to replace them, who succeeded in obtaining the quantities specified in a list given in the Appendix. App. p. 112, 113.

Of these, a portion was sent over immediately by the "Brandon," "Valorous," and "Sydney. The "Queen of the South" also arrived from Malta on the 18th November with further supplies, so that there was available for distribution in the end of November and beginning of December (by which time the thermometer had not fallen below the freezing point) the following articles:— Warm clothing from Contantinople.

	Per Brandon, arrived 6 Dec.	Per Valorous, arrived 27 Nov.	Per Sydney, arrived 6 Dec.	Per Queen of the South, arrived 18 Nov.	Total. in these four vessels.	Per Jura, Ottawa, and Brandon, as above.	General Total available for distribution.
Frocks, woollen and flannel	..	8,082	200	..	8,282	27,400	35,682
Drawers do. do.	1,960	204	917	900	3,981	18,500	20,481
Stockings and socks	5,115	4,800	28,131	1,200	39,246	33,356	72,602
Great-coats ..	..	..	..	3,875	3,875	8,300	12,175
Watch-coats or cloaks	..	..	..	25	25	2,575	2,600
Blankets ..	1,266	12	2,464	2,700	6,442	7,925	14,367
Rugs ..	..	..	..	50	50	10,275	10,325
Paillasses ..	..	..	..	1,450	1,450	10,000	11,450
Ammunition boots	345	1,295	..	..	1,640	16,960	18,600
Shoes	..	..	..	..	..	4,020	4,020
Capotes and gregoes	531	467	..	..	998	..	998
Comforters ..	1,416	672	9,955	..	12,043	..	12,043
Mitts ..	1,968	132	6,624	..	8,724	..	8,724
Militia Trowsers ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	6,630
Do. Coats ..	..	..	..	..	...	5,934	5,934

The quantity lost in the "Prince," however, was so great, as to leave the supply very inadequate for the wants of the force till the end of December, by which time numerous vessels arrived with large quantities of warm clothing both from England and Constantinople. In the meanwhile the supplies which had come to hand might have been applied to the protection of the troops, and we shall, therefore, proceed to inquire whether steps were taken for that purpose.

With the exception of some articles given out to two or three regiments in the end of November, the issue of the under-clothing, consisting of woollen frocks, flannel drawers, and stockings or socks, as well as about one-half of the trousers, commenced from the Quartermaster-General's store in the first week of December, and at the same time a distribution of blankets also took place. These supplies, which were assigned to the regiments in quantities proportioned to their numbers, afforded about one suit of under-clothing, including a pair of socks, to each man, with a blanket to every two men. On the arrival of fresh supplies, in the beginning of January, each man was completed with two suits of under-clothing and socks, as well as one extra blanket. During the month of December the severity of the winter had much increased, and the medical officers describe the sufferings of the troops, for want of proper bedding, warm covering and clothing, as very serious. No circumstance was more dilated Distribution of warm clothing.

upon by those gentlemen than the condition of the men lying on the muddy floors of their tents, with nothing under or over them except a blanket or great-coat, often quite wet. From this condition even the sick were not at that time exempt.

Rugs.

It will be observed, that amongst the supplies received as early as the 21st November, there were nearly 8,000 rugs, and that the number in store or on board of ships in the harbour, on the 7th December, exceeded 10,000—irrespective of 3,750 lost in the "Prince." These rugs were nearly as well calculated as blankets to give protection from the cold, and were perhaps better suited to resist wet; yet, when the supply of blankets fell short, it does not appear to have occurred to any one that the rugs were available as a substitute. They continued to arrive by different vessels during the month of January, till the number amounted to 25,000; but, while the men are stated to have suffered severely for want of sufficient covering, the return of clothing received and issued from the Quartermaster-General's store, shows that the troops were

Appendix, p. 89.

supplied with only 800 out of 24,000.

This circumstance is the more unaccountable, because, on the 18th November, Major Wetherall was directed to purchase, at Constantinople, 22,000 blankets, "or rugs."

The only explanation that has been offered to account for the non-issue

Evidence, p. 165.

of those rugs, is the statement of Major Wetherall, that he occasionally mentioned to the Quartermasters of different corps that there were such things in store, and that they declined taking them. We could not learn, however, from any of the Quartermasters whom we questioned on the subject, or even from their superior officers, that they were aware of the existence of these rugs; and certainly it is not usual to leave it to the Quartermaster of a corps to determine what amount of covering the soldiers shall have. He acts merely as the authorized receiver of the stores for the corps; and it is not easy to conceive on what grounds any officer could decline to receive these supplies, which were of the best description, at a time when the men were suffering seriously from the cold, and had no means of keeping themselves warm except by using additional coverings.

Blankets.

When the intelligence of the loss of the "Prince," and of the increasing severity of the climate in the Crimea, was received in England, additional supplies of blankets were sent out. On the 24th and 27th December, two vessels arrived at Balaklava, bringing 25,000, a number which was more than

Appendix, p. 62.

sufficient to have given a third blanket to every man. This would have enabled him to have two dry blankets in his tent, besides the one which he generally brought in wet from the trenches, an arrangement which had been found very beneficial in the Naval Brigade.

Evidence, p. 169.

It will be observed, that Colonel Gordon in his evidence, assigns as a reason for the non-issue of many of these supplies, that he conceived the men had enough, and he enumerates a long list of articles supplied to them; but he overlooks the fact, that the greater number of these were not issued till about the end of January, or beginning of February, whereas the period during which the men principally suffered, was in the months of December and January, when it appears that there were supplies enough in hand to have averted much of that suffering.

The vessels before referred to, which arrived about the middle and end of November, had also brought 21,450 paillasses, to protect the soldiers from the moisture of the ground, of which, however, 10,000

were lost in the Prince. It was intended that they should be stuffed with hay or straw, but at that time these were deficient in the camp, and no effort seems to have been made to provide a substitute, though wool, from the opposite coast, might probably have been procured, if proper measures had been taken for that purpose. Had even the paillass-sack, together with one of the rugs in store, been issued, it would have afforded the soldier some protection from the moisture of the ground, till a better bed could be procured for him; none of the paillasses, however, were issued to the troops, and of a subsequent supply of 6,000, only about one-half were used for the hospitals; the whole of the rest remained in store.

It was not necessary that there should be a paillasse for each man, and, indeed, a tent could not have contained that number; one to every two men would have been sufficient, for nearly one-half were out on duty at night; and even in the end of November the number in store would have afforded that proportion.

Great-coats.

By the end of November, or beginning of December, about 12,000 great-coats also had arrived at Balaklava. Of these, there remained in store, during the months of December and January, when they were most urgently required by the men, upwards of 9,000, besides nearly 2,000 watch-cloaks. These numbers would have furnished one to every two men, and, supposing one-half to be on duty, would have afforded to each man a dry great-coat or cloak to put on when he returned to his tent from the trenches, instead of lying down, as he often did, in one that was wet and muddy.

But it was not necessary to have waited even so late as the end of November to have commenced an extensive issue of additional great-coats, for in order that there might be a proper reserve in store of so essential an article of equipment, 10,000 had been sent from England to Scutari so early as the month of July; of these 3,325 only were sent to Varna, and the remainder lay in store at Scutari till the middle of December. There seems to be no reason why these should not have been at Balaklava whenever the approach of cold weather required additional clothing; and with the 11,000 which arrived in the end of November, they would have afforded ample covering at a comparatively early period for all the men exposed on night duty; and on the arrival, in the end of December, of the gregoes, or hooded great-coats, purchased by Major Wetherall at Constantinople, every man might have been supplied either with one of these or a great-coat.

Appendix, p. 109.

Appendix, p. 113.

One of the reasons assigned for not issuing the regimental great-coats, was, that the regulations of the service, as established by the Queen's warrant, did not authorize such issue more frequently than once in three years. The proportion of corps in the Crimea entitled to them in terms of that warrant was very limited, and it does not appear that any instructions dispensing with its restrictions were received there, or that any intimation was given of the intention with which they were sent out. Had an application been made, however, it is not probable that the General commanding would have refused to authorize, on his own responsibility, the distribution of articles of clothing which were likely to contribute to the health and efficiency of the troops, and if the Quartermaster-General doubted his own powers in this matter, it appears to us that he ought to have applied for that authority.

We have referred to the Ordnance Department, through which these supplies were sent to the Crimea, in order to ascertain whether any restriction was placed upon their issue. From the reply there appears to have been none,

Appendix, p. 114.

and that the whole were forwarded for the use of the army, without any limitation or instruction on that head.

It does not seem to have occurred to the officers who were charged with the distribution of this clothing, that so large a quantity of great-coats, could hardly have been sent at one time for the mere purpose of replacing such as were worn out. Used only for that purpose, the number amounting ultimately to 37,000, would have been sufficient for nearly five years: and the quantity constantly arriving, might have convinced them that it was not intended to assign any other limit to the distribution than the wants of the troops. No corps was likely to require the renewal of its great-coats so unexpectedly, as not to admit of their being sent from England, if the stores in Balaklava could not furnish them.

It might, however, be expedient, when supplies, the issue of which is regulated by royal warrant, are sent out to be otherwise distributed, that some intimation to that effect should be given, in order that officers may not be subjected to any risk of personal and pecuniary responsibility by setting aside the authority of the warrant.

Coatees and Trousers.

On the 28th of November the "Ottawa" had arrived at Balaklava, bringing 6,000 militia coatees and 6,000 trousers, which had been dispatched from England on receipt of intelligence that the clothing of the troops had suffered greatly from the operations of the siege. It might have been expected that these would be distributed immediately, but the whole of the coatees, and one-half of the trousers, were still in store six months after their arrival. The reason assigned was, that the Secretary-at-War's letter of the 9th November, 1854, announced "the immediate shipment" of an extra suit of clothing for each soldier, but it is understood, that for some of the corps, this clothing did not arrive in the Crimea till March, 1855.

We are desirous to direct attention to the circumstance, that the preceding observations, relating to the non-issue of warm or winter clothing, which was available in the Crimea, refer exclusively to the interval between the end of November, 1854, when the first supplies of that description arrived, and the middle of January, 1855, a period of about six weeks. After the latter date, clothing and covering of every description arrived in such quantities, that in the course of a few weeks the men had more than enough;—buffalo robes, to protect them from the moisture of the ground, sheep-skin coats, fur caps, waterproof coats and leggings, were all issued in profusion, as well as a more limited supply of long boots suited to the muddy roads and soil of that country; but between the beginning of December and the middle of January, they received nothing except the warm under-clothing previously mentioned, and about 3,000 pairs of trousers. It was during this period that the sufferings of the men were greatest; and the liberal issues of the subsequent period could not repair the evil.

Boots and Shoes.

Throughout the greater part of the winter, the troops suffered much from the want of proper boots and shoes, not because there was any deficiency of them in store, but because, in a cold climate, the men required to wear more than one pair of socks or stockings, and because their feet had swollen so much from the effects of the cold, and from rarely taking off their boots and shoes, lest they should be unable to get them on again, that comparatively few were large enough. This was a difficulty which had not been anticipated, in preparing these supplies in England many months previously, when it was uncertain where the troops might winter. They are generally made of certain

specified sizes, which, under ordinary circumstances, are sufficiently large, and as no suggestion was received from officers commanding corps to have the sizes altered, the expediency of any deviation from the ordinary standard does not appear to have been considered when supplies were forwarded to the Crimea.

It must not be assumed, however, because the sizes of the boots had not been adapted to the exigences of the peculiar service and climate in which the men were employed, that the majority were unserviceable. Boots are usually issued from the Ordnance Department in five sizes, as under, and the following numbers of each size are sent in every packet of 80—

Measurement of each size.	No. of each size sent out.
No. 6 .. $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	2 of the smallest, No. 6.
„ 7 .. $10\frac{5}{8}$ „	25 of No. 7.
„ 8 .. 11 „	25 of No. 8.
„ 9 .. $11\frac{2}{8}$ „	20 of No. 9.
„ 10 .. $11\frac{5}{8}$ „	8 of No. 10.

As the difference between the smallest size and that of No. 8, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, with a corresponding enlargement in the other parts, there can be little doubt that about $\frac{2}{3}$ at least of all the boots sent out must have been available for the smaller and middle sized men: this view is confirmed by the fact, that of all that were issued in December, January, and February, only about five thousand pairs were returned into store as being too small; consequently, if a proper application had been made of these supplies on hand, it was the larger sized men only, who were likely to have suffered from a deficiency, owing to the sizes Nos. 9 and 10, intended for them, having been given up to the others. Appendix, p 99.

For the men who could not be fitted otherwise, supplies of Turkish boots and Frank boots were brought over to the number of 1,404 in December, and 1,625 in January, these quantities were, very probably, too limited, but to find ready-made boots of an unusual size, must, no doubt, have been a difficult matter even at Constantinople.

With this exception, the supply of boots and shoes appears to have been sufficient to meet the demand, notwithstanding the loss of 12,880 of the former, and 1,800 of the latter in the "Prince," but it is possible that difficulties may have occurred at first in the distribution, owing to some of the casks not having been packed in the usual manner.

On the 2nd December, being the earliest date at which we have any returns of the Quartermaster-General's Stores, there were on hand 15,382 pairs of ammunition boots; from 2,000 to 3,000 more were received into store in that month, while the number issued was only 10,329. In January, upwards of 12,000 more were received; we cannot state exactly the number issued, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between those sent to regiments and those which were merely transfered to the department at Kadikoi, though entered as issues in the Quartermaster-General's returns; but the large supply on hand is not likely to have been exhausted in the course of that month, and the quantity received into store in February and the succeeding months, was so great as to prevent the probability of any scarcity being experienced afterwards.

It seems to be doubtful, whether any individual can be held responsible for the proper adaptation of such supplies to the particular service on which troops are engaged, or for the exercise of the foresight required to insure such

adaptation. Nominally, that responsibility may rest with the Secretary of State for War, but, practically, it is impossible that he should attend to every such detail.

So long as the men had to pay for their boots and shoes, there was a disinclination to purchase them from the public store, on account of their alleged inferiority in quality. Like all articles obtained by contract from the lowest bidder, the workmanship was bad, and totally unfit for endurance in the tenacious soil of the trenches, or for travelling along the muddy roads, in which the men were often half-leg deep. It is stated, that even when sufficiently large, they were altogether unsuited to resist the wet, and that the soles
Appendix, p. 196. frequently came off in a few days. It was not until the arrival of boots coming up to the knee, and of superior materials and workmanship, that the condition of the soldier appears to have been materially improved in this respect, or that he was able to do his duty without the discomfort arising from being ill shod in such a soil.

Similar complaints were made by the commanding officers regarding the quality and workmanship of the clothing. It is described as extremely spongy in its texture, badly put together, and quite unfit to stand the tear and wear of the rough work of the trenches. Some of the officers who had examined the clothing of the French soldiers, stated that it was greatly superior in texture to that which was supplied to the British troops.

The experience gained in the Crimea appears to establish the expediency of improving the quality and workmanship of every part of the soldier's clothing But it would be vain to look for improvement, so long as it is procured from the man who offers it the cheapest, instead of from him who manufactures it of the best quality.

The arrangements relating to the issues of the supplies from the Quartermaster-General's stores appear to have been of questionable expediency. The officers commanding regiments, brigades, or divisions, were not made aware what articles were available for the use of the men, and were informed that they need not send in requisitions for what they wanted, because, whenever there were supplies for distribution, approved requisitions would be sent to them for the proportions appropriated to their respective commands. The special wants of each corps were not, therefore, brought to the notice of the head of the Department, as they would have been if requisitions had been sent in for whatwas required; and it appears that rugs, paillasses, blankets, great-coats, and uniforms, remained undistributed, for which requisitions would undoubtedly have been made, if the commanding officers had known that they were in store. On these grounds, Colonel Gordon acquits commanding
Evidence, p. 164. officers of all responsibility in this respect.

We would venture to suggest, that the commanding officers of brigades, or divisions, should be informed, at least once a month, of the contents of the Quartermaster-General's store, and that they should be held responsible for the transmission to head-quarters of requisitions for whatever articles they consider essential to the welfare of their men, whether these articles may be in store or not. Commanding officers would then know how far the stores were capable of supplying the wants of their men, and the Quartermaster-General would know what those wants were which his stores were unable to supply.

In the Appendix, we have given returns of the quantities on hand in the
See p. 61. Quartermaster-General's store at Balaklava, on the 2nd December, and the
See pp. 94 to 103. daily receipts and issues from that date to the end of March. In the course

of this investigation, however, it came to our knowledge, that but little reliance could be placed upon the accuracy of the returns subsequent to the 25th January. On comparing them with the quantities in store and issued, according to the Quartermaster-General's books, it was found that the two accounts did not correspond, in some important items, by several thousands. From the evidence of Major Wetherall, and of Colonel Gordon, it appears, that while, by the returns of Mr. Archer (the Commissariat officer in charge of the Quartermaster-General's store at Balaklava), 36,231 great-coats had been received into that store, the Quartermaster-General's books show as in store and issued, no more than 23,880. A still greater discrepancy is observable in the blankets, of which Mr. Archer states nearly 75,000 to have been received into store between the 5th December and the 28th February, whereas the Quartermaster-General's books show only 56,950. These discrepancies, as well as others in regard to different items, had given rise to much correspondence between the Quartermaster-General's Department and the Commissariat, which did not result in any satisfactory rectification of the accounts. The difference appears, in some measure, to have arisen from Mr. Archer's being in the habit of writing off, as issues, numerous supplies which had not been distributed to the troops, but which had merely been transferred from the store at Balaklava to the reserve store at Kadikoi, or to store ships in the harbour. For these entries, Mr. Archer considered that he had sufficient authority; because he had pointed out, in the end of January, when it became necessary to occupy additional storehouses, that he could only be responsible for such as were in his own custody at Balaklava.

Appendix, p. 89.

App. pp. 90–93.

Before submitting these returns in the Appendix, we endeavoured to reconcile them so far as the explanations we received would permit, but the discrepancies are still too great to warrant much reliance upon the returns, of either Department, of a date subsequent to the end of January. A great accumulation of stores then began to take place, and, by the end of March, had so much increased as to be almost unmanageable.

From the receipts of the different descriptions of clothing and equipment, as given in the returns, it will be seen that, however much the troops may have suffered in the early part of the winter, there was not at any time subsequent to the end of November, any actual deficiency in the Crimea, of articles which might have been made conducive to their health and comfort, and that, at a later period, the supplies were so profuse as to cause some embarrassment besides entailing a considerable expence for the hire of store-ships, which, under a better regulated system of supply, would have been unnecessary.

App. p. 94-99.

With the view of procuring further information in regard to these issues, we have obtained from officers commanding corps a return, showing the dates on which the different articles of warm and extra clothing, were received at each corps. From these it must be inferred, that, in many cases, the supplies did not reach the men for a considerable time after they appear, from the Quartermaster-General's returns, to have been issued. But there is no reason to believe that the delay was in any degree attributable to that department. Owing to the deficiency of transport, these supplies may have remained in Balaklava for a considerable time before they could be conveyed to the front, or in any other way be made available for the use of the men.

App. pp. 116-121.

There is a similar discrepancy between the Regimental and the Quartermaster-General's returns, in regard to the quantity issued to each corps, and to which we were at first disposed to attach considerable importance; but we

found that the Quartermaster-General's store-keeper entered as issued everything that had been apportioned to the troops, and for which an authorized requisition had been produced; whereas many of the Quatermasters of corps, owing to the reduction in the numbers of their men by death, sickness, and absence, after the supplies had been apportioned, did not find it necessary to draw all that the requisitions authorized. A series of errors has thus arisen which it is impossible to rectify.

The Quartermaster-General's returns, however, upon which we have founded our conclusions, show the amounts and the dates of the authorized requisitions, and, therefore, the largest quantity that could have been issued to the troops, and the earliest date at which the supplies could have gone out of the store.

Tents.

Numerous complaints were made regarding the tents, principally that many of them were old, thin, and worn out, and that a sufficient number of marquees had not been available for the hospitals. It may, therefore, be necessary briefly to advert to this supply, although our information in regard to it is very imperfect, owing to the interruption of our inquiries in the Quartermaster-General's department, from the causes previously referred to.

It appears from a return, printed in the Appendix to the third Report of the "Committee on the Army before Sebastopol," that the total number of tents issued to that army, up to the 31st March, 1855, was—Hospital Marquees, 194; Officers' Marquees, 223; and Circular Tents, 10,736. Of these, it is there stated that none had previously been issued, except 65 Hospital Marquees, 101 Officers' Marquees, and 1,238 Circular Tents, which had been employed only during the temporary encampment at Chobham; 122 of the Circular Tents had also been used elsewhere. Considering that the ordinary duration of a tent is generally from two to three campaigns, and that those in question were examined, and all requisite repairs effected, before they were again issued, it is improbable that they could have been in an insufficient state. It is more likely that complaints on this head have arisen from the insufficiency of any tents, of the ordinary structure, to afford shelter against the inclemency of the winter in the Crimea.

See p. 480.

The scale on which the Circular Tents were issued was,—

To Officers of Infantry and Cavalry	2 Circular Tents	to each field-officer.
	1 Do.	to each other officer.
To Infantry Regiments	1 Do.	to every 15 men.
	4 Do.	extra for guards.
To Cavalry Regiments	1 Do.	to every 12 men.
	4 Do.	extra for guards.

Each regiment took out a sufficient number of tents on this scale for the full establishment, though many were considerably below it, and the drafts subsequently forwarded to the Crimea also took out tents proportioned to their strength. There must, therefore, have been enough, beyond what was really necessary for the accommodation of the troops, to replace any that might have become unserviceable, either from wear and tear or from accident; but a reserve of above 500 tents was also sent out in the course of the summer, expressly to provide for any such wants. It would be superfluous to go further into the particulars of this supply. That the number of tents

furnished to the army much exceeded what they were ever likely to require, is sufficiently established by the fact of its having, at the beginning of December, been more than equal to one-fourth of the numerical force then present.

Hospital marquees.

In order to provide against any want of Hospital Marquees, each regiment whether of Cavalry or Infantry, took out at least one with it; a few went out in the waggons of the Ambulance Corps, and a reserve of 70 were sent out at the request of Dr. Smith, on the 29th April, 1854, and reached Varna in August, where they were distributed, as stated in page 115 of Appendix.

Altogether there could not have been fewer than 120 hospital marquees in possession when the force left for the Crimea, yet, in the end of that year, it appears from the Report of the Medical Commissioners (page 9), that there were only 37 marquees with the whole force. The regiments, it is understood, left their marquees with their heavy baggage at Varna, beyond which we have been unable to trace them. It is said that a large quantity of stores was lost or abandoned there after the removal of the troops, of which these may have formed a part; but we are without any decided evidence to that effect.

Hut accommodation.

When it became necessary, in consequence of the advanced state of the season, to provide some better shelter than tents for the troops, great difficulties presented themselves. The whole of the country, within the narrow limits occupied by the army, had already been denuded of wood for the sake of fuel; most of the houses of the former inhabitants had been destroyed for the same object; and even the loose surface stones had, in most places, been used up in building low walls to afford a slight shelter for the regimental horses, or for cooking places: consequently, few materials of any kind were available, except what could be imported.

No scarcity of wood existed along the shores of the Black Sea, but the difficulty was to provide it at the Camp in sufficient quantities for building purposes. Hired labour could not be obtained, and the demands for the services of the troops in the trenches, and for other military duties, were such that they could not be spared to prepare it, even had they been capable of doing so.

As soon as it was decided, therefore, that the army was to winter in the Crimea, vessels were despatched by Lord Raglan to several of the ports in the Black Sea, in the hope of obtaining boarding and scantling of such dimensions as to admit of being cut into the required lengths, to afford shelter. Contracts were also entered into in England, about the middle of November, for wooden huts, of which the parts were so fitted that, with the aid of the printed directions and lithographed plans, which accompanied them, the whole might be put together, even by unskilled workmen.

These huts were framed of the lightest material that could with safety be used, the boards being only about three-quarters of an inch in thickness; they were 28 feet long, 16 feet wide, and from 11 to 12 feet in height to the ridge pole, with a gradual slope to about 6 feet at the side, and calculated to contain from twenty to twenty-five persons, though, under ordinary circumstances, they would scarcely have been considered sufficient for half that number. The men were raised from the ground by sloping floors, on each side, of inch-plank, leaving an unfloored space of about three feet wide down the centre, in which there was a stove for the purpose of cooking and warmth. The total weight of each hut, including the iron work, was about two and a-half tons. Of these nearly 1,400 were sent out. Another description of wooden hut, but less complete, and formed of heavier timber,

was obtained from Trieste, to the number, it is understood, of nearly 100, consequently, there can be no doubt that a sufficiency of hut accommodation, or building materials, was provided for all, had it only been practicable to make it available.

The difficulties which subsequently arose in regard to land transport do not appear to have been contemplated when these huts were ordered; otherwise it must have occurred to the authorities, that when the whole land transport of the army was insufficient to carry to the front the supplies necessary for the subsistence of the men, the arrival of 2,500 tons of building material was more likely to add to the confusion of a crowded harbour, and crowded wharfs, than to diminish the sufferings of the troops. Even now it is doubtful whether the labour undergone by the men in carrying those huts to the heights, during the months of January and February, was compensated by the advantages derived from them, though these were admitted to be great. Some of the commanding officers declined to employ their men on that duty, believing that the evils were greater than the advantages.

The first arrival of the loose boarding and scantling from ports in the Black Sea took place on the 25th November, and the distribution commenced on the 2nd December, when Major Hall was appointed to superintend it, whose evidence, in regard to the mode of distribution and the extent to which it was carried, will be found at page 190.

Boarding and scantling.

The quantities received, and the vessels by which they were brought, as well as the dates of their arrival, are as follow:—

Date of Arrival.	Names of Vessels.	Number of Boards and Planks.	Number of Pieces of Scantling.	Remarks.
1854. November 25th	Cottingham	14,431	1,699	
1855. January 1st	Paramatta	10,560	3,793	
„ 6th	Sea Nymph	22,738		
February 3rd	Surinam	1,255	760	
„ 9th	Charity	436	217	
„ 10th	Niagara	1,518		
„ 12th	Blundell	12,761	6,894	
March 1st	Herefordshire ..	675	498	
„ 3rd	Lion	1,030	5,573	These boards were lent to the Department by the Commissary-General at a time of scarcity.
„ 8th	St. Hilda	5,640		
„ 13th	William Hutt ..	6,628		
	Total ..	77,672	19,434	

Though this supply was estimated to provide shelter for 10,000 men and 3,500 horses, it could be of little use during the winter, even if there had been opportunities of conveying it to the front; for, owing to a want of proportion in the quantities which arrived of scantling for rafters and uprights

as compared with planks and boarding, most of the latter received by the "Sea Nymph," on the 6th January, were of little or no use till the arrival of the "Blundell," with a large quantity of scantling, on the 12th February; so that, for upwards of six weeks, the supply available for building purposes was limited to the cargoes of the first two ships. It is probable that this circumstance may have given rise to the complaints of wood having been refused during this period, though there was abundance in store. There was plenty, certainly; but not of a suitable description for building purposes, as boards from an inch to an inch-and-a-half thick, could not be made to serve the purpose of uprights, particularly where tempestuous weather was to be expected.

Efforts were made by scarping the sides of hills to obtain cover with a very limited quantity of scantling, particularly for horses and baggage-animals; but this expedient only afforded a very partial remedy.

The supply obtained by the vessels before referred to, was chiefly used by the Royal Artillery, the Cavalry, the 71st and 93rd Regiments at Balaklava, and two or three of the corps in front; but it must be borne in mind, that, for the reasons before specified, comparatively few of the buildings for those regiments could be erected till the severest part of the winter was over.

A detailed statement of the quantity distributed to each regiment up to 30th April, handed in by Major Hall, will be found in p. 124 of Appendix, of which the following is a summary:—

	Boards and planks.	Scantling pieces.
The total was	59,890	11,829
And there remained on hand at that date, as shown at page 125 of Appendix	641	1,500
Total accounted for	60,531	13,329
The total quantity received originally was ..	77,672	19,434
Unaccounted for according to the returns furnished	17,141	6,105

It is stated by Major Hall, that great difficulty was experienced during the winter in the custody of the timber, in consequence of the want of space near the wharfs to stack it properly, and that a considerable loss was also sustained in conveying it to its destination by fatigue parties; both of which circumstances may no doubt have contributed to so large a proportion being unaccounted for, as appears in the above summary.

Huts from Trieste.

The Trieste huts were not received by the Engineer's department, and, therefore, we are unable to furnish any particulars in regard to the distribution of them: it is understood they were principally used for stores, civil establishments, and the accommodation of some of the labourers and followers attached to the army, as the boarding and scantling was of too heavy a description to admit of being readily moved to the localities occupied by the troops.

Huts from England.

The huts constructed in England were ready within a very short period, but considerable difficulty arose in obtaining transport, so that the first cargo did not arrive at Balaklava till the 25th December. Three more arrived in the course of that month, five in the first week of January, three at the end of that

month, and the remainder in February. Before the first vessel arrived however, the troops had to be employed in carrying provisions to the front, and so much had their strength been reduced by their sufferings, and such was the state of the roads, that a weight of from 20 lb. to 25 lb. was as much as a man could bring up from Balaklava. Indeed, it is stated in evidence, that men could not have carried their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition from the Heights to Balaklava and back in a day, through such mud as it was necessary to traverse. It consequently required from 250 to 300 men to carry up a single hut sufficient to accommodate, at the utmost, 25 men; and as, at this rate, it was impossible to spare a sufficient number from their other duties, the attempt had to be abandoned, although that accommodation, if there had been transport, would have been of the utmost advantage during the rest of the winter.

It appears from the evidence of the Commissary-General, that 270 Spanish mules were appropriated by Lord Raglan to the conveyance of these huts; but when we arrived, early in March, although they had been erected for a considerable portion of the corps in the immediate vicinity of Balaklava, only two or three of those in front were hutted; by great exertion a few huts had also been got up there for hospitals.

A summary of the information received from officers commanding corps, in reply to No. 20 of the printed queries, shows, that by the end of April or beginning of May, the Guards, Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, and nine Infantry Corps, with the Artillery of two Divisions, had been completely hutted; that eight Infantry Corps were still without any huts; that twelve Infantry Corps, the Artillery of three Divisions, Naval Brigade, and Siege Train, had huts for their hospitals only; and that eleven Infantry Corps, with the Royal Marines, were partially hutted, to the extent of from one-fourth to one-half of the men.

Evidence, p. 192.

The annexed letter from Captain Keane of the Royal Engineers, the officer in charge of the wooden huts sent from England, shows generally the state of the supply, and the reason why it was not sooner made applicable to the accommodation of the men.

Shelter for horses.

The date at which the hutting of the Cavalry commenced was in no case earlier than the end of January or beginning of February, and it was not completed before the middle of March, by which time the severity of the season had so far abated, that this shelter was of comparatively little importance. Considering that these men were within about a mile of the store where the wood might be obtained, that they had no work in the trenches, and that the only duties likely to interfere with the application both of horses and men to this important object was the carrying up of their own forage from Balaklava, and furnishing parties occasionally to bring down sick and carry up provisions to the front, (which seems never to have occupied more than about a fifth part of the whole,) it appears strange that more rapid progress was not made in obtaining the advantage of hut accommodation, particularly when they are described as having suffered so much in their tents.

Considering, also, the suffering and severe loss of horses from exposure to the weather in the commencement of the winter, there appears to have been a want of promptitude or ingenuity in devising for them some means of temporary shelter, such as saved the baggage-horses of the Sappers and Miners at Balaklava. Experience has now proved that even a very moderate degree of shelter would have been sufficient to save the lives of many of the horses, if not

to maintain them in serviceable condition; and it must be presumed that such measures were considered practicable, for a proposal to erect, with the assistance of his men, some sort of cover for the horses of the corps, appears to have been made by the officer commanding the Scots Greys, but the manner in which it is stated to have been received by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Cavalry was calculated to deter other officers from making any similar proposal. Evidence, p. 10.

The returns of sickness and mortality, furnished by the medical officers, relate to matters which are beyond the limits assigned to this inquiry, and therefore have not been submitted on this occasion; but the mortality in the Crimea has been too remarkable not to excite a strong desire to ascertain, if possible, its causes. The medical evidence appears to be conclusive against attributing it to anything peculiarly unfavourable in the climate, and all the officers, of whatever rank or profession, whom we examined, referred to overwork, improper diet, exposure to cold and moisture, with deficient shelter, inadequate clothing, and defective boots, as the causes of disease. Some of the witnesses appeared to attribute greater influence to one of these causes, some to another, but there can be no doubt that the mortality was really the effect, not of any one cause apart from the others, but of a combination of the whole. It was greatest amongst the infantry corps employed in front, upon whom the duty fell most severely; but those corps were also more exposed to the other causes of disease. The harbour of Balaklava was the source of all supplies, and these corps necessarily suffered more than the rest of the army from the deficiency of transport. When the men were compelled, in consequence, to carry up their own stores of every sort, they suffered in proportion to the distance to be traversed in the mud and the length of time they were exposed to the weather. Causes of Mortality.

The corps stationed in front also suffered more from the deficiency of everything that was necessary to the proper treatment of the sick; they could not even get their share of such supplies as could be procured at Balaklava. Men who were struck down by disease in the camp in front had thus less chance of recovering than those of other corps, and the proportion of deaths to admissions into hospital is accordingly much greater than in the rest of the army. But that is not all: when patients were to be sent to Scutari the difficulty of removing them from the front to the harbour was sometimes found to be insuperable, in consequence of the want of transport, while the corps stationed near Balaklava removed them with comparative facility. Even when the means of conveyance were provided, it was a formidable demand upon a sick man's remaining strength, to require him to sit, exposed to the weather, upon a cavalry horse or a pack mule, floundering through deep mud, for the two or three hours which the journey from the front to Balaklava occupied during a great part of the winter. His chance of recovery was thus further diminished by the delay, the exposure, and the fatigue attending his removal.

The mortality in the whole army was further increased by the diseases which broke out at Scutari, and carried off many men who had entered the hospital with a prospect of speedy recovery, or who had actually recovered from the diseases for which they were admitted. Had the sanitary condition of those establishments been from the first what it afterwards became, there can be little doubt that the mortality would have been perceptibly reduced.

Medical Supplies.

The supplies and arrangements connected with the Medical Department of the army in the Crimea have been investigated by a Medical Commission, whose report supersedes the necessity for any detailed consideration by us of those subjects; but as much of the evidence we have received relates to a period subsequent to the date of that report, we think it right to state shortly the results of the information we have obtained.

The army landed in the Crimea without hospital marquees conveyance for the sick, or any other supplies for the hospitals than were contained in the pair of panniers belonging to each corps, and the supplies of almost every description required for the proper accommodation and treatment of the sick in camp seem to have been very deficient till the middle of February. There was also a scarcity of cots, or of any substitute, such as boards and trestles; but this was not much complained of, because they could not have been used in the tents in which most of the sick were placed. There was a great deficiency of mattresses; and straw, or other materials to fill paillasses, could not be supplied; and even as late as the month of April many of the sick in front had no other bedding than blankets or buffalo robes, the latter of which were not issued till the end of January. They suffered still more, perhaps, from the want of adequate shelter, and sufficient space to admit of their being properly attended to; as, owing to the want of hospital marquees in the camp, the greater part of the sick lay in circular tents*, which are altogether unfitted for the purposes of an hospital, and it was not until the huts sent out from England were erected, in February and March, that the accommodation was such as to admit of proper medical treatment.

Nearly all the medical officers of the Infantry Corps in front complained of the want of transport to bring up from Balaklava even the most indispensible supplies to the hospital. Major-General Codrington, commanding the first Brigade of the Light Division, says: "The hospitals suffered terribly from this want of transport. Their state was frightful, from the increasing number of sick, the diminishing means of transport, and the consequent impossibility of doing anything for the sick."

During the month of February the supplies of medicines and medical comforts began to improve, and by the middle of March they seem to have been generally ample. The issues of blankets, and the supply of buffalo robes in the end of January, had previously provided a tolerable substitute for bedding, and, when the hospital huts were erected, these, together with such marquees as the corps had previously possessed, afforded sufficient and comfortable accommodation. In the month of April when fresh bread was issued, the medical officers generally declared that they were perfectly satisfied with the supplies and the accommodation provided for their patients.

Even after the supplies of medicines had become generally abundant, it occasionally happened that some of those which were most employed by the

* The circular tent used in the British army, which is calculated to contain fifteen men, is altogether unsuited for an hospital in any climate. It affords very insufficient protection against cold, or rain, or heat. When there is much wind in wet weather, the rain beats through the canvas, and when it blows upon the door, which is continually opened for ingress and egress, the rain is driven to all parts of the tent. The pole, being in two pieces for the convenience of carriage, is weak at the joint, and in stormy weather is apt to give way. The side wall is too low to admit of the use of any kind of cot, if there be more than two or three men in the tent; the space is too confined to admit of proper attendance on the patients, even by the medical officer; and it is impossible, with safety, to use a stove or other means of warming it. In short, whatever may be the supposed advantages that have led to its adoption as a barrack tent, it would be difficult to contrive anything much more unfit for the accommodation of the sick.

medical officers could not be supplied from the general store. Thus there had been a deficiency of opium and of some other medicines much employed during the prevalence of diseases of the bowels, and after the store had been amply replenished with those remedies, the decrease of that class of ailments and the increase of fevers caused a demand for quinine which the stores were not always able to satisfy.

The proportion of deaths to admissions in some of the diseases bears painful evidence, particularly in the month of December, to the absence of those remedies on which reliance could best be placed for relief. In cholera, for instance, the usual loss has, in our army, been about 1 in 3 at home, or on foreign stations where this epidemic has prevailed; but in the Crimea, during the period under observation, it was 2 in every 3 attacked.

As instances of the difficulty of procuring medicines, we have given the requisitions made by several of the medical officers, with the quantities received; but it must not be supposed, because no such deficiency appears in the requisitions of others, that they received all they wanted. Most of the officers, finding it useless to send for medicines and medical comforts not in store, limited their requisitions to such as they knew could be given, and did the best they could with them. Appendix, pp. 130, 140, 147.

The circumstances in which the Medical Officers were placed, owing to the want of those supplies, as well as of every description of diet, accommodation, or comfort, essential to the recovery of the sick, were the most painful that can be conceived. We prefer leaving it to be described in their own words, and shall confine ourselves to the expression of our conviction that if they were unsuccessful in their treatment to an extent which has seldom occurred in the annals of medical practice, it has not been for want of constant attention and unceasing and energetic efforts on behalf of their patients. The appeals of some of them to those authorities whom they, perhaps erroneously, conceived had the power of assisting them, were most forcible and pathetic; and if all did not make such appeals, it was because they found that when made by others they produced no result.

The Inspector-General states that the deficiencies in the general store at Balaklava arose partly from a failure in the depôt at Scutari to comply with his requisitions, and the tardiness with which the supplies from thence were sometimes forwarded, as well as from the omission, on some occasions, of any notice of their shipment, in consequence of which they were not landed. Difficulty and delay were also sometimes caused by their being stowed under a great part of the cargo which it was necessary to discharge before they could be got at.

Though the correspondence at pp. 164 to 172 of Appendix no doubt shows that repeated applications were made by the Inspector General to the reserve depôt at Scutari for medicines and medical comforts, to meet the wants of the hospitals in the Crimea, we feel bound to express our opinion, that at a time when the existence of a great portion of the sick was imperilled by the absence of these supplies, something more than the mere transmission of the usual official demand on the Purveyor or the Apothecary at Scutari was necessary, to relieve the Inspector General of his responsibility; and when he found the inattention to these applications causing a delay of nearly two months in the arrival of supplies for which the demand was urgent, it appears to us that he ought to have taken some more decided steps to insure attention to his requisitions. A proper officer might have been sent to Scutari, with instructions to bring back whatever was most urgently required for the hospitals.

In some cases, however, the deficiency appears to have arisen from imperfect arrangements in the Crimea. The storekeeper in charge of the medical stores at Balaklava had instructions to intimate when any drugs were running short, and the sufficiency of the supply seems to have depended chiefly upon his vigilance and foresight; but as he was not informed of changes in the prevailing diseases, he could not anticipate the demand to which that change would give rise, and it was only from the extent of the requisitions for particular remedies, which perhaps exhausted the supply in store, that he became aware of the necessity of replenishing his stock.

It therefore happened, that from the 30th of March to the 20th of April, when fever most prevailed, and quinine was extensively used as a remedy, and, in some corps, still more extensively as a prophylactic, there was none of that medicine in the general store at Balaklava, though a large supply was lying at Scutari. There was, indeed, a certain quantity in most of the divisional stores, but in one there was none, and several corps which had been using it extensively, were thus suddenly deprived of the remedy on which their medical officers had chiefly relied. This deficiency was partial and temporary, but its occurrence after so much of public attention had been directed to the subject, indicated a defect in the system, which was pointed out to Lord Raglan in a letter of the 27th April.

Appendix, p. 153.

Appendix, p. 154.

Hospital Orderlies and Attendants.

Numerous complaints were made by the medical officers of the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to perform the duties of Hospital Serjeants, Hospital Orderlies, and personal Attendants. Where the pressure of military duty was so great, it was, perhaps, natural that there should be some reluctance to part with efficient non-commissioned officers or men from the ranks; but it may be doubted whether persons well qualified for situations in the hospital would not contribute more to the relief of their effective comrades by promoting the recovery of the sick, than by taking their tour of duty under arms and leaving the sick with less efficient attendance; whatever view may be taken of that question, there seems to be no doubt that the arrangements have proved insufficient, and that adequate hospital attendance in camp has yet to be provided. It is understood that this defect is in course of being remedied; but, as it was much animadverted upon at the commencement of the campaign, we may briefly notice the previous practice in the army, and the course adopted to meet the difficulties as they arose.

The British army has hitherto, during peace, been kept on so limited an establishment, that it was necessary to resort to every expedient in order to economise its numbers. This, no doubt, originated the long established practice of having the hospital duties performed by men from the ranks, instead of by persons specially enlisted for that duty. The former, when no great pressure of sickness requires their presence in hospital, can be made available for military duty, while the latter are a permanent source of expense without any such contingent advantage. That system had worked moderately well for a long series of years, but, when the army was required for service in Turkey, its numbers were so limited, that it became necessary to add to the effective strength by every possible expedient, and one of the readiest which presented itself was, to restore to the ranks the men usually withdrawn for hospital service, and to replace them from some other source.

Nations whose armies are raised by conscription are never likely to encounter any difficulty in providing attendants on the sick. Out of the large number of conscripts annually placed at the disposal of the Government, there will always be many who, from their particular aptitude for that service

or on account of their being less fitted for more active military duty, can be selected with advantage; but an army which has to depend entirely upon voluntary enlistment possesses no such facilities; the strictness with which all military obligations are interpreted in this country, renders it necessary, if he is to be employed exclusively as an hospital attendant, that the recruit should be enlisted specially for that particular duty; and, among men in the vigour of youth, who are inclined to enter the army, few are disposed to place themselves in the position of nurses, at a time when the operations of active warfare are going on. Although recruiting for this particular service has now been carried on for nearly a year, with pay, pension, and other advantages, much exceeding what is granted to the private soldier, the number required is understood still to be incomplete, notwithstanding that recruits have been taken at a much more advanced age than they would be received into any other branch of the service.

But when the war broke out there was not time to obtain the necessary attendants for the hospital by the slow process of recruiting; the demand for their services was immediate, and it was desirable, especially at the commencement of a campaign, that they should have some military experience, lest they might prove an incumbrance; recourse was, therefore, had to a selection from the military pensioners, till some more suitable body of men could be obtained.

The employment of this class, even for the more onerous occupation of garrison duty at home and abroad, was not an innovation; it has always been the practice, on the commencement of a war, to call back into the service the pensioners who may have recovered from their disabilities, or are still of an age to perform garrison duty, and they hold their pensions expressly on condition of attending to such calls. During the Peninsular War, upwards of 10,000 pensioners were employed in veteran and garrison battalions at home and abroad, and immediately on the breaking out of the present war, all those belonging to the navy and marines were re-examined, and about 2,000 sent on shipboard, or into the coast guard, where they have since been constantly employed. No such call was made for the services of the military pensioners, because it was conceived that they would be equally useful as an enrolled force in their respective districts; but, as they are a younger body than the Greenwich pensioners, their average age being only between forty and fifty, it was not an unreasonable supposition, considering their previous military experience and habits, that they might be usefully employed in the hospital and ambulance duties, for which soldiers from the ranks could no longer be spared.

The measures taken to obtain these men, the conditions of their engagement, and the precautions adopted in regard to their qualifications are detailed by Colonel Tulloch in a memorandum which is annexed; and Appendix, pp. 194. as the various objections which have been taken to their employment are there inquired into, it appears unnecessary to enter upon them here, beyond stating that, if old and inefficient, as is understood to have been alleged of them, they appear by the statement noted below * to have been

*

	Strength.	Died.	Returned home.
From 20th July to 30th September, 1854...	318	35	—
„ 1st October to 31st December, 1854.	283	24	2
„ 1st January to 31st March, 1855. ..	257	29	27
„ 1st April to 30th June, 1855.	201	5	67
„ 1st July to 30th September, 1855. ..	129	—	70
„ 1st October to 31st December, 1855.	59	—	31
		93	197

singularly fortunate as compared with the youngest and most effective part of the force; the deaths between October and April having been only 53, out of a strength which averaged 270, or under 20 per cent.; while the mortality in the infantry during the same period was nearly double that proportion. It is true that these men escaped much of the hard work in the trenches, but they must have sustained a heavy loss by their attendance on the sick, particularly during the prevalence of fever which in so many instances proved fatal to the Orderlies.

Sea transport.

As the regular supply of the army in the Crimea, must, in a great measure, depend upon a proper arrangement, distribution, and supervision of the sea transport, we think it right to make a few observations on the subject.

Even when the supply is sufficiently provided for, the cost at which it can be maintained, will be greater or less in proportion to the skill and efficiency with which the transport service is conducted. This may be illustrated by a reference to the work performed by the steam-ships placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General, and no longer under the supervision of the naval authorities. They consisted of six or seven employed in the conveyance of cattle, and two for the carriage of other stores. On inquiry, we found that the cattle ships were performing on an average only two voyages per month, the mean distance from Balaklava of the ports to which they were plying was about 230 or 240 miles, the most distant 290, and the nearest 170 miles. Those vessels, appropriated exclusively to that service, were then employed at a charge of about £2,000 each per month, besides being supplied with coals; and if four vessels could land the same number of cargoes, the saving would be £4,000 per month, or £48,000 per annum on the freight of cattle.

Cattle ships.

Having some knowledge of the work done by vessels employed in a traffic somewhat similar on the West Coast of Scotland, it appeared to us that there was no sufficient reason why each of those vessels should not, on the average, deliver three cargoes per month at Balaklava, instead of two. On stating that opinion to the naval officer in charge of the transport service at Balaklava, and to other naval authorities in the Crimea, we found that they entirely concurred in it. A similar opinion is expressed by Admiral Grey, in his answers to a series of queries which were subsequently addressed to him with reference to this subject.

Evidence, p. 195.

The master of a steam-transport, with a view to the interests of his owner, may desire to do no more work than is necessary to entitle him to the monthly freight, and it can hardly be expected that the Commissary-General should be able, by the examination of the ship's log, or otherwise, to determine whether there has been undue delay, or that the master will be disposed to acknowledge the competency of any Commissariat officer to decide a question which is purely nautical. It would probably, therefore, be advisable that all the transports should be under the supervision of the naval authorities, who could then be held responsible for the performance of a proper amount of work by each, and who could decide the question whether there had been any such undue delay as could fairly be held to forfeit a proportion of the freight.

Even three trips per month to ports at an average distance of 240 miles, may appear to be less than under proper regulations might be performed, but the time occupied in coaling and watering, as well as in shipping the cattle, is unavoidably greater than is necessary in the ports of this country; and the

deficiency of wharfage at Balaklava, together with the generally crowded state of that harbour, frequently causes delay in landing them

It appeared to us that, during the fine weather, arrangements might be made for landing a part, at least, of the cattle at Kazatch Bay, where there is abundance of room; but the Commissary-General objected that, to land them there would compel him to have an officer and establishment at that port. This did not appear to us to be a sufficient reason for rejecting the plan proposed; but, during the winter, it would be difficult to drive the cattle through the deep soil of that country from Kazatch to the British camp, and in that case the delay in landing the cattle could not be reduced unless by extending the wharfs at Balaklava, diminishing the crowd of shipping in that harbour, and regulating the voyages of the cattle ships.

Expense of store ships.

For a considerable time after the army occupied its present position, it was not considered advisable to accumulate large quantities of stores on shore, or to dispense with the services of a great number of the sailing transports which were not usually employed in bringing supplies. Many of these vessels were, therefore, employed as floating stores, and so long as it was considered necessary to retain them in attendance upon the army for other purposes, no additional expense was incurred. But when they cease to be required for other purposes, a vessel, of 1,000 or 1,200 tons, retained at a freight of nearly £1 a ton per month, becomes a storehouse at a rent of £12,000 per annum.

There may have been sufficient military reasons for retaining these vessels in attendance upon the army, even if they had no stores on board, but we have thought it our duty to direct attention to the subject as one which is intimately connected with the arrangements of the Commissariat.

It appears to us, that the more nearly the arrangements for the supply of the army approach to the ordinary commercial arrangements for the supply of a fixed population, the more economically and successfully will it be effected. In the ordinary course of such traffic, certain vessels ply regularly at stated intervals to certain ports. The time of their arrival is known, preparations are accordingly made, and much time is saved. With such steam transports as are employed in the Black Sea, great regularity might be expected under efficient management and control. The arrival of the vessels at Balaklava might probably admit of being regulated in such a manner as to facilitate the successive discharge of their cargoes, and the coaling and watering could be arranged in like manner, but this could be effected only upon a predetermined plan, which would not be interfered with unless to meet some pressing emergency.

Commissariat accounts.

The system upon which the Commissariat accounts of receipt and issue have for some years been kept, appears to be well adapted for service in the field, and hardly to admit of being made more simple. The accounts of the Commissariat officers attached to Divisions and Brigades consist, in the first instance, merely of consecutive entries, or jottings, of all receipts and issues, at their dates, accompanied by the requisite vouchers. The materials from which accounts, in any form that may be desired, can afterwards be prepared, are thus secured. These materials are put into the hands of an experienced officer of the Department, stationed near the scene of operations, and, in the present instance, at Constantinople, whose duty it is to subject them to

preliminary audit, for which purpose he has a sufficient number of officers attached to him. This arrangement appears to be highly advantageous, if not indispensable to the adjustment of the accounts. Explanations can be demanded and furnished, defective vouchers supplied, and mistakes or misapprehensions rectified, which the contingencies of war might render impossible, if the accounts were at once sent home to be audited. But, independent of this advantage, the personal and local information which officers residing in the vicinity of the scene of operations, and in almost daily communication with the army, bring to bear upon the examination of the accounts, enables them to execute that duty much more easily, speedily, and effectually than it could otherwise be performed. There are also advantages attending the facility for personal communication, in the event of any complication or entanglement in the accounts; and the officers employed on the audit constitute a corps of reserve in the vicinity of the army, ready to supply the place of such as, from sickness or other causes, may have to leave the camp.

There appears, however, to be something defective in the practice regarding the receipts for rations issued to the troops, to which our attention was first directed by Colonel Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster-General. Rations are generally received upon production of a return for three days, signed by the Quartermaster and the Commanding Officer of the corps. On the back of this return is a receipt for the full amount, which the Quartermaster is usually required to sign before the rations are issued, but on many occasions during the last winter, the full amount was not issued, though the receipt for that amount was retained as a voucher by the Commissariat officer. This occurred extensively not only in regard to the rations of meat, but also, and probably to a still greater extent, in regard to forage and fuel, both when the issues were short, and when, from deficiency of transport, the whole quantity could not be carried away.

Appendix, p. 19.

Receipts for rations.

It did not appear that any improper use had been made of those receipts; but the system is obviously objectionable, both because it affords facilities for malversation, and because it destroys the value of the receipt, which ceases to be a genuine voucher. In fact, during the time of short issues, there was no security, under that system, for the proper application of a large amount of stores, except what was afforded by the integrity of the Commissariat. For example, had the officers of that Department been capable of asserting that full rations of every description had at all times been issued to the army, they could probably have produced the receipts of almost every Regimental Quartermaster to prove the truth of the assertion. But when returns were called for, those furnished by the former acknowledged a larger deficiency than was claimed by the latter. The integrity of the Commissariat Officers, in this respect, cannot therefore be impeached, but it is, notwithstanding, desirable that the receipts for rations should always represent the quantity really issued.

Ration stoppages.

There are other accounts between the Commissariat and the Paymasters of corps, which, under the present intricate system, involve complications that frequently become inextricable. That cumbrous system might almost seem to have been ingeniously contrived for the purpose of producing delay and confusion, and is the more objectionable, because, while it often subjects the soldier to great inconvenience, by impeding or rendering impossible the settlement of his accounts, it produces no saving to the public, but the reverse.

When a soldier is enlisted, the country undertakes to pay him a shilling or upwards a day; out of which, however, he has to pay for his messing. This is made up partly of a ration issued to him at a fixed rate, partly of various supplies which he purchases in the market. Prior to 1850, the ration consisted in some colonies of a pound of bread and a pound of meat only, while in others, particularly those within or near the tropics, there was an addition of tea or coffee, sugar, rice, and peas; in either case the stoppage for these supplies was fivepence a-day. Much discontent arose, however, in some of the colonies where the lesser ration only was supplied, in consequence of a pound of bread and a pound of meat being charged at fivepence, though its value, according to the current price in the market, was only about threepence halfpenny, and a warrant, dated 25th December, 1850, was therefore issued fixing the latter amount as the uniform stoppage, but limiting the ration under all circumstances, to a pound of meat and a pound of bread, or three-quarters of a pound of biscuit, except in the field, when the quantity was to be increased to one pound and a-half of bread, or one pound of biscuit.

In order, however, to provide for the contingency of there being no means of purchasing at a station the small groceries, such as sugar or tea, coffee, and rice, to which the soldier had been accustomed, the Commissariat officers abroad were directed, on the requisition of the officer commanding the forces, to "use their best efforts" to provide these by contract, or otherwise, on the understanding that the price was to be paid by the soldier; and in compliance with this part of the arrangement, when the army took the field in Bulgaria, the following supplies were placed by the Treasury at the disposal of the Commissariat for this purpose, to be issued at the prices there stated.*

When these came to be issued to the troops by the Commissariat, however, it was found that the demand was very irregular, in some cases much exceeding the usual portion formerly issued to the troops as a ration; the difficulty of keeping the accounts was also much increased as compared with what it would be if the quantity to each soldier and the stoppage made for it had been fixed. In short, this mode of providing indispensable supplies for an army dispersed in a country that was almost depopulated did not answer the purpose, and a Board of Officers was therefore assembled by Lord Raglan, who reported in favour of allowing 1 oz. of coffee and $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sugar daily to each man, for which a stoppage was directed to be made of 1*d*. A General Order to that effect was issued at Varna on the 28th of June, and the ration stoppage thus became, provisionally, $4\frac{1}{2}d$. Subsequently, in consequence of the prevalence of bowel complaints, the Commissariat were directed by General Order, dated 19th July, to issue 2 oz. of rice or Scotch barley per man daily, till the 30th September, at which date it was to cease. The soldier was not charged for this; but it appears that the penny stopped for his coffee and sugar was an overcharge, and more than sufficient to cover the cost not only of two

* On the 29th of May the troops were informed in General Orders that the following articles were consigned to the Commissary-General, and could be obtained, on requisition, at the prices specified:—

Porter	64,800 gallons, at 3*d*. per quart.	
Pale ale	2,700 ,, at 4*d*. ,,	
Preserved potatoes	50,000 lbs. at 5*d*. per lb.	
Chocolate	10,000 lbs.	4*d*. ,,
Coffee	80,000 lbs.	$5\frac{1}{2}d$. ,,
Tea	8,000 lbs.	1*s*. ,,
Sugar	100,000 lbs.	2*d*. ,,
Rice 200,000 lbs. at 3*d*. per lb (subsequently reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}d$.)		
Scotch barley	10,000 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}d$. ,,

ounces of rice, but also of two ounces of Scotch barley. No further innovation was made upon the system, which left the men to buy where they could, not only salt, spices, and other such articles, but the whole of the vegetables which they required. The consequence was, that the troops did not obtain them, and their diet was therefore defective. The regulations did not require the Commissariat to furnish these supplies, the country in which the troops were encamped did not furnish them, and therefore the army was deprived of them. It is to be regretted that a warrant, intended to provide for a state of things altogether different, should not before the commencement of the campaign, have been replaced by regulations better suited to the circumstances. But the proper regulation of the soldier's rations in the field still remains to be effected.

The ration stoppages, however, are not only different at different times, but they also differ in different circumstances at the same time. It has been stated that since coffee and sugar have been regularly issued, the stoppage has been $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; but if the man who is subject to that charge while doing duty on shore is ordered on ship-board, his ration stoppage becomes $5d.$ or $6d.$, according to circumstances. Again, if the same man goes into hospital sick or wounded, the stoppage is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; thus, before his account can be settled for the month, it must be ascertained how many days he was doing duty on shore, and therefore subject to a stoppage of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; how many on board of ship receiving rations of spirits, and, therefore, subject to a stoppage of $6d.$; how many on board not receiving spirits, and therefore subject to a stoppage of $5d.$; and how many in hospital, and therefore subject to a stoppage of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ During the last campaign, every man in the army was part of the time on duty on shore, and part of the time on board ship; nearly all were part of the time in hospital—most of them two or three times; and about half the army went sick to Scutari, and were, therefore, part of the time on ship board sick, besides the other occasions on which they embarked; yet for each of these men it is necessary, to the settlement of his account, that the precise amount of stoppage to which he is subject on each day should be ascertained. This, however, in a vast number of cases, is impossible; and therefore the soldier cannot get a settlement of his account; neither can the Regimental Paymaster, nor the Commissariat, nor the Purveyor. At length, after an amount of labour and correspondence which is almost incredible, the inextricable knot has probably to be cut by an arbitrary settlement, as being the only one practicable.

Accumulation of vouchers.

Even where the whole details of the various stoppages can be traced and established, the amount of labour and the extent of the accounts is enormous. The Commissariat, which has charge of the Military chest, ought to settle accounts with each regiment monthly, taking care that in all cases the proper amount of ration stoppages is paid into the chest, and that the vouchers are complete. Mr. Williams, the Commissariat officer charged with the superintendence of that branch of the Department, produced to us vouchers for ration stoppages amounting to 348 half-sheets of foolscap paper, and which it occupied one person fully a week to compile and examine. These were the vouchers for only one corps, the Artillery, and for only one month. The memorandums furnished by Mr. Leahy, Acting Quartermaster of the Sappers and Miners, by Mr. Dares, Paymaster of the 23rd Fusiliers, and by Mr. Williams, Assistant Commissary-General, explain very clearly the difficulties and embarrassments arising in their several departments from the present

system, and they all point to one uniform rate of stoppage in the field as the appropriate remedy.

By reducing the charge to one uniform rate, whether the soldier be doing duty on shore, or be in hospital, or on shipboard, and making the balance of his pay the only matter of account, the whole of these difficulties would at once be removed, and an immense amount of labour saved. The system of accounting, as between the public, the Paymaster, and the Commissariat, would thus be placed upon a footing so simple and satisfactory, that there could never, at any time, or under any circumstances, be the slightest difficulty in settling a soldier's accounts, so far as regards any period during which he is considered to have been on field service. The daily stoppage being always the same, the balance of pay would never vary, and it would only be necessary to establish the number of days he was entitled to receive it to admit of his accounts being settled at once.

To arrive at this desirable result, however, it is necessary that the ration in the field should be a fixed quantity and of determinate value.

The results of this inquiry having clearly demonstrated how indispensable it is to the soldier's efficiency, especially in the field, that he shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, it cannot be desirable that a matter upon which the success of the whole army depends should be left to chance, or to the prudence, activity, and ingenuity of the soldiers individually, even in countries where supplies can be obtained. But in countries such as those in which the army has recently been employed, where no supplies could be procured, except such as were provided by the Commissariat, the troops are as completely dependent for their means of subsistence upon the rations issued to them as they were when on board of ship on the voyage to their destination. There they were supplied with every description of food considered necessary to maintain their health and efficiency, because they could not buy any; but on shore, where they were equally unable to obtain supplies by purchase, no similar provision was made by the regulations for their subsistence. All that the soldier was then entitled to under the warrant of 1850 was one pound and a-half of bread, or a pound of biscuit, with one pound of meat, fresh or salt; to which was added, provisionally, by general order, one ounce of coffee, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of sugar. But even if he had at all times received these rations in full, they did not contain sufficient nourishment to sustain the strength or health of a man who was undergoing severe labour and exposure to inclement weather by night as well as day.

It appears, therefore, that some revision of the system hitherto pursued is desirable, and we proceed to submit the suggestions upon this important subject which in our former report we stated it was our intention to offer.

When the soldier is dependent for his subsistence upon the rations issued to him, it is desirable that their nutritive value should be determined according to a fixed standard, consisting of certain quantities of articles with which he is familiar, and that any deviation from that standard should be only to the extent of changing some of them for equivalents in nutritive value. It is likewise of great importance to his health that his food should be so far varied as to prevent the injurious effects of sameness of diet from which the army has suffered. The ordinary amount of nutriment ought to be proportioned to the average demands upon the physical powers of the men, and it should be remembered that the food which may be sufficient to maintain a man's strength in a temperate climate, or when he is warmly clothed and well lodged,

may be quite insufficient when exposed to great cold, whether arising from a very low temperature or from deficient covering and shelter.

The average weight carried by a soldier on the march, including food and water for the day, is probably not less than from fifty to sixty pounds, and while carrying that burden he is frequently required not only to march considerable distances, but also to move rapidly, and make other great exertions. In the ordinary course of his duty he is called upon to watch during the night, at longer or shorter intervals, whatever may have been his previous exertions. He is exposed to every vicissitude of temperature, and often to the inclemency of the weather by night as well as by day, and must be ready to turn out when required at any hour, and under all circumstances. He must generally be content with the shelter of a tent, whatever the climate may be. When engaged in siege operations, he has to perform, mostly during the night, the work that a railway labourer performs by day—excavating and removing earth. When stores are to be landed, he is often required to do the work of a dockyard labourer. When employed on active service, the soldier, therefore, requires a diet as nutritious as that which is requisite to sustain the physical powers of any other man engaged in hard work, involving frequent watching and exposure.

Proposed rations. With reference to these considerations, it is proposed to fix the daily ration for a soldier in field as follows, being very nearly the same that has been issued in the Crimea since last summer, and found to answer the purpose :—

Soft bread	24 oz.
Fresh vegetables	8
Rice or barley	2
Fresh meat	16
Coffee (roasted and ground) ..	1
Sugar	2
	lbs. 3 5 oz.
Spirits—$\frac{1}{8}$ pint	$1\frac{1}{2}$

He ought also to have weekly :

Mustard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pepper	$\frac{1}{4}$
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$

Assuming this to be the standard ration of troops in the field by which the amount of nutriment is determined, certain equivalents may be substituted for some of the articles whenever economy of transport becomes important; for example, 16oz. of biscuit for 24oz. of soft bread; 2oz. of compressed or preserved vegetables for 8oz. of fresh vegetables; $\frac{1}{3}$oz. of tea for 1oz. of coffee.

The standard ration, including soft bread and fresh vegetables, is, no doubt, preferable to that which supplies, instead of these, only biscuit and compressed or preserved vegetables; but when an army is in motion, economy of transport is of primary importance, and a weight of 3lbs. 5oz. per man daily might be found embarrassing. These substitutions, without deteriorating the nutritive value, would diminish the weight of the standard daily ration of food from 3lbs. 5oz. to to 2lbs. $4\frac{1}{3}$oz., being a difference of 1lb. per man. For an army receiving 50,000 rations, this would reduce the weight to be transported daily by an amount equal to the loads of 250 pack-mules or horses. The issue of tea instead of coffee, besides diminishing the weight to be transported, would also be desirable on a march, because it is more quickly and easily prepared. The most advanta-

geous arrangement would perhaps be, that coffee should be issued frequently where its greater weight is not an important consideration, and that the change to tea should become general on occasions when the economy of transport must be more considered. If tea were substituted for coffee at all times, the men would certainly get weary of the same beverage day after day, and would long for a change.

Occasions will frequently occur when salt meat must be substituted for fresh, and it then becomes doubly necessary to maintain a sufficient supply of vegetable food. Meat is less nutritious when salted; but it does not follow that this deterioration in nutritive value is best compensated by increasing the quantity, as it also becomes less digestible, and promotes the tendency to diseases of the bowels, to which soldiers in camp are so liable. The experience of last winter shows that a majority of the men cannot continue for an indefinite length of time to consume 1lb. of salt meat daily; that, even when engaged in the hardest labour, the appetite fails, and the stomach loathes the constant repetition of that quantity. No doubt the excessive fatigue and exposure which some of the troops underwent, may have impaired their powers of digestion; but a similar sensation of loathing was induced where it cannot be so accounted for; the best mode of compensating the deterioration in the nutritive value of the ration caused by the substitution of salt meat for fresh would be to increase to a sufficient extent the vegetable food, selecting such as is best suited for the purpose. The ration of salt meat, like that of fresh, is 1lb.; but it may be well worthy of consideration, whether it would not be advantageous, at least in standing camp, to reduce it by 4oz., compensating the deterioration both in amount and in nutritive value by substituting for the 4oz. of pork half-a-pint (about 8 oz.) of peas or peasmeal, and for the 4oz. of beef 6oz. of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$oz. of suet, and 1oz. of currants or raisins.

The charge for the present ration of 1lb. of bread, and 1lb. of meat, is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, and the cost of the proposed additions would not probably exceed $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, making in all $6d.$, the same as the ration stoppage for troops on board of ship, where everything necessary for their proper subsistence is provided.

The progress of science has now afforded the means of ascertaining with precision the nutritive value of a great variety of substances used as food, and we have thought it desirable to submit the ration which we have proposed to scientific investigation. The observations with which we have been favoured by Dr. Christison, than whom there is, perhaps, no higher authority on such questions, contain much valuable information, and, together with his tables of nutritive value and of several different diets, bring the precision of science to bear upon matters of great national importance, to which it has hitherto been sparingly applied. App. pp. 188-191.

Having now completed our report upon the matters into which we were instructed to inquire, we are desirous to point out that, if we have directed attention chiefly to the defects which we have found in the system and arrangements of the departments to which our inquiries extended, it has been only because the circumstances which led to the nomination of the commission and the interests of the public service, made it our especial duty to search out those defects with a view to their correction. No one can be more sensible than we are of the vast difference between judging before and after the event; between providing for the future and pronouncing an opinion upon the past;

but to have been deterred by that consideration from recording the errors which are now revealed by their results, would have been to disregard the lessons taught by experience.

We have the honour to be

Your Lordship's most obedient Servants,

JOHN McNEILL.

ALEX. M. TULLOCH,
Colonel

The Right Honourable
The Lord Panmure, G.C.B.

Sir J. McNeill to Field Marshal Lord Raglan.

Transport "Göttenburg," Balaklava Harbour,
My Lord, *March* 13, 1855.

THE instructions which directed me to proceed to the Crimea accompanied by Colonel Tulloch, have, no doubt, been communicated to your Lordship, and as the demands upon your Lordship's time and attention, which, on two occasions to-day prevented us from having the honour of an interview, may again put it out of your Lordship's power to see us when we wait upon you, it appears to me that we may best promote the interests of the public service intrusted to us, as well as your Lordship's convenience, by stating in general terms the course we propose to pursue, and by requesting authority to summon such witnesses, and to require the production of such documents, as may be necessary to the effective prosecution of the inquiry in which we are engaged.

It appears to us, that the first point to be established is the nature and extent of any deficiency of Commissariat supplies for the army that may have occurred, and, with that view, we should desire your Lordship's authority to summon as witnesses such Officers as may be able to speak from their own personal knowledge of the quantity and quality of the supplies furnished by the Commissariat, and actually issued to the men.

It is not probable that we shall be able to examine more than three or four Officers daily, and, as we should propose to begin with the regiments nearest to the harbour, and to examine the witnesses, for the present, on board the steam transport "Göttenburg," which is lying close to the shore upon the northern side, near the shoal water at the head of the harbour, we hope that the inquiry may be conducted without materially interfering with the other duties of the Officers whom we might find it necessary to examine.

When we have completed the inquiry into the nature and extent of any deficiency that may have occurred, we should propose to call upon the Officers of the Commissariat, and especially the Commissary-General, to state the causes of any such deficiency.

It will also be our duty to inquire into the measures that may have been taken to insure an adequate supply for the future, and, with that view, it would be desirable that we should have authority to examine Commissary-General Filder at any time when we may consider it expedient.

It is almost unnecessary, I hope, to add, that we consider it our duty, and that it is our anxious desire, to carry out our instructions in a manner that may be useful and acceptable to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. McNEILL.

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan to Sir J. McNeill.

Sir, *Before Sebastopol, March* 15, 1855.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th instant.

I regret that I was so occupied when you called on that day, in the despatch of the mail, that I was not able to see you: I was not aware that you were twice here.

I shall be happy to afford you every assistance in the prosecution of the inquiry you have been instructed to institute, and it appears to me that the course you propose to follow is the best you could adopt.

I will direct Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell to order the attendance of any of the Officers serving under his orders whom you may desire to examine, and I will give the same instructions to Major-General the Honourable J. Yorke Scarlett, who commands the Cavalry at Kadikoi.

The Commissary-General will also be requested to attend himself, and to direct the Officers of his Department to obey your summons whenever you may require their presence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RAGLAN.

EVIDENCE.

Memorandum.

Our inquiries for the first fortnight were confined almost exclusively to the corps at or in the immediate vicinity of Balaklava, and were conducted by personal examination; but when they extended to the corps which had been before Sebastopol during the greater part of the winter, and when we took into consideration the number to be examined, it soon became apparent that, unless our labours were facilitated by drawing the attention of Commanding Officers, and those in medical charge of corps, to certain specific questions which were likely to exhaust most of the information they had to give, there was a probability of our examinations being too much prolonged. Having, therefore, in the course of the first fortnight, determined those Queries which were most likely to elicit the information required, we printed a series of them at the Head-quarter press, and circulated them to each of the Commanding and Senior Medical officers of the force before Sebastopol; their replies will be found from p. 203 to p. 432 of the Evidence annexed.

In addition to this, however, we thought it our duty, by calling each of the officers before us, to afford them an opportunity of stating, personally, whatever they thought fit, in addition to, or in explanation of the information contained in their replies. Many availed themselves of this opportunity to enlarge their statements; some merely repeated them in other words, while the majority referred to their written replies as containing all they had to state on the subject.

As the necessity for arranging the replies from each corps under their respective heads became apparent, it was found expedient to call for information in a similar form from the Officers examined at the commencement. In any case, the result of their examination must have been condensed into the same form as the others, and we considered it better that they should do so by replying to the same queries, than that we should attempt to form an abstract of their previous statements.

This will account for occasional repetitions in the evidence of these Officers, but these appeared of less consequence than the omission of anything of importance which might have occurred had any other course been adopted.

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3. Have the rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, been issued to your Corps during the time it has been in the Crimea? If not, be pleased to furnish a Return signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies, and the dates of their occurrence	205 to 209
4. Has any such irregularity occurred in the issue of the Rations by the Commissariat as to make it impossible to furnish the men with full rations for several days successively? If so, state the dates, and the nature of the irregularities . ..	210 to 214
5. Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?	215 to 221
6. Has the cooking been done by men told off for the purpose? If so, from what date?	222 to 225
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18. Be pleased to furnish a Return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, of the Warm Clothing and Blankets issued to your Corps, and the dates at which the different articles were issued	276
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4. Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?	319 to 340
5. Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion	341 to 350
6. Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial or essential to their health?	351 to 358
7. Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities	359 to 368
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9. Has the accommodation for the sick while in camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding, been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied to the field? ..	378 to 390
10. In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?	391 to 398
11. Has the sickness in the Corps been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance?	399 to 402
12. Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them	402 to 423
13. If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made	424 to 432

EVIDENCE.

FIRST DAY, *Friday, March* 16, 1855.

COLONEL CAMERON, commanding Highland Brigade, formerly commanding 42nd Foot, *examined.*

IS acquainted with the different articles supplied to his brigade by the Commissariat. The ration consists of coffee and sugar for breakfast and evening meal, with biscuit; the dinner of salt pork or beef with biscuit, and generally rice or barley, and at present peas in addition. There has never been an occasion, except on the day of the gale, when the men could not get their rations; this applies to the whole time since he has been quartered before Sebastopol. There was a deficiency of rice and barley for about ten days at the end of December, and in the month of November, after the gale, there were about nine days during which no sugar was issued. No issue of preserved meat has been made to the men. For the last month or five weeks there has been a daily supply of one pound per man of potatoes, and all along they have had onions. The quantity of onions supplied, was sufficient to flavour the food, but not to constitute an article of diet. Since the men have been getting vegetables and peas, they have been able to eat their rations of salt meat, but for some time previously it had become so nauseous to them, that in some cases it was thrown away. The vegetables, excepting the onions, have been supplied to the men free of expense.

The cooking is now carried on by three men per company, told off for that purpose; but for a considerable time the men were without camp-kettles, and were consequently obliged to cook their victuals, each for himself, in his own mess tin; the messing at that time was therefore very irregular.

The average number of sick present, out of a strength of 750 men, has been about 60, and of sick absent, nearly 150. The prevalent disease has been diarrhœa, attributed by the medical men to the continued use of salt provisions, and also to wet feet.

Is of opinion, that a supply of soft bread would be most acceptable to the men, and would tend to improve their health. An increased issue of fresh meat would also be most acceptable to the men.

The men have been completely hutted since about the 1st of February. The huts have contributed much to their comfort. The first hut was taken up on the 18th of January. The tents now pitched in the lines are intended as lavatories; a few are also used by the piquets.

For about two months from the 25th of October, while the Russians were in our front, the men had probably not two nights successively in bed; now they have about five.

From about the middle of December to about the middle of January the men of the Highland Brigade had heavy fatigue duty, carrying provisions and

ordnance stores to the front. The number employed on this duty for the time above-mentioned was from 200 to 250 daily from each regiment; the distance performed by the men every day was five miles with a burden, and five miles returning without it. This was at the time when the roads were in their worst state.

The men have also had to construct the lines in their own front, and were for some time obliged to drag up firewood from the beach outside the harbour of Balaklava.

The men have not, during the cold weather, had adequate means of washing themselves, or keeping themselves clear of vermin, from which they have suffered to some extent; but since they have had huts that evil has diminished.

The first issue of warm clothing was made to the 42nd Regiment on the 1st of December, when each man received one woollen Jersey, one pair of flannel drawers, and one pair of woollen socks; they also at the same time received 300 comforters, and 300 pairs of woollen mits; similar clothing was issued to the other regiments forming the Highland Brigade. Various other issues of warm clothing were made during the early part of January, of which the Quartermaster will furnish a memorandum.

The spirit ration has always been regularly issued, except once or twice; it consists at present of one gill per day.

The quality of the biscuit as well as the beef issued has been very good, but the pork has been too fat for the taste of the men.

On the whole Colonel Cameron is disposed to say, that the men have been well supplied with the rations which were issued. Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Colonel Rollo, commanding 42nd Regiment, concurs entirely in what has been stated by Colonel Cameron.

Mr. William Wood, Quartermaster, 42nd Regiment, *examined*.

Has been Quartermaster ever since the regiment was in the Crimea. It is his duty to receive all the rations for the regiment. Submits a return, showing every occasion on which there has been a deficiency of the regulated ration, the nature of such deficiency, and the date upon which it occurred. Also a return of the date and amount of each issue of warm clothing for the regiment.

Appendix, p. 45.

Appendix, p. 116.

Is of opinion, that the articles issued as rations to the troops have been of as good quality as at other stations of the army, except that when Turkish rice was issued, it required a great deal of cleaning, and the sugar is not so good as that issued at Bermuda and in Canada.

The only complaint that the men have made of their rations is, that they have been kept so long upon salt meat. Has frequently observed lying about the camp whole pieces of salt beef and pork thrown away by them, which it was his duty to get buried. The men would very much desire to have soft bread for several days in the week instead of biscuit. They are now buying from the bakers in Balaklava a loaf of about 1½ lb at 1*s*. per loaf as frequently as they can get it.

The daily ration at present consists of

1 lb of meat, either salt or fresh
1 lb of biscuit
2 oz of rice or barley
1 oz of coffee—roasted, but not ground
1¾ oz of sugar
1 gill of rum.

On the 6th December vegetables, brought by the "Harbinger," and which it was understood were to be paid for, were supplied to such of the men as desired to purchase them; it was ultimately, however, determined, that the men were not to be charged for them. The first supply from this source lasted about three days. About two-thirds of the men participated in this supply,

and then a supply was obtained by the men gratis from the same source, which lasted about a fortnight.

Is of opinion, that an issue of tea in place of coffee would be very acceptable to the men, and that it would be desirable to have more frequent issues of fresh meat and soft bread.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Robert Jameson, Quartermaster, 79th Regiment, *examined.*

Has heard the evidence of Mr. Wood, Quartermaster 42nd, and concurs in it generally. The rations of the regiment have been issued with regularity: on one or two occasions they have been some hours late, and on two or three occasions the spirit ration has consisted of half a gill instead of a whole one, and for about a fortnight neither rice nor barley was issued.

Is of opinion, that the soldiers would consider it a great boon to have soft bread instead of biscuit some days in the week, and would desire to have it every day if possible; they have been purchasing soft bread at one time at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for about a pound and a half, but which they now get for 1*s.*, and they purchase this bread upon every opportunity. Has seen the salt rations lying about thrown away, and which it has been his duty to have buried. The soldiers would very much prefer rations of such fresh meat as has been issued to them. They never throw away a scrap of the fresh meat.

The first hut was erected in the middle of January, and the corps was completely hutted by about the 20th February. The huts have added very much to the comfort of the men.

Submits a return of the quantity of warm clothing issued to the men, and the date when issued, also of any deficiency in the supply of rations. Appendix, p. 116.

Has 132 men sick, present; and somewhere about 80 or 90 sick, absent.* Have been supplied with quantities of onions gratis by the Commissariat, as well as split peas. The issue of potatoes is now nearly a pound per man daily.

The men have never complained of their rations; but what they most desire, is the substitution, as far as possible, of fresh meat for salt, and soft bread for biscuit.

Fever and scorbutic dysentery have been the prevailing diseases in the regiment.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Donald Sinclair, Quartermaster 93rd Foot, *examined.*

Concurs generally in what has been stated by Quartermasters Wood and Jameson. Has however to state, that having retained from the 22nd October fourteen of the public bat horses, has been able at all times to issue the rations to the men at the proper time. Confirms the statements of the quartermasters of the 42nd and 79th as to the quantity of salt meat thrown away by the men; has also observed a considerable quantity of biscuit thrown away.

The strength of the regiment when it landed in the Crimea was about 850 men; is now drawing rations for 650 men. Sick absent about 70 men; 104 sick present in hospital. Has been able generally to arrange so that the men in hospital should have a continued supply of fresh meat, but they have not had soft bread.

Bowel complaints and remittent fever have been the most frequent diseases from which the men have suffered. The bowel complaints are attributed by the medical officers to a scorbutic tendency, and that tendency they attribute to the long course of salt provisions.

Is of opinion, that the ration has been ample, and the various articles of

* The average strength of the regiment has been about 800 men.

good quality; but has no doubt, that the substitution of fresh meat for salt, and of soft bread for biscuit, as well as a more abundant supply of vegetables, would be very beneficial to the men, and that the occasional substitution of tea for coffee would be very acceptable to them.

Many of the men would desire to exchange the whole or one-half of the ration of spirits for porter occasionally; provided the quantity of porter supplied was not less than one pint.

The men have been purchasing porter in considerable quantities from the Crimean Fund at a nominal price, and also from ships in the harbour when the price was as high as 15*s*. per dozen.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

SECOND DAY,—*Saturday, March* 17.

Colonel White, Commanding 6th Dragoons *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the East.

The men have at all times received their regulated rations, except upon one occasion, when they were two days without sugar.

During the months of November, December, and January, the troops were principally fed on salt provisions; the issues of fresh meat were rare.

A considerable number of the men, particularly such as were in any degree ailing, could not consume their salt rations, especially the beef, and, consequently, a considerable portion was thrown away. Is of opinion, that the salt pork has always been of good quality; but the beef has been hard. Is of opinion, that an increased issue of fresh meat would decidedly be beneficial to the men, quite necessary indeed to put them in a proper state of health. Is also of opinion, that rations of soft bread for a certain number of days in the week would be beneficial and acceptable to the men, who are now buying soft bread at 1*s.* 6*d*, for a loaf of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

In addition to the rations of meat and biscuit, the men have received from the Commissariat about 2 ounces daily of rice or barley; and latterly a considerable quantity of onions, and about 1 pound a day per man of potatoes.

The men have been receiving the double rations of rum, together with a supply of lime juice, for the last three weeks.

The men would gladly exchange one of their rations of rum for a pint of porter, or pay for it as they did at Varna at 3*d.* per quart.

The men would generally prefer tea to coffee.

Generally speaking the supply of grain for the horses has been sufficient; but there has been a great deficiency of hay and straw. Hands in a return of the quantity of hay and straw issued since the 9th January. Has lost 78 horses out of 182 landed and received in the Crimea. Appendix, p. 58.

About 12 pounds of hay would be a sufficient ration, provided there were an abundance of barley. The horses endured greater privations in regard to food in Bulgaria than they have done within the last month in the Crimea.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

William Charles Forrest, Major 4th Dragoon Guards, and Quartermaster Drake, *examined.*

Have been constantly with the Regiment since it landed at Varna.

The men generally would prefer 1 pound of salt pork to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound of such fresh beef as they are now receiving; the beef being very indifferent—the salt pork good; but the Surgeon is of opinion, that the substitution of salt for fresh meat would be injurious to their health. Besides the rations of meat and biscuit, the men have had about 2 ounces daily of rice, with onions and potatoes; the supplies of these articles have been irregular, the quantity of potatoes has not averaged more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a-pound per man daily. Peas have also been issued; but the men have found great difficulty in cooking them properly, partly because they were not split peas, and partly because they had not the proper utensils.

Whilst in stationary camp it would be an advantage to the men, that the alternations should be issued in the evening for the succeeding day; they would then have opportunities of soaking the beef.

The men would prefer rations of tea as a change from the coffee which they have had so long.

Upon the whole, the troops have been tolerably well supplied with fuel.

The first issue of fresh meat in the month of December was on the 25th, and between that day and the 31st, there were two other issues. In January fresh meat was supplied to the regiment seven times, and to the hospital twenty times. In February, to the regiment eight times, to the hospital twelve times. Between 1st and 17th March, to the regiment six times, to the Hospital eleven times. Since the regiment has been in the Crimea neither the men on duty nor the sick have received rations of any other bread than biscuit.

The men are in the habit of buying soft bread of the hawkers at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* a loaf of 1½ pound weight: this applies both to the men on duty and in hospital.

The supply of grain since the regiment came to the Crimea has on the whole, perhaps, been sufficient in quantity; but the issues have been irregular; so that on some days the horses had not more than about 3 pounds each of grain; the deficiency has, however, on some occasions been made up, but not on all. There have been many occasions on which no rations of hay were issued, and, more frequently the quantity has been deficient—no excess of barley considered by him to be an equivalent for the ration of hay. The Quartermaster will furnish a return of the issues for January, February, and March. During a portion of the time, from the 15th December to the 14th January, an excess of barley was issued as an equivalent for hay; the equivalent for the day's ration of hay was fixed by the Commissariat at 3 pounds of barley.

Appendix p. 58.

The troop horses of the regiment were got under cover during the month of February.

Upon several occasions when the nosebags of the horses were worn out, notwithstanding repeated applications to Quartermaster-General's-Department they were not renewed for a considerable length of time during which the horses had to eat their grain off the ground: this caused great waste of grain and was injurious to the health of the horses from the quantity of earth eaten with the grain.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Major Benson, 17th Lancers.

Joined the regiment, then at Kadekoi, 14th January.

The men would prefer such fresh meat as they are now getting to salt meat for several days per week. The Medical Officer of the regiment is of opinion, that it is important as regards the health of the men, that they should have a more abundant supply of fresh meat, and considers it essential to the success of his practice in the hospital; he is also very desirous of having more vegetables. The vegetables issued have been potatoes and onions; but on several occasions none at all—never more on an average than ½ a pound, on the days they had them, per man. The issue of these vegetables commenced about the middle of January.

The supply of grain has on the whole been sufficient. The horses have been covered in since the 13th January. Stables were prepared for them by Lord Lucan.

The nosebags should be of a larger size, and made of horsehair. With these exceptions, concurs generally with the evidence given by Major Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards. There was a delay in getting the materials for putting up the huts, but at present the men are all hutted; but not the officers.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

QUARTERMASTER LANE, 8th Hussars, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. The men of the regiment have had rations of fresh meat perhaps, on an average, twice a week since the 25th December. For the last month the hospital has been supplied with fresh meat almost every day: this has been accomplished by giving the sick a preference on every occasion when fresh meat was issued. The sick have had no other bread than biscuit. The men decidedly prefer fresh meat to the salt ration, except when they are going out on duty. Have not consumed the whole of the salt beef issued to them: has occasionally seen pieces lying about. The men would very much desire to have soft bread instead of biscuit several times a week. Since the latter end of January have been very well off for vegetables; at first preserved potatoes, then potatoes and onions and peas, split and whole; have also had one tin of French preserved vegetables. Sick present, 6; strength, 143. Nearly one month since last detachment of sick went to Scutari. Diarrhœa and fevers have been the most prevalent diseases in the regiment.

In the latter end of November, when the regiment was on the heights near Inkerman, the supply of barley was for some time so short as to afford only about two or three pounds of grain daily to each horse, and there was no hay or straw. Several of the horses died from exhaustion on their way from the heights to their present camp.

Hands in a return of deficiency of forage rations from the 9th to 31st January.* When the rations are of salt meat we draw them on the evening before, that the men may have an opportunity of soaking it during the night. Have been pretty well off for fuel. Two men are told off from each troop for cooking when possible. Commenced building the huts for the men about the latter end of February; the hut for the hospital had been up before then. None of the officers have huts erected yet. Stables for the horses were erected during the month of February. Hands in a return of the issues of warm clothing.

Appendix, p. 58.

Appendix, p. 121.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

* 9th to 31st Jan.—Overplus in corn, 948 pounds; deficiency in hay, 5,499 pounds; deficiency in chopped straw, 2,197 pounds.

THIRD DAY.—*Monday, March* 19.

MAJOR WARDLAW, commanding 1st Dragoons, *examined*, together with QUARTERMASTER WILLIAM SCOTT.

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. Generally speaking, the rations for the men have been very good and regularly supplied, except on the day of the storm. From the 5th November to Christmas day had two days fresh rations; between that time and the end of the month had three fresh rations. Is of opinion, that keeping the men on salt rations has been injurious to their health, particularly during the time they had no vegetables. There have been many cases of scurvy in the regiment, but which began to disappear as soon as the men got even two days' fresh meat per week. Is receiving at present fresh meat twice a week. The men have had seven days' fresh meat since the 4th. During the same time the sick in hospital have had thirteen days' fresh meat. The meat they are now receiving is of much better quality than it has been. The men much prefer the fresh meat: they throw away a great deal of the salt. The salt pork is much more liked than the beef; the men hardly ever eat the salt beef, the greater part of it is buried.

Thinks it would be very acceptable to the men and beneficial to their health to have soft bread issued to them several days in the week. They are now buying loaves of less than two pounds weight for 1*s.* 6*d.*, and have paid as much as 2*s.* The sick in hospital have had no soft bread, except what was bought for them from private funds, or what they paid for themselves.

Appendix, p. 45. Rice has been issued as a free ration. Hands in a return showing the deficiencies in the issue of the regulated rations.

Have received a supply of lime juice for the last month. A certain quantity of sugar is issued with it, in addition to that issued for the coffee.

While green coffee was issued the men managed to roast and crush it, and always had it for their morning and evening meals.

Split peas have been issued during the last few days,* and for the last three weeks the men have had potatoes at the rate of three sacks at a time, and when that supply was exhausted a fresh requisition was sent in for more; all these requisitions have been complied with. One sack of onions has also been supplied to every three sacks of potatoes. Upon the whole, the rations we have been receiving for the last three weeks have been very good, but would like a more frequent issue of fresh meat and soft bread.

Two men have been selected as cooks from each troop.

Is of opinion, that the men would prefer one pint of porter instead of one of the issues of rum: is sure it would be much better for them. Is of opinion, that the men should be made to pay for vegetables rather than let them go without them; thinks there would be no objection on their part.

Appendix, p. 78. Hands in a return showing the deficiencies in the issues of forage since 1st January last. Has no hesitation in stating, that the horses were several days without hay. Complained to General Scarlett of the exposed state of the horses prior to the middle of November, but no means of providing cover for them was supplied until about Christmas day. Understood, that up to that time there was no wood available for the purpose; but thinks, that perhaps canvas could have been supplied. Has observed a great improvement in the health of the horses since they have been under cover. Has not lost a horse from exhaustion since the middle of January, the date they were all under cover.

* Whole peas would have been better split, as when whole they require so much boiling.

The men have been more healthy than in most of the Cavalry Regiments—cannot account for this, except it may be that more attention has been paid to their messing, also that they have been encouraged in spending their money in bread, preserved meat, and hams.

The men would prefer coffee and tea on alternate days.

Since the huts have been up the sickness has very much decreased. The men of the regiment are mostly of from three to fourteen years service, with very few younger soldiers. The oldest men have generally broken down, especially those who served in India.

Is of opinion, that if the men could get cheese at a reasonable rate, they would purchase it readily.

The horses have suffered considerably for want of nose-bags. The corn was first laid upon sacks, but when these were expended* it was laid upon the ground, and much of it therefore wasted. Repeated applications for nose-bags were made through the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and also to the General commanding the Cavalry, but without effect; the answer was, that they were not in store.† From the early part of November to the latter part of December there were no nosebags fit for use; those which have latterly been issued are much too small.

Another great deficiency has been the want of rope for picketing the horses with, as well as for fastening them up, both under cover and in the open air. All these circumstances have been repeatedly represented, but without effect.

Upon several occasions we have been unable to work the forge for want of coals, which have been refused to be supplied.

Nails for shoeing the horses with have been very sparingly issued, and on some occasions only one set of nails for each shoe was allowed; on the representation of Lord Lucan this, however, was rectified.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Major Richard Thompson, Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards, together with Quartermaster George William Bewley, *examined.*

Took the command on the 18th November, 1854; has been with the Regiment ever since that time.

The men have always received their rations complete, with the exception of three days' sugar; the sugar has often not been of good quality.

Two men per troop are employed as cooks till mid-day stables, and thereafter only one.

When green coffee was issued to the men, they frequently during the wet weather could not manage to prepare it. The men from the manufacturing districts appeared to break down sooner than those from the agricultural ones.

Has always had a sufficient supply of ropes for picketing and tying up the horses. With these exceptions, concurs generally in the evidence given by Major Wardlaw.

The health of the men has wonderfully improved since they have had their huts. The stoves have always, from the first, been put up in the huts. Began to hut the men on the 20th January, and the whole Regiment was hutted by the 20th February, both horses and men.

Considerable delay has occurred in complying with requisitions, in consequence of the number of hands they had to pass through previously to being finally approved. Many requisitions were in consequence lost. There was great difficulty in procuring boots for the men, and when the high-lows were issued they were so tight over the instep that the men could not get them on. Will furnish the date of the requisitions for boots.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

* Worn out by the constant rain.—R. W.

† Many nosebags were made up in the regiment from old sacking obtained from transport ships, but they were only of very temporary use.

Colonel Darby Griffiths, Commanding Scots Greys, *examined.*

Has been in command of the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea.

The rations of the men have been regularly supplied all through, except on the day of the storm, viz., 14th November. The ration has been chiefly salt meat during the entire time.

Has had a great number of men in hospital all through, but has had more deaths since the huts were put up than before. The men in hospital have been well supplied with fresh meat, except about the latter end of January and beginning of February. Has had no soft bread issued to the men in hospital, nothing but biscuit. The men have been buying bread at 1*s.* 6*d.* a loaf. Those in hospital have been buying jelly, jam, and marmalade. The men have been very well off for vegetables since the latter end of January; previous to that date they got very few. Lime-juice has been issued for about a month. Sugar is supplied for it independent of the ration sugar. Nearly all our sick suffer first from fever, then from scorbutic diarrhœa. The general health of the men has improved within the last three weeks, but the recoveries in hospital have not been more numerous.

The men find a difficulty in grinding their coffee with the mills supplied to them. A great portion of the salt meat, especially the salt beef, has been buried, because the men would not eat it; they believed, that it produced diarrhœa. Is of opinion, that an increased issue of fresh beef would be beneficial to the men. Is satisfied, that he has lost many men from their having been unable to eat the provisions served out to them. The men would much prefer an issue of soft bread to biscuit several times a week. Also thinks they would prefer tea to coffee; and that they would like one pint of porter in lieu of one of the rations of rum. Potatoes and onions are issued on requisition; about one pound of potatoes and two onions per man daily whenever they are to be had, but for the last six weeks they have been obtained regularly.

The issues of forage for the horses have been very defective. There has been a deficiency of barley, chopped straw, and hay. Is unable to state the extent of deficiency prior to the 1st of January, but can state, that there was a great deficiency particularly in November and December, which he repeatedly represented to Lord Lucan and General Scarlett. Handed in a return, showing the supplies and deficiencies of issues of forage for the months of January and February.

Appendix, p. 58.

Attributes the mortality among his horses to starvation, hard work, and exposure. Has all the horses of his regiment now under cover; the first of them about the 3rd of January, having employed at his own expense five French soldiers to erect them; had them completed by about the middle of January. The materials, obtained on requisition, were brought up by the troop horses, as no baggage animals had been supplied to the regiment. The horses were also employed to carry biscuit to the front when the roads were in their worst state, which was very hard work, although they only carried about 120 pounds each.

The order to provide cover for the horses was issued on the 16th December, and about the same period another order was given to employ both horses and men in carrying provisions to the front; the parties so employed set out at half-past eight and returned about half-past four; it was therefore impossible for the men of the regiment to erect cover for their horses. Immediately after the 14th November, stated to Lord Lucan that his horses were beginning to suffer from the inclemency of the weather, and that he was afraid he should lose a great many if something was not done to protect them, and that if he could hold out any encouragement to his men to the effect that they were to remain for any length of time in the camp they then occupied, that he could get them to erect some sort of covering to save them, when his Lordship threatened to place him under arrest for presuming to suggest such a thing; this occurred in the presence of Colonel Hodge, Lord William Paulett, and others; and if that suggestion had been acted on, has no doubt that he should have saved many of the horses which were lost.

In the early part of January made application to General Scarlett for the assistance of some ships' carpenters to assist in erecting cover for the horses, there being no carpenters in the regiment. General Scarlett applied to the Quartermaster-General, but no assistance was afforded.

The men have been supplied with warm clothing, but their regimentals are in a very bad state. Will furnish a return of the date when the boots were supplied. During November and December, when the weather was incessantly wet, there was great difficulty in procuring sufficient firewood that would burn, it being all either green or wet, and the men were unable to make sufficient fire to cook their food and dry their clothes at; and many for weeks did not take off their boots from the fear of not being able to get them on again.

FOURTH DAY.—*Tuesday, 20th March.*

COLONEL SHEWELL, Commanding 8th Hussars, *examined.*

Has been in command of the regiment since it landed in the Crimea. The men, upon the whole, have been well and regularly rationed as far as salt provisions go. Thinks that the substitution of a certain quantity of fresh meat for the salt would have been beneficial to the men. Has had several cases of scurvy in the regiment. The medical officer attributes some of the cases of diarrhœa to a scorbutic tendency. Since the regiment has been in camp has never experienced a short supply of the regulated ration of provisions.

Landed 220 men in the Crimea. Has lost 20 men killed in action, 6 prisoners of war, 11 invalided to England, and there are at present 46 sick at Scutari; 53 men have died of sickness and wounds. There are at present 155 men serving with the regiment, of whom 6 are now sick in hospital.

The men are all hutted; only commenced the hutting three weeks ago. One cause of the delay in getting up the huts was the want of baggage animals for transport. Considers that the men like the huts very much. Stoves have been put up in them.

In the latter end of December and commencement of January the regiment was employed in carrying provisions to the front.

Knows of no reason for the comparative healthiness of the regiment, except that the non-commissioned officers have been unusually attentive in regard to the messing of the men, and in looking well after them

A certain number of men are told off as cooks, one of whom has done his work so well, that his men have not been once without their breakfasts, whatever the state of the weather was, when that particular cook was on duty.

Latterly the horses have been well foraged; not so however in the month of November. The horses were all got under cover about the middle of February. They have been gradually improving since then. Attributes the low condition and mortality among the horses to exposure to inclement weather, and to their having been for at least ten days in November without a blade of hay or straw, and with only three pounds of barley per horse daily. The change in the horses during those ten days or a fortnight was such, that having been absent sick he could scarcely recognize them on his return, and several died while being led to water. Several also died on the road from the front to their present camp. Is of opinion, that if the horses had received their full ration they would not have suffered so much, notwithstanding their exposure to the weather.

Has learned from Colonel de Salis, then in command of the regiment, that towards the end of November a representation was made to Lord Cardigan of the expediency of sending down a certain number of horses to Balaklava to procure forage, but this proposal was rejected. Understands, that at that time there was forage at Balaklava, but that the Commissariat had not the means of sending it up.

The cavalry regiments were moved down to the vicinity of Balaklava about the 2nd of December.

During the month of November and part of December, there was a great deficiency of nose-bags, in consequence of which, the grain was laid on the ground and a great part of it lost. Repeated representations of this deficiency were made to the officers in command of the brigade, but none were supplied till the 4th December, when only a small number was issued. Sir Edmund Lyons afterwards supplied him with about 400, of which about 200 were handed over to the Quartermaster-General, the remainder being

destributed among the regiments of the light brigade. During the time there was so great a deficiency of forage there was also a deficiency of nose-bags.

There has also been a great want of spades, pickaxes, and such like tools; they were issued on board ship, but as there were no means of carrying them they were left on board; repeated requisitions were made for them without success until the 14th December, 1854.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Colonel Douglas, Commanding 11th Hussars, *examined.*

Has been in command of the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. The men have been very well rationed on the whole; there has been no deficiency. Is of opinion, that a larger issue of fresh meat would have been beneficial. The men have on many occasions thrown away part of their salt rations, especially the beef. Two men per day per troop are on duty as cooks. Ten men per troop being told off for this purpose, from whom the two take it in rotation. The cooking for the hospital, which was formerly done by the regimental cooks, is now done by the orderlies permanently attached to the hospital. The sick in hospital who are allowed meat by the surgeon have had it daily for some time. Is of opinion, that the men would be glad to purchase porter at about 3*d.* per quart, or even more, and that it would be beneficial to them. The men would like to have issues of soft bread in lieu of biscuit three or four times a week; thinks it would be an excellent arrangement.

For about a fortnight after the 14th November, the horses were without hay or straw, and had only on an average about 2½ pounds of barley per day. The horses were at that time exposed to very severe weather, and standing nearly up to their knees in mud. Their hunger was such, that they not only ate straps and other articles within their reach, but actually gnawed off the hair from each others manes and tails. While things were in this state, made a representation to the officer commanding the light brigade, through the brigade major, proposing that a certain number of the horses should be sent down daily to bring up forage from Balaklava, where it was understood that it could then be obtained; but the proposal was rejected. Appendix, p. 19.

Commenced hutting the horses on the 1st February. There was great delay in consequence of want of transport and of artificers. The regimental artificers with the bat animals of the regiment being employed in erecting hospital stables and upon other brigade duties. The regiment is at present in a very good state of health. The issues of barley have been complete. For about fourteen days in December after coming down from the heights received an over issue of barley. During the month of November and part of December, there was a great deficiency of nose-bags, but got a certain number made up in the regiment from materials purchased by his own order. Repeated representations of the deficiency were made without effect; in like manner had to procure collar shanks, having failed to obtain them from the government stores. Attributes most of the difficulties encountered to the deficiency in land transport. When the regiment landed in the Crimea it was only allowed three bat animals; the regulated allowance being fourteen. The officers' bat horses were also left behind. Had the whole of the bat horses been with the regiment it would have been a great assistance in carrying the forage to the camp, and would not only have contributed much to the comfort of the officers and men, but has no doubt it would have been the means of saving the lives of both men and horses; for the same reason the intrenching tools required for draining the camp, cutting wood, and other purposes, were left behind, and there was no re-issue until the regiment had moved from the heights to their present position.

Colonel Doherty, Commanding 13th Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment since it landed in the Crimea. Upon the whole his men have been well rationed. Thinks it would be decidedly advantageous to have a more frequent issue of fresh meat. The men themselves would much desire it. Has had a good many cases of scurvy in the regiment. Thinks it would be very acceptable to the men and beneficial to their health to have an issue of soft bread several days in the week. The men buy the bread, some of them every day, out of their private funds. Particularly of late thinks the men have been very well rationed. Has seen portions of the salt beef lying about the camp. Thinks the men have bought fresh meat for themselves.

The hospital rations have been very well supplied; has heard of no complaint from the doctor. A large proportion of fresh meat has been issued to the hospital in consequence of a preference having been given to the sick. No soft bread has been issued to the hospital. The men, particularly the sick, buy soft bread as often as they can. They pay 1*s.* 6*d.* for a loaf weighing about 1½ pound, but cannot get as much as they would wish. Very rarely has there been any deficiency in the rations; if there has, it has afterwards been generally made up. The state of health of the regiment is at present very good. Has lost a few men lately from fever. There are at present 13 men in hospital in the Crimea out of a strength of about 160. Fever latterly has been the most prevalent disease; before then dysentery with fever.

The horses have been very badly foraged since they have been in the Crimea. For about a fortnight after the 12th November they had on an average only about 2½ pounds of barley daily, without hay or straw; on one occasion hay without barley, and on another neither hay nor barley. There was a very perceptible change in their condition at the end of that fortnight: the weather was severe; cold winds and incesssant rain. The horses were so reduced, that on the 3rd December, when the brigade marched from the heights to their present camp, although all the horses were led, about seventeen fell dead on the road, from sheer exhaustion. Want of forage and exposure to the wet may be said to be the cause of the loss of so many of the horses. Commenced hutting the horses on the 26th January; completed it on the 22nd February. Will furnish an account of the issues and deficiencies of forage since the 1st of February, but cannot furnish it from an earlier date in consequence of the sudden death of the late quartermaster and the loss of his accounts. Made repeated verbal applications relative to the deficiencies of forage while on the heights; attributes these deficiencies to the want of transport to carry it from Balaklava to the camp. Made no personal application to be allowed to send the troop horses for forage, because he had learned from other commanding officers, that they had been refused permission to do so. Had only three bat animals with the regiment. Had no tools to cut wood or drain and level the camp, until the regiment moved on 3rd December to its present ground. Made application to the Brigade-major for tools, but without effect until the date above stated. Out of 41 horses now alive there are only 9 that can be returned for duty. During the time the regiment was on the heights there was a great deficiency of nose-bags, and a consequent loss of grain, when the horses were only getting 2½ pounds of grain a day. Made repeated representations of the deficiency of forage to the Brigade-major, and the General commanding the brigade, as well as to the commissariat officers; but the reply of the commissariat was, that they had not transport. The well-bred horses, especially the Irish, have stood the work and exposure better than the low-bred horses, more particularly such as were of small size.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Low, Commanding 4th Light Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea, and has commanded it since the 11th November last. On the whole, as far as quantity is concerned, the men have been well rationed. The quality of the salt meat has also been good. Is of opinion, that a more frequent issue of fresh meat would be beneficial to the men. In December, had only one issue of fresh meat to the regiment; in January, six; in February, eight; and in March, up to the 19th, four issues. The hospital had fresh meat in December once, six times in January, eighteen in February, and ten in March, to the present date. Latterly, since we have had lime-juice and vegetables, scurvy has considerably decreased. For the last two months we have had about three-quarters of a pound of potatoes, and a quarter of a pound of onions per day, on the average. Is of opinion, that an increased issue of split peas would be very acceptable to the men. Is also of opinion, that they would be benefited by and would like to have, at least once a week, a pudding of flour, currants, and raisins, with suet, lard, or butter, in place of rations of salt meat.

Tea instead of coffee occasionally would be a great boon to the men, especially in marching. Commenced the erection of the hospital hut on the 28th of January, the men's on the 27th of February, and they are only just completed. The men are much more comfortable in the huts than in tents. Is of opinion, that the greater part of the evils from which they have suffered have arisen from a deficiency of land transport. Has to state, that even as early as the month of October, when the regiment was encamped near the 2nd Division, the supply of forage was very irregular, and the troop horses underwent great labour in bringing up forage to so great a distance from Balaklava. During the last three weeks in November, the horses had on an average only about one-fifth of their regulated rations; the horses were in consequence so much reduced, that many died; and nearly all became unfit for duty, and most of them have so continued. There are now sixteen horses for duty.

Has nothing further to state relative to the subject of inquiry.

FIFTH DAY.—*Wednesday, March* 21.

LORD FREDERICK PAULETT, Commanding 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea, and in command since the 3rd of March. From the 6th of December to the 15th January Colonel Newton commanded the battalion. On the whole, up to the second week in February, the men were indifferently rationed; since that time, well. The Quartermaster will furnish a return of the deficiencies in the rations; this will apply principally to the time the men were in the front. Since they have been down at Balaklava, they have been perfectly satisfied. During the latter part of the time the regiment was in the front, got a few fresh rations, but in general the meat rations, even for the hospital, were salt. During the month from the 5th of November to the 6th of December, when he was in command of the regiment, made repeated requisitions for fresh meat for the sick, but was rarely able to obtain even one-third of the quantity applied for. The only reason assigned was, that they had it not. Gets fresh meat now every alternate day;—the sick every day.

Is of opinion that the men would gladly exchange one of their rations of rum for one pint of porter, and that it would be decidedly beneficial to them. Also thinks, that it would be beneficial and acceptable to them to have soft bread substituted for biscuit on several days of the week. They bought it from the French at 3*s.* and even 4*s.* the loaf of about 2½ lbs. The general request of all the sick in general hospital is, to be allowed money to purchase soft bread.* Potatoes and onions, since the regiment has been down at Balaklava, have been supplied in sufficient quantities; during the last fortnight that it was in the front, also obtained onions and potatoes; previously to that time had none at all.

Has had very little scurvy in the regiment. The prevailing diseases have been diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever. The medical men attribute the diarrhœa and dysentery to the long course of salt provisions, the difficulty of cooking them properly, for want of time and fuel, and exposure to the weather, as well as to the hard work.

Marched into the huts built for the 39th Regiment about the 15th February. Has no doubt the men are more comfortable in the huts than in tents; the men themselves express that opinion. The men would prefer tea to coffee at all times. The huts are furnished with stoves. The officers are still all in tents except two. The medical men certainly consider the huts a great advantage for the hospital.

In the month of November, when the regiment was in the front, a marquee for a hospital was issued without cords, for which repeated applications were made without effect. The sick were in consequence in bell tents, lying on the ground, at a period when the weather was in its most inclement state, and when cases of cholera were occurring. At the same time there was a deficiency of hospital comforts, especially of brandy, for which repeated applications were made without success. Even since the regiment has been on its present ground, there has been great difficulty in getting medicines and medical comforts for the sick. In the month of December, while sick on

* Bread for the regimental hospital has been purchased for the sick by private means contributed by the officers.

board ship, was on several occasions unable to obtain the medicines required for his treatment, in consequence of their not being in store; and is aware, that several officers similarly situated were also unable to obtain the medicines they required. While on board the "Medway" steamer, learnt from the captain, that he had on board casks of boots, medical stores, and Minié rifles, belonging to the public, which the captain was anxious to get landed, but could not get any one to take charge of, or give a receipt for them: at that time the men were also in great distress for want of boots. Captain Scales, of the "Golden Fleece," also informed him, that he had frequently landed the public stores without obtaining a receipt, because he could not get any one to give it. The officers of the regiment for some considerable time got no hay for their horses. Has nothing further to state, except that but for the officers' bat-horses the men would have been much worse off than they were; those animals were employed in carrying warm clothing, boots, &c., for the battalion, and forage for the officers, to the front. There were only two public bat animals with the regiment.

Colonel Ridley, Commanding Grenadier Guards, *examined.*

Has only been with the regiment since 26th November; it was then encamped on the heights. At the time he first joined the rations were fully supplied. Considers the salt beef so salt that it was totally unfit for human food. The men throw it away in considerable quantities. The pork was of good quality, and the men eat it more readily. Will furnish a return of the fresh vegetables issued to the regiment, also of the issue of warm clothing. When on the heights, was in the habit of purchasing for the men various articles of diet, such as cheese, &c., which were taken up to the camp by the officers' bat horses. The men are very fond of cheese, and will readily purchase it at a moderate price. Is of opinion, that the men have suffered considerably from being so long on salt rations, want of sufficient clothing in the early part of the winter, and overwork, considering the weak state to which they were reduced. For the last fortnight the men have been receiving fresh meat three or four times a week; the men lately have also been well supplied with potatoes and onions. Is satisfied with the manner in which the men have been rationed since the 22nd February, except that he would prefer an issue of soft bread instead of the biscuit, which would be much appreciated. The sick in hospital have had no soft bread issued to them, but have obtained a certain quantity purchased with private funds. The men have bought bread whenever they can get it; they have paid as much as 2*s.* 6*d.* for a loaf of a pound and a half. Thinks the men would like to have one pint of porter for one of their rations of rum. The men in hospital are getting lime-juice, but not those in the lines. Since the regiment moved down from the front has never been able to obtain any vinegar for the men. Has not had many cases of scurvy in the regiment; the prevailing diseases have been bowel complaints and low fever. The medical men attribute these diseases to the diet on which the men have been fed: refers to the salt meat. Made a similar statement to Lord Raglan in the course of conversation. The men have suffered much from the want of boots, and when they were obtained there was much difficulty from their smallness in fitting them; will furnish the date upon which the men were fitted. Does not recollect having made any requisition for boots that was not complied with, but they were mostly too small for the men. The men were not hutted until they moved down into Balaklava. As regards forage for the mounted officers, can say, that they have had too much barley and too little hay—sometimes no hay. The forage for the horses of the regiment was invariably carried to camp by the bat horses of the officers.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Memorandum respecting Charcoal.

3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards,—Camp, Balaklava, March 23, 1855.

On weighing yesterday afternoon three bags of charcoal issued to the battalion as containing a hundred pounds in each bag, I found a deficiency in

the first bag of 14 pounds; in the second bag, a deficiency of 25 pounds; and, in the third bag, a deficiency of 45 pounds, which gives a total loss of 84 pounds in the three bags. On inquiry into the cause of this deficiency, I find that the bags are said to be issued to the Divisional Commissariat in that state, the issuer of which states, that they have no alternative but to issue them in the same manner to regiments.

(Signed) C. W. Ridley,
Colonel and Major, commanding Grenadier Guards.

Colonel Walker, Commanding Scots Fusilier Guards, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment from 23rd September to the 6th November, and again from the 15th January. Has never had any complaint of the want
ppendix, p. 45. of supplies of rations, except forage for the horses. Handed in a return of the deficiencies in the rations. The rations of meat supplied were of good quality, but salt. From 1st January to 28th February had very rarely fresh meat. The men have suffered very much indeed from being so long on salt
Appendix, p. 56. provisions, and such is the opinion of the medical officer. Handed in a return of the numbers of days' fresh meat issued to the regiment. Has had fresh rations eleven times during the present month. Is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed, except that he would desire an issue of lime-juice to the men in the lines, and soft bread several times a week instead of biscuit, and always to the hospital. During the time the regiment was on salt rations the hospital was supplied on requisition with fresh meat as a ration. No vegetables were issued to the men when on the heights before the 16th February, since that time they have been supplied pretty regularly. A marked improvement has taken place in the health of the men since they removed from the heights. In consequence of a letter from the medical officers he represented to Lord Raglan, through Colonel Upton, the injury to the health of the men from their being so long on salt rations.* This occurred a few days after the 15th January. From 15th December to 31st January, according to the statement of the Commissariat, the battalion had fresh meat nine times, but on two of those occasions the supply was only partial, a part
Appendix p. 116. of the rations being salt. Will furnish a return of the warm clothing issued. The medical officer is particularly desirous of an increased supply of lime juice, which he has found very beneficial in cases of scorbutic diarrhœa; he also attributes a great proportion of the disease in the battalion to scorbutic tendency, produced by the long use of salt meat.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

* Complaints relating to the injurious effects of frequent salt provisions having been made to me by Dr. Bostock (Battalion Surgeon), at my desire he compiled them, in the form of a letter, which I forwarded, with remarks of my own, to Colonel the Honourable George Upton, and requested it might be laid before his Lordship, the Commander of the Forces, which was done.—E. W. W.

SIXTH DAY.—*Thursday 22nd March.*

Major Macdonell, Commanding Left Wing 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, *examined.*

Was on the Staff until about 2 months ago, when he took command of the left wing. At times the men have been well rationed, at others very deficient in the proper supplies of food; but since he took command of the left wing the men have been very well rationed. The deficiencies refer to the period anterior to his taking the command. Is unable to state the exact number of days upon which fresh meat has been issued to the wing under his command. The sick in hospital have been always supplied with fresh meat, either fresh killed or preserved. Has not heard any complaints of the quality of the preserved meat. The men in hospital have not been supplied with soft bread—they have frequently purchased it. Thinks it would be decidedly beneficial to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat. Thinks the issue of soft bread would be a great boon. Thinks an alternate issue of tea and coffee would be very much liked. Thinks the men would prefer the rum to an issue of porter. The preserved vegetables issued to the men are highly acceptable: would recommend a more frequent issue of them. Thinks the quantity of potatoes lately issued to the men has been about half a pound per man daily, together with about a quarter of a pound of onions; this relates to the last six weeks or two months. Previous to that date were supplied with potatoes and onions once in about ten days. Thinks there would be no objection on the part of the men to buy the preserved vegetables for themselves; they have done so on some occasions. The health of the regiment is in a very good state, and improving daily. Attributes this improvement to the change of weather, and a greater abundance of fresh meat and vegetables: the duty is much the same as before. Has nothing further to suggest in regard to the subject of inquiry. Handed in a return of the issues of warm clothing, the dates when issued, &c. Appendix, p. 116.

Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, Commanding 79th Regiment, *examined.*

The evidence of Quartermasters Wood and Jameson (see first day) having been read to him concurs generally therein. But thinks the substitution of one pint of porter for half a gill of rum would be very acceptable and beneficial to the men. Is on the whole satisfied with the manner in which the men for the last three weeks have been rationed. Has 143 men sick at present in hospital out of a strength of 680. The average extent of night duty in the severest time, was one night in three; has now only one night in six. The medical officer attributes the sickness in the regiment to diet and exposure to very inclement weather. The proportion of sick among the officers has only been about one-half of that among the men. The officers' tents have been the same as those of the men, but of course not so crowded, and except, that they did not undergo manual labour, and had a more abundant supply of proper food better cooked, as well as changes of clothing, which the men had not, the circumstances as regards exposure were nearly the same in both cases. The men have obtained, partly by purchase and partly by gift, a supply of oatmeal and butter, and many of them now make porridge for themselves. Lime-juice, at the rate of one quarter of an ounce daily per man, has been issued regularly since about the 1st of February; there had been

previous issues occasionally. Sugar is issued for it in addition to the ordinary issue of sugar at the rate of half an ounce per man.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Colonel Ainslie, Commanding 93rd Regiment, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. Has been in command of it the whole time. Entirely concurs in the evidence given by Quartermaster Sinclair; the evidence of Quartermasters Wood and Jameson having also been read to him (see first day). Fresh meat and soft bread, and an abundant supply of vegetables he considers most important for promoting the health of the regiment. The men have been purchasing preserved meat from the Crimean Fund, and found it of good quality. They could not obtain as much as they desired to purchase.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Major Ready, Commanding 71st Foot, *examined.*

Landed in the Crimea on the 20th December, with about 400 men of the regiment. Was joined by the head-quarters on the 3rd February. perfectly well satisfied with the manner in which the men have been rationed since their arrival. The present strength of the regiment is 883, of which about 400 are stationed in the village of Balaklava, and the remainder are hutted on the slope of the hill. From 80 to 100 men are in hospital, out of a strength of 883. The average sick is much greater in the village than on the slope; this is attributed to the employment of a considerable number of the men as orderlies in the general hospital, and on board ships conveying sick to Scutari. Of the orderlies sent in charge of sick to Scutari, a considerable number have returned sick, or have been left sick at Scutari. There have been no decided cases of scurvy in the regiment, though there has been a tendency to it in some of the cases of sickness. The number of sick to-day is 80, of which 17 are from about 420 men hutted on the slope, and 63 from about 400 in the village. There are only about 4 or 5 sick at Scutari. The quartermaster will furnish a return of the number of days' fresh meat issued. The quality of the salt meat and biscuit, rice, peas, coffee, and sugar has been good. Lime-juice is issued daily to the men. Will furnish a return of the issues of warm clothing. No rations have been short supplied. Two ounces of split peas per man are always issued with the salt meat ration. Though the biscuit is of excellent quality, the men buy a considerable quantity of bread at 1*s.* a loaf, and a considerable portion of the biscuit remains unconsumed. Thinks the men would like tea and coffee issued alternately. Will ascertain whether the men would prefer to substitute porter for one of the rations of rum. The medical officer states, that he never had an hospital better supplied. From the date of their arrival till the middle of February the men were all day long up to their ankles in mud, and the ammunition boots were insufficient to resist the wet. The men arrived with their kits tolerably complete, and were therefore able to change their boots. But the medical officer attributes the diseases then prevalent in a great measure to the men having their feet almost constantly wet.

Appendix, p. 56.

Appendix, p. 116.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

SEVENTH DAY, *Friday, 23th March.*

SURGEON ROBERT COOPER, 4th Dragoon Guards, *examined.*

Joined his regiment on the 31st October, having previously been upon the Staff. The regiment was at that time on the north-west of the plateau in front of Balaklava. The regimental hospital was at one time almost exclusively supplied with salt meat. During part of November, the sick received fresh meat occasionally: but in December, they had nothing but salt meat till the 25th. In January, the sick had fresh meat twenty days, in February, twelve days; on some of the days on which fresh meat was issued, the quantity was not sufficient for the requirements of the hospital. Is of opinion, that the quantity of salt meat issued has undoubtedly been detrimental to their health. It repeatedly happened, that he could get none other than salt meat for men in hospital to whose proper treatment he considered fresh meat necessary. There has been a good deal of scurvy in the regiment, and many of the sick who were classed in the returns under the head of other diseases, had also scorbutic symptoms more or less prominent. Attributes the tendency to scurvy to various causes which debilitated the system, especially exposure to inclement weather with insufficient clothing, hard labour, and defective diet, particularly the want of fresh meat and vegetables. During the latter end of November no vegetables were issued to the troops, and a supply could only be secured on one occasion, which lasted for only one day: but on the same occasion a supply sufficient for several days was obtained for the hospital. The prevailing diseases have been diarrhœa and dysentery, scurvy, and some chest complaints. Is of opinion, that many of the cases classed as diarrhœa and dysentery were connected with scorbutic tendency in the system. Is decidedly of opinion, that if the men had been supplied more abundantly with fresh meat and vegetables while they were undergoing the hard labour and exposure to weather with insufficient clothing and inadequate shelter, the amount of disease among them would have been considerably less. Is of opinion, that if the men had been properly housed, fed, clothed, and provided with thick strong English boots in the autumn, and not subjected to any excessive amount of work or deprivation of sleep, with the proper means of cooking and drying their clothes, and not called upon to perform the office of baggage animals over almost impassible roads, the sickness and mortality in this army would not have been greater than in the lower provinces of the North American Colonies at a corresponding period of the year. In short, he attributes the diseases not to the climate, but to other causes over which human prudence would have conquered if exercised in time.

The success of his treatment of the sick in hospital was, to him, most unsatisfactory during the months of November, December, and January. The sick were then in bell-tents, lying without mattresses on blankets, empty bags, and matting, on the bare ground, which was continually damp; and no hay or straw could be obtained, as there was not sufficient for the horses. During the months of November and December received on requsition a limited supply of preserved meats for the sick; will, if possible, furnish a note of the amount of such supply. Has frequently been unable to procure the medicines for which he sent in requisitions. Produces the answer which he gave on this subject to the Medical Commission of Inquiry on the 24th December last:—

"*December 24th.* 1854.

"It is enough for me to state, that ever since I joined the regiment I have experienced the utmost difficulty in procuring sufficient medicines for the treatment of the cases in hospital. I have, over and over again, applied for some of

the most useful, commonest, and most familiar drugs, without being able to procure them. My requisitions have never been responded to in full, and the quantities applied for (when the drugs were in store) have invariaby been sadly curtailed. I have been under the necessity at times of modifying and rewriting requisitions in accordance with the medicines in the depôt, and the quantity issuable at the period. I have felt humiliated when obliged to make it a personal favour to procure even a small amount of a medicine to enable me to treat patients under my charge. It is a false position for a medical officer to be placed in, when obliged to supplicate in place of receiving without any difficulty being raised. We all feel aggrieved on the subject,—are surprised it should be allowed to continue—and look in anticipation to speedy improvement. We do not desire, that our demands should be acceded to if extravagant and unreasonable; but simply claim for the soldiers under our professional care a sufficiency of medicines at all times to enable us to do them justice, in accordance with the nation's wish, and in unison with the dictates of our conscience.

"ROBERT COOPER,
Surgeon 4th Dragoon Guards."

Within the last five or six weeks has been well supplied. For about three months the hospital has been as well supplied with medical comforts as any officer, with an army in the field, could reasonably desire. Has never found a single pot of bad preserved meat. Is of opinion, that this description of meat might be advantageously substituted for salt meat when live stock cannot be obtained. Lime-juice was first issued to the hospital, on his requisition, in November; but it was not supplied to the men generally as an article of issue till February; but in December and January obtained, on his own requisition, lime-juice for the men sufficient to give 5 pints per day to about 160 or 170 men. During the time there was a scarcity of fresh vegetables, preserved potatoes were occasionally issued; but does not approve of them when other vegetables can be had. Where, however, no other vegetables can be procured, thinks they might be advantageously issued. Prefers the mixed compressed French vegetables. They would form an excellent addition to the soldier's daily rations. They ought to be regularly issued as a prophylactic. Since the arrival of the troops before Sebastopol no soft bread has been issued to the sick. Is of opinion, that it was quite possible by proper arrangements to have obtained a supply not for the hospital only, but for the army generally. From the insufficiency of the issues of fresh meat and vegetables the purveyor was, in a great measure, called upon to feed the sick of the regiment. About the 20th December, represented officially to the commanding officer of the regiment that neither the men in hospital nor in the lines had received rations of fresh meat for about three weeks. On the 25th, an issue of fresh meat was made. No subsequent official representation was made in writing; but previous to the 20th December, frequent representations were made verbally to the Commanding Officer and the Senior Medical officer of the Division, both of whom interested themselves in the question with the view to secure fresh meat regularly.

Appendix, p. 130. Handed in a statement of the requisitions on the purveyor.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

In addition to the foregoing evidence, Dr. Cooper subsequently submitted the following letter:—

Sir, *Cavalry Camp, Crimea, April 29th,* 1855.

When called upon to give evidence on the 23rd of last month, I did not answer your inquiries so fully as I could have desired, from not being forewarned as to the topics upon which I was to be questioned. Having within the last two days been allowed to read the answers given by me on that occasion, and perceiving that they do not enter sufficiently into the subjects bearing upon the late suffering in this army, I cannot do otherwise than take the liberty of adding to the evidence already given, that it may prove more satisfactory to myself, and probably more in keeping with the intention for which the commission was instituted. Our Government must naturally be anxious to arrive at the causes by which such a prodigal waste of men and life was brought

about: and therefore, I cannot but consider every medical officer called upon to perform a duty to the State by honestly expressing his opinions on matters connected with his professional position in the army, inasmuch, that the medical department can better form an opinion in reference to the predisposing and exciting causes of disease than any other class of men, from the circumstance of their intercourse with the sufferers. It will be for me to enlarge upon subjects already adverted to in my evidence, and to touch upon others I omitted to refer to on that occasion. I shall endeavour to condense my remarks as much as possible.

Having resided for nearly five years on the sea-board of British North America, I am enabled to state, that the climate of the southern extremity of the Crimea somewhat resembles that of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton during the autumnal and winter months, with this difference, that in the lower provinces of America, the cold is more intense and the transitions of temperature somewhat greater at times than I have experienced before Sebastopol. Such being the case, how are we to account for the lamentable amount of disease in the Crimea beyond that experienced in a climate known to be severer and more trying to the constitution? The answer may be given in a simple sentence, and it will require but the manifestation of a very small amount of common sense to understand its truthfulness. In the one position, men live in accordance with the dictates of reason, and the plain rules required for human existence; but, in the other, they have been called upon to struggle against the elements without the common necessaries of life to sustain and protect them against well known agencies of destruction. It is a fallacy to lay the sufferings of this army to the characteristics of the climate, which I consider in no degree prejudicial to the European constitution under proper modes of living. The extent of disease was foretold by the thoughtful, long before the bad weather set in; a little reflection predicted its occurrence; the certainty was inevitable; the want of preparation for a campaign during an inclement season being known. Disease and death followed as natural consequences upon the state of things ordained for the army. Officers and men were alike powerless so far as being able to make any provision to protect themselves against the causes of disease. We had no other alternative than to submit to our fate. Was it to be expected we should remain in health and survive trials, exposure, and hardships, too great for our natures to surmount? Be it remembered, that the sick returns do not furnish the full extent of suffering in the army during the period of our endurance. Many men preferred concealing their complaints rather than be taken into the wretched field hospitals; others attended daily at the surgery to receive medicine who never appeared on the reports. Officers in many instances nobly held to their duty in preference to being placed on the sick list, their services at the time were much required, and they generously yielded them, although, in a condition calling upon them to be confined to their tents. Everybody conformed willingly to a necessity. I have no hesitation in stating, that the army was submitted to unfair usage, medically speaking. No effort appeared to be made to economise the health of the force. The unfair usage of the troops consumed their strength, depressed their vital powers, and diminished their numbers faster than the ranks could be reinforced from home; the natural consequence being, that decreasing numbers were called upon to do the duty of the sick and dead, until at last, the army all but resembled a body of invalids. Men were expected to struggle on in defiance of exhaustion and the laws of existence, as if, forsooth, they were endowed with imperishable vitality and possessed of never failing constitutions. A little forethought, prudent consideration, and timely preparation, would have obviated the loss of thousands of valuable men during November, December, and January. In the months specified, soldiers were removed wholesale from the scene of usefulness by diseases which may be well classed under the designation—*preventible*—because they would not have occurred to so fearful an extent under favourable modes of living. Residence in the Crimea having been decided upon, it was the duty of parties in authority to attend to certain essential points prior to placing men in a position to encounter weather incidental to autumnal and winter months. Provision should have been made to feed the soldiers on wholesome food and in adequate proportion to their wants—to provide them with two suits of warm clothing and boots in the fall of the year, that they might be enabled to shift their garments so as occasions required—to obviate residence under can-

vas during inclement seasons—to work the men in proportion to their physical and numerical strength—to allow of a necessary amount of repose and sleep—to issue fuel abundantly, alike, for cooking, personal warmth, and especially for drying clothes and boots—to furnish the means of personal ablution and the washing of linen—to grant the opportunity of converting raw materials into nutritive articles—and to supply the force with adequate land transport. The converting of soldiers into baggage animals added enormously to the sickness and mortality, the men being required to wade through miles of deep tenacious mud with heavy loads upon their shoulders, their constitutions being more or less undermined at the time by influences already animadverted upon. Such was the state of the roads, that the defective land transport was soon all but annihilated by the excessive exertion required of the animals to enable them to struggle through the awful condition into which the highways were reduced by incessant traffic during the bad weather. The brute creation having perished under the circumstances, how was it to be expected that soldiers could undergo the same without suffering to a greater amount?

It is beyond the power of anybody to conceive the misery by which the sick of the army was surrounded so long as they remained under bell tents. It required to be witnessed to appreciate the full extent of the wretchedness. To the medical officers it was a painful and heartrending duty to visit them under such circumstances. We felt for the unhappy sufferers, and did our utmost to relieve them, so far as circumstances would admit. Great was our inclination, but trifling the amendment. The patients reclined for the greater part of the time in clothes saturated with rain and mud. Fuel at one period could not be obtained in sufficient quantity for the purposes of cooking, which had to be done in the open air with incessant rain falling. Under such a state of things, how was it possible to relieve the sick of wet and muddy raiment? The men had but one suit with them. The valises of the cavalry had been ordered by Lord Lucan, the general commanding the division, to remain on board ship when the regiment disembarked. The infantry soldiers' kits had, in many instances, been mislaid from a similar cause. Whilst on the topic of field hospitals, I may be permitted to record my opinion on the relative merits of marquees and tents as coverings for the sick.

Bell tents are extremely hot in summer—wet, miserable, and muddy in autumn—cold and wretched in winter—unpleasant in stormy and boisterous weather—unbearable during intense cold—incapable of being properly warmed with safety—too confined for the performance of professional duties—ill adapted for the nursing of sick men—far too limited on the floor and confined in space, to enable medical officers to approach their patients, or, make them in any degree comfortable, whenever it is necessary to place beyond two bedsteads in one tent—are defective in the means of ventilation in bad weather—and permit of the rain oozing through the canvas on to the men.

Marquees on the other hand can be made very comfortable in standing camp in fine weather, by boarding over the ground, and by placing seven bedsteads on each side, leaving a passage down the middle. They are temperate in hot weather—admit of extensive ventilation by the removal of the walls—are impervious to rain—are moderately comfortable during high winds—afford better shelter than bell tents against cold—enable medical officers to approach the patients with comfort to all parties—permit the orderlies to attend better to the wants of the sick—and obviate the necessity of patients exposing themselves to the air in bad weather whenever they require to evacuate.

The contrast between the two is so striking and obvious as not to admit of two opinions on their respective merits. The one should be for ever condemned as a covering for the sick in standing camp, although serviceable for trivial cases on the march. Justice to the soldier and consideration for the medical officer, alike pronounce in favour of the largest body of space being granted in all instances for the purposes of the sick. Too much attention cannot be given to the wants of the invalid or wounded, and to the requirements of the attendants.

In reference to the amount of scurvy, it must not be forgotten, that the men, so long as they were in Bulgaria, were not provided with any kind of vegetable, and that rice was issued only a part of the time. The disease did not develop itself in Turkey, owing to the daily issue of fresh meat, and the favourable circumstances under which the men were living; nevetheless the

partial absence of anti-scorbutics during our residence in that country ought not to be lost sight of as an element in the question.

I cannot overlook a topic of considerable importance in a military and national point of view, inasmuch that it has had a good deal to do with the amount of sickness and mortality in the army. The soldiers sent as reinforcements during the trying weather consisted in a great measure of drafts composed of lads scarcely beyond the age of boyhood. An army on active service needs other support than that derived from undeveloped youth. A force engaged in the laborious pursuits of a campaign, even in fine weather, should be composed of men in the vigour of manhood. Uncompleted organization cannot contend with difficulties, support itself under privations, or be maintained in health similar to matured mental and bodily development. It is contrary to the order of nature to expect such a result. In the tranquil periods of peace it may be advisable to enlist advancing age under the designation of growing lads; but, in the time of war, it is a serious error to swell the ranks nominally with individuals unable to contend with the trials incidental to active service. To act in accordance with such fatal policy, is tantamount to voluntarily offering to an army in need of support candidates for the hospital, destined only to impede the movements of the force, and to render duties more harrassing to the strong. Whilst in the field the force should be strengthened, at any cost to the country, by seasoned men obtained from the various channels of labour incidental to a commercial, agricultural, and mechanical nation; men whose constitutions are formed, whose frames have been muscularly developed, and whose functional arrangements are not so likely to be disturbed by influences inimical to the less maturely organised class from whence recruits of late have been derived. Past experience should be accepted as a warning to forbid the acceptance of the services of lads, when the sinew of the country, in the shape of manhood, alone should be looked upon as equal to the duties required of soldiers in the time of war.

The omission in providing a substantial road from Balaklava to the front whilst the weather permitted of its formation, must be viewed by a medical man as one of the main reasons for so much sickness and mortality. Had there been established an easy communication between the supplies and the consumers, the sacrifice of strength and health would not have taken place to the same extent. Intercourse between the shipping and the divisions was all but cut off, and everybody suffered in a variety of ways in consequence. No sooner had we arrived before Sebastopol than the nature of the soil to the most superficial observer indicated the difficulties we would have to contend with, unless measures were immediately adopted to obviate the dreadful state into which the roads would be reduced by a few showers of rain, and the immense traffic necessary to sustain the army in its position, leaving out of the question all considerations as to the material for the siege being conveyed over the same line. Too much stress cannot be laid on the oversight in a medical point of view.

To perfect our regimental hospital system, two particulars require especial attention:—1st. The appointment of qualified dispensers to act in the position of the hospital sergeant. 2ndly. Trained orderlies. The dispenser ought to write a good hand, and be able to make out returns. The orderlies should be independent of the regiment, and obtained from a source over which the commanding officer could have no control. The latter suggestion deserves the utmost consideration, the welfare of the sick being interwoven in its meshes.

I have, &c.,

Sir John McNeill.

ROBERT COOPER,
Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.

P.S.—May 1st. Information has been circulated in camp to the effect that arrangements had been made with an individual at Samsoun, on the Asiatic coast, to furnish live stock to the English army during the winter months. A great number of animals were collected there in consequence to await the arrival of vessels. A very large proportion of them perished during the bad weather. Transport was never sent to remove them, notwithstanding the great number of vessels which remained unemployed in Balaklava during the winter. If such be true, no comment is needed from an officer who

witnessed the distress which arose out of the failure in the supply of fresh meat. The information is said to have been derived from an officer lately from Samsoun. I have mentioned the subject, being aware of your desire to enter upon every topic relating to the deficiency in the supplies to the army during the months of November, December, and January. R. C.

I have to request that this communication may be attached to my evidence. R. C.

Dr. MacDonell, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, Cavalry Division, *examined.*

Has been with that division ever since it arrived in the Crimea. Has heard the evidence given by Dr. Cooper, and concurs in it generally. During the months of September and October the prevailing diseases were choleraic diarrhœa and cholera. Up to the beginning of March diarrhœa complicated with dysenteric symptoms has continued to be the prevailing disease. There has also been a considerable amount of scurvy. From the reports of the medical officers of the division has reason to believe, that many of the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery subsequent to the beginning of December were complicated with scorbutic symptoms, and scurvy had about that date begun to show itself externally; attributes the tendency to scurvy to the causes assigned by Dr. Cooper. Thinks that a more abundant supply of fresh meat and vegetables would have enabled a greater number of the men to resist the other influences to which they were exposed. Is of opinion, that the sickness and mortality in the army are not to be attributed to climate, but to the other causes referred to. For the last three weeks, during which many of the causes of disease have been removed or mitigated, the health of the cavalry division has been gradually and progressively improving from day to day. The prevailing disease is now fever, but not in a very aggravated form; not one fatal case of it has yet occurred in the division. Is disposed to date the prevalence of this fever from the 1st March. Contrary to what usually happens when fever appears in an army, sickness, as has been stated, is diminishing. A medical board recommended on the 20th inst. that an issue of soft bread be made on 4 days of the week to the army. There has not been a loaf of soft bread issued to the hospitals. Some of the sick have purchased bread within the last week or two with their own funds. The men in the lines have been in the habit of doing so ever since it could be procured, even when the price was 1*s.* 6*d.* for a two pound loaf. For the last three months the sick have been sufficiently supplied with preserved meat. Has never heard any complaints of its quality. Thinks that an issue of porter for one of the rations of rum would be beneficial to the men. The hospital huts are now comfortably provided as field hospitals. Communicated to Lord Lucan the representation made by Dr. Cooper referred to in his evidence. Had frequent conversations with the Commissariat with the view of obtaining an additional supply of fresh meat, but it could not be obtained.

Dr. Forteath, Surgeon, Royal Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the army since it landed in the Crimea, and with the regiment since 1st November. The evidence of Drs. Cooper and MacDonell having been read to him, concurs in their statements generally, so far as they are applicable to the regimental hospital. Made no representation in writing as to the deficient supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, but made frequent verbal representations, both to the Commanding Officer and Senior Medical Officer. There has been little scurvy in his regiment, but all the cases of that disease have been complicated with diarrhœa. In addition to the causes of scurvy referred to by the previous witnesses, is of opinion, that the inability of

the men to keep themselves clean contributed to produce that disease; and is also of opinion, that the wetness of the climate and soil during November, December, and January, and the want of clothing and boots, must be taken into account as some of the causes of the sickness and mortality. Four or five cases of fever have occurred in the regiment within the last three weeks or a month; all the men admitted for fever have been persons who suffered from that disease in Bulgaria. Has been in the habit of purchasing soft bread for the men in hospital from private funds contributed by the officers and others. At one time paid as much as 2*s.* 6*d.* for the two-pound loaf, which is now obtained in Balaklava for 1*s.*, and in camp for 1*s.* 6*d.* Is quite satisfied with the manner in which the medicines and medical comforts are now supplied, with the exception that soft bread is not issued.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Wm. Cattell, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Dragoon Guards, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea; came in charge of it. Has continued in charge with the exception of about a month.

Concurs generally in the statements made by Drs. Cooper, MacDonell and Forteath. Scurvy first made its appearance in his regiment a few days after the storm of the 14th November, when the men were almost without boots and up to their ankles in mud a greater part of the day.

The disease on that occasion appeared in the shape of scorbutic eruptions of the feet and legs.

For two or three days there were about 70 men affected in the manner described, after which that form of disease passed rapidly away. Shortly after the storm the men were deprived of their ration of rice, which was the only vegetable food they had except biscuit. All through January, a few isolated cases of scurvy occurred at intervals in the form above described. Since the latter end of January, the regiment has been free from scurvy. Since the regiment landed in the Crimea, with the above exception, it has been healthy. The deficiency of boots referred to arose, he believes, from the fact that the valises of the men which contained their second pair of shoes were left on board the transport when they landed, and the men did not get them till far on in December. Is quite satisfied with the manner in which the hospital is now supplied: has everything he wants. Has nothing further to state, except that he thinks a more abundant supply of vegetables would be beneficial to the health of the men, and highly approves of the compressed French vegetable sent out by the Crimean Fund.

Dr. Brush, Surgeon, Scots Greys, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea, with the exception of five weeks, from the 10th January to the 15th February, when laid up on board ship at Balaklava. Has never been obliged to give salt meat to the sick in hospital, with the exception of a few trivial cases. The first case of scurvy appeared after the storm of the 14th November; it was accompanied with sponginess of the gums and sores on the legs; has had about five or six cases since; they were all complicated with diarrhœa. Attributes the cases of scurvy to want of proper diet and exposure to wet and cold and fatigue. Has no doubt, that if the men had been supplied with sufficient quantity of fresh meat and vegetables they would have been much more healthy. The men in hospital have been supplied with lime juice since the appearance of the first case of scurvy. Made verbal representations to the Commanding Officer, and Senior Medical Officer of the division as to the expediency of supplying the men with more fresh meat and vegetables, but made no written representation. Is of opinion, that if the men had been better supplied with fresh meat and vegetables they would have better resisted the other causes of disease to which they were exposed. The sick in hospital have

been in the habit of buying bread for themselves, and are now paying hawkers 1*s.* 6d. per loaf. Has nothing further to state, except that he would strongly recommend the issue of the French compressed vegetable as a ration, even if the men should have to pay for it. Would also recommend a daily issue of soft bread to the regiment generally, as well as to the sick in hospital.

The hospital of the Scots Greys has never been deficient in the supply of medical comforts and medicines, owing to his not allowing the stock on hand to run out, being aware, that these articles were very often not to be obtained in the Purveyor's and Apothecary's stores. For about three weeks, however, there was a deficiency of the following medicines:—Pulv. cretæ e opio; creta preparata; tinct. catechu, and tinct. kino; which was attributable to the loss of the "Prince."

Dr. Mure, Surgeon, 15th Hussars, *examined.*

Is attached to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Has only been three weeks in the Crimea. Mr. Boate, Assistant Surgeon of the 6th Dragoons, has been with that regiment during the whole campaign. Visited the British hospitals at Scutari and Coolalie, and also the French hospital on the opposite side of the Bosphorus. With the exception of the building, nurses, and the cooking, is decidedly of opinion, that the comparison is much in favour of the British hospitals. Had occasion to observe, that there was more confusion in the French hospitals when he visited them than he had occasion to observe in the English hospitals. This confusion was not in the wards but in the court yard. This might have been accidental.

Anthony D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the army in the Crimea since the 1st October. Has been attached to the 8th Hussars and 13th Dragoons during that period. Left the 8th sick on the 4th November, and rejoined 27th December. Was promoted to the 13th Dragoons about a fortnight since. The evidence of Dr. Cooper having been read to him, he concurs in it generally, but is of a different opinion in respect to preserved potatoes, which he considers an excellent article of diet, as the sick are very fond of them. The men frequently complained that the coffee aggravated the diarrhœa, and believes the complaint was well founded. They frequently purchased tea and other articles for themselves. For the last three weeks or a month, fever has been the prevailing disease. Since the improvement in the food, clothing, and lodging of the men, the decrease of disease has been remarkable; attributes this in a considerable degree to the improvement in the weather. Since the end of December, all the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery which he has seen, with one or two exceptions, have been connected with scorbutic symptoms. Attributes this to exposure, fatigue, and salt provisions. The issue of split peas with the pork ration, is beneficial and acceptable to the men. Was unable to obtain lime-juice for the men on duty till the general order for its issue appeared, though he several times applied for it. Made no written representation, but frequent verbal ones as to the defects in the diet of the men. Since the middle of February, the hospital has been amply supplied; in fact he gets everything he requires, and which is furnished with great readiness. This improvement has been gradually going on for some time; but in the early part of the campaign the privations of the sick were very great.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

CHARLES J. WHITE, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, *examined.*

Has been attached to the 8th Hussars since about the 20th November. Was in medical charge of that regiment during the absence of last witness. Was frequently unable to obtain fresh meat for men in hospital, to whose proper treatment he considered it necessary. During the time he was in charge in November and December, obtained no vegetables for the sick. The evidence of Dr. Home having been read to him, entirely concurs therein. Is of opinion, that the men both in hospital and for duty are now well supplied, but that an issue of soft bread instead of biscuit several times a week would be desirable. Many of the men do not eat their biscuit. The biscuit, though not always of the same quality, has on the whole been good till within the last few days.

Has nothing further to state, except that when the brigade moved down from the front in the beginning of December, it was necessary, for want of transport, to leave the sick on the ground with a medical officer to attend to them for a week or ten days.

HENRY C. BOATE, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the 6th since it landed in the Crimea. Was in medical charge of the regiment for a few days of that time, until the surgeon arrived. The evidence of Dr. Cooper having been read to him, concurs in it generally. Is not prepared to controvert any of Dr. Cooper's statements—which, so far as they apply to the regimental hospital and diet of the men, are in concurrence with his own experience and observation. In addition to the causes of disease referred to by Dr. Cooper, thinks that the inability of the men to keep themselves clean has been a cause of sickness, and very detrimental to the men in hospital. The services of a man to wash for the sick could not be spared.

Has nothing further to state.

HENRY KENDALL, M.D., Surgeon, 4th Light Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the 4th since the 25th October, and was with the 17th Lancers from the date of their landing in the Crimea till his promotion to the 4th. The evidence of Dr. Cooper having been read to him, concurs in it generally. Has been able, since the regiment moved down, to supply such of the sick as were allowed meat, with fresh rations almost constantly. By soaking the salt beef for forty-eight hours and boiling it with vegetables and spices, has succeeded in making it much more palatable, and the men liked it. Thinks nothing can be better than the compressed vegetables. Is of opinion, that when fresh vegetables may not be obtainable, it would be very desirable that the men should be supplied with the compressed vegetable. The men would be ready to pay for it. The valises having been left on board the transports when the regiment landed, the men had no change of clothing till they got back their valises in the beginning of December. Put small twigs and branches under the blankets on which the men in hospital were lying, and thus raised them a little from the ground. Made verbal but no written representations as to the diet of the men. Written representations to the commanding officer were considered objectionable.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

"Dr. Kendall, 4th Light Dragoons, begs to inclose for Sir John McNeill's inspection (according to request), a list of the medical comforts received by him for the use of the sick of his regiment. The average daily sick being about twenty.

"Medical comforts received from 1st October, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.
Hospital 4th Light Dragoons.

20 lbs. tea.
143 lbs. sugar.
26 lbs. arrowroot.
14 lbs. sago.
25 bottles port wine.
2 pints rum.
26 lbs. rice.
258 lbs. preserved potatoes.
42 bottles por ter.
9 lbs. tins cocoa and milk.
60¼ lbs. do. essence of beef.
54 lbs. preserved soup.
54 lbs. preserved milk.
34 lbs. preserved meat.
15 lbs. candles.
3 lbs. soap."

EIGHTH DAY.—*Monday, March 26.*

J. B. St. C. Crosse, Surgeon 11th Hussars, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. The sick have been accommodated in bell tents till the 1st February. Has always obtained whatever he wanted for the purposes of diet from the purveyor, by going for it himself. During November and December, the hospital had very little fresh meat. Not being able to feed the men on fresh meat, fed them on extras obtained from the purveyor. The requisitions for extras were not always complied with, but when he went himself was able to obtain some substitute. Cannot say that the sick have ever suffered from want of proper diet, because when the proper articles could not be obtained elsewhere, he used his own, or obtained what he wanted from the officers of the regiment. The officers were always ready to give whatever he required when they had it. During the time the sick were in bell tents, they had to lie upon the ground on blankets or a sack, and covered with their cloaks. In February, however, ten buffalo robes were issued for the hospital, there being at that time from 20 to 25 men in hospital. The prevailing diseases since landing in the Crimea were bowel complaints, sore legs, and fever. During September and October the bowel complaints were of a choleraic character. Thereafter sore legs became frequent; these he attributes to want of cleanliness, the lines being over the men's ankles in mud, and no means of removing it, and a deficiency of boots, socks, and drawers; several of the men were absolutely without either boots, flannels, socks, or shoes; in fact nothing to change when wet. In the latter end of November saw a man mounted with a boot on one foot only, and a part of a stocking on the other. There was a general deficiency at that time of boots in the regiment. The men had landed with their valises, but they were returned on board the transport, and the men came on with only the boots and clothes they stood in. They did not get back any of their valises till after the 14th November, many have not yet got them, and many of those recovered had been plundered of a great part of their contents. The hospital marquee and three stretchers, also private baggage containing pack-saddle, horse-clothing, boots, indiarubber bed, tub, basin, lantern, and other articles were left on board the "Trent," steamer, and though he has frequently been on board since, has been unable to recover any of these articles. Saw them placed in the mail-room, and made out two lists of his own baggage placed there, for which he asked a receipt, but was refused. The hospital canteens, left on board the same ship, were broken open, and several articles, tea, sugar, &c., abstracted. The sick are now in an hospital hut. They are much more comfortable there than in the tents; it is a comparative luxury. There have been several cases of scurvy since October. Attributes the scurvy to the long-continued use of salt meat, exposure, and fatigue. Is decidedly of opinion, that if the men had been more abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, they would have been more capable of resisting the other influences tending to produce disease. This has reference not merely to scorbutic diseases, but to the health of the men generally. The men of the 11th have been in the habit of throwing away large lumps of their salt meat ration, and had occasion to complain of it frequently. Is decidedly of opinion, that the quality of the salt meat, biscuit, and rum issued is good. Knows from personal experience, that after a certain time the stomach revolts against salt meat. Is decidedly of opinion, that for the purpose of restoring the men to a sound state of health, it would be absolutely necessary that they should have a more abundant supply of fresh meat, and a constant supply of vegetables. Fresh meat has

been issued to the hospital four days a week upon an average during the present month. No soft bread has been issued to the sick since landing in the Crimea. The bread can only be got hot, and in that state he has found it so injurious to some of the sick that he has thought it necessary to forbid their buying it at all; but is of opinion, that bread a day old would be beneficial to the sick. There are, however, no means of keeping the bread for a day in camp, and consequently the sick are deprived of it altogether. Gets whatever he wants from the purveyor on requisition; is therefore satisfied with the manner in which the hospital is supplied. The result of his medical treatment was most unsatisfactory while the men were in tents, but since they have been in the hut the diseases have been much more amenable to treatment. Since the 10th of March, there have been several cases of fever of a typhoid character, rather aggravated, but they are all recovering. For the last five or six days has admitted only one case of sickness, and that was rheumatism. The health of the men generally has much improved of late; the number of sick has been reduced to about half what it was in January. Has been able on all occasions to obtain the proper medicines for the hospital. Was in the habit always of going to the store himself, and when he could not get the medicine noted in his requisition, obtained a substitute which answered the purpose. Has nothing further to state, except that he experiences great difficulty from the restriction of the number of hospital orderlies to one man for every ten sick. The number of his sick being only ten, he is allowed by regulation only one orderly, who is called upon to attend the sick, constantly night and day, having typhoid fever, to get fuel, to carry water, to go to Balaklava for medicines and medical comforts, &c., which one man cannot accomplish; it has therefore been necessary to employ a second man, who is not an orderly, but a fatigue man. If the number of sick were reduced to five, the fatigue man would be sent to duty. To enable him to carry on the duties of the hospital, he is therefore obliged to keep up the present number of sick, and employ men convalescing from sickness. The quantity of wood supplied to the hospital is scarcely sufficient to cook one meal. The sickness in the Crimea is not to be attributed to excessive intemperance; only two cases can be traced to this cause. Attributes the sickness and mortality in the army not to climate, but to other causes. Has great cause of complaint to make respecting the want of transport for the sick.

Dr. Massy, Surgeon, 17th Dragoons, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. The hospital has been sufficiently supplied with medical comforts. Since landing in the Crimea, has not been obliged to give salt meat to any man in hospital for whom he did not think it suitable food. Hands in a return of medical comforts received from the purveyor. The sick were accommodated in bell tents till December, when he received a marquee from the Quartermaster-General's Department. While in the bell tents the men were lying on their blankets or cloaks on the ground, very often quite wet and muddy. Had boards and tressels supplied in the early part of December, but could not put them up in the bell tents. In the marquee, however, was able to put up eighteen, and got ten hair mattresses from the purveyor. Had bags for straw beds, but could get no straw to put into them at that time. The hospital in the beginning of February was removed to a hut. The sick are far more comfortable in a hut than in a marquee; in fact, a hut makes an excellent hospital. Has had a good deal of scurvy in his regiment in the form of sore legs, scorbutic dysentery, and diarrhœa. Attributes the scurvy to the continuance of the salt ration, defective diet, want of clothing, exposure, and fatigue. Is of opinion, that if the men had been better supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, they would have been better able to resist the other causes of disease. Has found the preserved potatoes exceedingly beneficial to the sick in hospital. Thinks the issue of them, when fresh vegetables could not be obtained, would be of much benefit to the men. The prevailing diseases in September and October, have been fevers and

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diarrhœa; and in November and December diarrhœa, dysentery, and scurvy. A great number of the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery in November and December were connected with scorbutic tendency in the system. In these cases found the use of lime-juice and opium beneficial. Would not have given lime-juice in diarrhœa unless where he suspected the presence of scurvy, and considers the efficacy of lime-juice an evidence that his suspicion was well founded. There has been a great mortality in the regiment, but only six men have died in the Crimea; a great number have died at Scutari, some of them have died of diseases contracted there. The general state of health of the men is at present very good, as good as in England; only 9 men in hospital out of 146. Has not sent a man to Scutari since January. Is of opinion, that a recurrence to salt provisions in the hot weather, would be highly injurious to the men. Is also of opinion, that the substitution of porter for one of the rations of rum, would be beneficial to them. Soft bread was issued on his requisition during last week by the purveyor to the men in hospital. Never had it issued before. If it could be managed, thinks that a regular issue of soft bread to the regiment, several days in the week, would be beneficial to their health. Is of opinion, that it is of the highest importance that troops should not be kept for a long time on precisely the same diet, but that means should be taken to ensure to them variety in their food. The variation of temperature in the Crimea is so great, sudden, and frequent, that he doubts its being a healthy climate. Thinks it would be highly advisable to have trained cooks for hospitals. Desires to state, that the regiment being encamped close to the French canteens, the men are continually led into intemperance, to the detriment of their health.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry, except that he brought with him a considerable supply of medicines from Bulgaria, and has never experienced any difficulty in obtaining such further medicines as were necessary. Great difficulty has always been experienced in obtaining transport for hospital equipment, or sick.

GEORGE BLENKINS, Surgeon, Grenadier Guards, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment since the 20th December. The hospital, since December, has been supplied daily with fresh meat. When the quantity issued by the Commissariat was insufficient, the officers of the regiment made good the deficiency from their own supplies. But this has only occurred on two days since he rejoined in December. Understood, that while he was absent sick in November and the early part of December, the sick in hospital were partly fed on salt meat. The prevailing diseases in the months of November and December, were diarrhœa, dysentery, and scorbutic dysentery, with an occasional case of fever. When he rejoined on the 20th December, found in hospital many cases of true scurvy which had been there a considerable time. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to the long course of salt meat and biscuit, without variety in the diet, want of vegetables, exposure and fatigue. Thinks that if they had had an abundant supply of fresh meat and vegetables the men would have been better able to resist the other causes of disease to which they were exposed, and that the amount of disease would have been greatly less than it has been. No supply of soft bread has ever been obtained from either the Commissariat or the purveyors for the use of the hospital. Was not aware, until he heard it stated by the previous witness, that it could be obtained on requisition. Has for some time obtained a limited supply for the worst cases by purchase out of private funds. Considers a supply of soft bread essential to the proper treatment of the men in hospital. Many of the sick cannot eat biscuit at all, and when bread cannot be got are deprived of their ordinary farinaceous food. They get potatoes at dinner, but at their morning and evening meals have nothing but tea. A supply of soft bread for the men would be most beneficial to their health. There has not been nearly so much intemperance in the regiment here as in England, perhaps not a tenth part. The hospital is now in huts, and the sick are greatly more comfortable than they were in tents, and the diseases more amenable to treatment. Since the sick have been in huts, now about a month, has not lost a man. The admis-

sions into hospital have been gradually diminishing, but the proportion of fever cases has increased. The fever is typhoid, but not in an aggravated form. Out of about 25 officers, the proportion sick has generally been about one. Attributes the difference in the proportion of disease between officers and men to various causes; viz. the officers could command a proper diet, had their beds raised from the ground, had changes of clothing, and endured less fatigue, and had no manual labour to perform. The officers were in the same description of tents as the men, and had the same exposure to weather and to the influences of climate, but they have been on the whole more healthy in the Crimea than they were in England.

The post-mortem examinations which he has made have exhibited a remarkable development of scorbutic patches on the interior surface of the alimentary canal and other membranes. There could therefore be no doubt as to the nature of the disease. These were cases of what he calls scorbutic dysentery. In these cases there was no ulceration of the intestines.

Has nothing further to state, except that he considers a daily suply of soft bread and vegetables, either in the fresh or dried state, essential to the proper treatment of the sick.

* John Wyatt, Assistant-Surgeon, Coldstream Guards, *examined*.

Has been with the regiment since it landed in the Crimea. During the latter part of November, and in December and January, experienced at all times difficulty in procuring medical comforts for the hospital. Made frequent requisitions for medical comforts and medicines, which were not complied with, on the ground that there were none in store: these requisitions were made on the divisional stores in front. During the prevalence of cholera could not obtain any brandy, and reported the circumstance through the Colonel of the regiment, who immediately purchased an abundant supply at Balaklava, which proved of the greatest benefit to the sick. Since the regiment came down here from the front, about three weeks ago, has experienced less difficulty in obtaining medical comforts; but for the first five days had great difficulty in obtaining the necessary medicines, and made a special report, through the Colonel, to the Brigadier on the subject. That difficulty has now almost ceased. Will furnish a return of some of the requisitions he made on the purveyor and medical store-keeper, showing the quantities furnished and the deficiencies. The sick, since the regiment has been at Balaklava, have been in huts. The huts answer very well as hospitals when side windows are constructed in them; the sickness is diminishing; the mortality is even more remarkably on the decrease.

There has been much scurvy in the regiment in various forms. This disease first showed itself in the beginning of December. It then appeared in the usual form; complicated with dysenteric affections, which, on post-mortem examination, were ascertained to proceed from scurvy. Attributes the disease to the long use of salt meat and biscuit, and the want of vegetables, as the exciting causes acting on constitutions depressed by exposure and fatigue. Is of opinion, that if the men had been more abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables they would have been better able to resist the other causes of disease.

Is of opinion, that it is of great importance to the future health of the men, that they should now have fresh meat and soft bread as frequently as possible.

Is of opinion, that a recurrence to a diet of salt meat and biscuit during the hot weather would be highly deleterious to the health of the troops: entertains no boubt on this subject.

There has been very little intemperance in the regiment since it has been in the Crimea; in fact, the men have not had the means of obtaining intoxicating drinks.

Desires to state, that he attaches the greatest importanee to a continuous supply of fresh vegetables for the men and of soft bread for the sick, many of whom can neither eat meat nor biscuit. Desires also to state, that he attributes a considerable proportion of the mortality that has occurred to the necessity in which he was placed of treating acute diseases in hospital tents, the sick for a long period being placed on the ground without any substitute for beds, and to

the want of transport to remove the sick at the proper time. Requisitions were frequently made for boards and tressels for the hospital, but up to the month of February only six could be obtained. Thinks that the substitution of porter for one of the rum rations would have a beneficial effect on the men. Is not of opinion, that the use of a limited quantity of porter would be objectionable, even if symptoms of cholera should unfortunately appear amongst the troops.

Mr. Wyatt, Assistant-Surgeon, Coldstream Guards, in forwarding the inclosed copy of his evidence (corrected), desires to add the following remarks, which escaped him during his examination:—

1. That when it has become necessary to remove officers from the camp, during the past winter, on account of sickness, very great delay has occurred in procuring the necessary official leave: a case in point can be illustrated: Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of Coldstream Guards, being affected with frost-bitten feet, it became absolutely necessary that he should be removed from the camp. On the 10th of January an application was made, through the proper official channels, for a medical board to assemble, and report on his case; on the evening of the 11th the usual notification appeared in General Orders. No authority was transmitted by the chief medical officer to the Inspector-General of this division, but still the Medical Board did assemble on the 14th upon the strength of the General Order; and upon the 16th, just six days after the application had been made, this officer was enabled to leave the camp for Balaklava, *en route* to Malta, having suffered considerably by the delay, as it was during the coldest weather.

2. That after repeated applications had been made for a marquee, for the use of the sick, two were furnished us, at different periods, from the stores of the Quartermaster-General's Department at Balaklava, one having no ropes to sustain it; and the other, at a subsequent date, without either ropes or side-walls.

Arthur Elkington, Assistant Surgeon in charge of 3rd Foot Guards, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment in the Crimea since 17th of October. Concurs generally in the evidence given by Mr. Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards; but has to state, that it was not at times only, but during the latter part of November, and all December, that there was continual difficulty in obtaining the medical comforts required, as well as the medicines. Of the medicines that could not be obtained, were opium and Dover's powders, during the prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery. Saline medicines, such as carbonate of soda and citric acid, were also deficient during the prevalence of fever. Port wine, arrowroot, and ground rice, were among the medical comforts that could not at that time be obtained when required. About the middle of February, supplies were more easily obtained. These requisitions were made on the divisional stores in the front. Cots were carried up by the officer's horses, for the use of the sick, in the latter part of December; but it was found that the legs were not with them. Ascertained, by personal inquiry, that the legs were not in the purveyor's stores at Balaklava, and understood that they had been left at Scutari. Towards the end of January, obtained boards and tressels, and then the beds of the sick were for the first time raised from the ground. They had been without mattresses, lying on their blankets, till about a dozen mattresses, belonging to the cots before-mentioned, became available in the last week in December. The hospital tents were at this time deep in mud. Lime-juice for the men has only been supplied for four days since they have been in the Crimea; it is now obtained for the hospital, but not for the men for duty. Since the regiment has come down from the front, the men have been well supplied with vegetables, chiefly potatoes and onions. Is well satisfied with the manner in which the hospital has been supplied for the last ten days. Soft bread has been obtained for the sick by purchase, the officers supplying the funds. Many of the sick cannot eat the biscuit. The clothing for 1853-4, for the regiment, went down in the "Prince;" the men were, in consequence, in rags. Has seen many of them go into the trenches in their white trousers in the beginning of December.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry

NINTH DAY.—*Tuesday, March 27.*

Dr. G. G. Dods, Surgeon, 71st Foot, *examined.*

Has been in the Crimea since 3rd February. Had no sickness on board on arrival; the men landed all well. This refers to the 1st Battalion from Corfu. The reserve battalion from England and Canada preceded them. The four companies with which he came encamped on the 7th February on the slopes; the health of that portion has been remarkably good since its arrival. The other portion was stationed in Balaklava; it has not been so healthy as the portion outside. The difference in the amount of sickness has been marked.

On the 14th February was taken ill with fever and ague, and went on board ship at the instance of a Medical Board. Rejoined his regiment on the 11th March. Suffered severely from fever and ague in the West Indies. There was no other case at that time in the wing to which he was attached. Has never wanted for anything from the purveyor. Received from the purveyor all the essential articles for which he made requisition.

From the 6th to the 14th February there were no sick in hospital for whom fresh meat was necessary; and from 11th March to this time, the hospital under his charge has been abundantly supplied with fresh meat. Has never seen, during the sixteen years he has been in the service, a hospital better supplied, as regards food and medical comforts, than that of which he has charge.

Has been with the regiment since the 11th March. During his absence Staff-Surgeon Simpson had charge of the regiment. Attributes the greater amount of sickness in the wing stationed at Balaklava to various causes; first, that wing has furnished nearly all the orderlies for the General Hospital, the Regimental Hospital, and the sick going to Scutari, and of those orderlies a very large proportion have fallen sick; second, to the insalubrity of the village, which was then in a filthy state; third, to the facilities afforded them in the village of obtaining drink, and other deleterious things. During the period he has been in charge, has been satisfied with the amount and description of the rations issued to the regiment. Does not attribute the sickness that has prevailed in one wing of the regiment to diet, but to the other causes referred to.

Brought with him a good store of medicines, and has been amply supplied here with all the other medicines and medical appliances which he required.

No soft bread has been issued to the sick, and they have had none except what they purchased. Have been able to obtain by purchase as much as they required. Is of opinion, that a recurrence to salt rations during the hot weather would be extremely deleterious to the health of the men. Is decidedly of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the men to have an issue of soft bread on certain days of the week, instead of biscuit. Thinks it would be advantageous to have issues of cabbages, carrots, and other succulent vegetables as often as possible. Has had no case of scurvy in his regiment, so far as it has come under his observation. Is decidedly of opinion, that it would be advisable to substitute porter for one of the rations of rum, and that after dinner. Lime-juice is now being issued daily, not only to the men in hospital, but also to those for duty. Is of opinion, that the issue of rum to the troops at an early hour of the morning when they are turned out is prejudicial to them, and that the substitution of hot coffee or chocolate at that hour would be highly beneficial.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

T. G. Scot, Surgeon, 79th Foot, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea, except a few days he was on board ship sick.

For the last two months and a half the hospital has been well supplied with rations and medical comforts. Has been supplied with sufficient fresh meat during that time, though not with full rations for each man in hospital; previous to that time was not always furnished with fresh meat for the hospital, but was obliged frequently to manage with salt meat as well as he could. Has frequently, in the months of November, December, and beginning of January, been obliged to make messes of salt meat for men to whom it would have been very advantageous to have had fresh meat instead. During part of the time referred to was unable to obtain on requisition the medical comforts which he considered necessary, but obtained a part of them from the "Times" fund.

In the latter part of December, his inability to obtain from the purveyor the medical comforts required for the hospital materially interfered with the proper treatment of his patients. Is of opinion, that the long course of salt provisions has been very deleterious to the health of the men. The issue of green coffee, which was imperfectly roasted and ground by the men, was also injurious to them. The biscuit too, though generally good, was occasionally mouldy, and sometimes so hard as to be scarcely eatable.

Has had a good deal of scurvy in the regiment, in fact, with few exceptions, almost every man in the regiment has exhibited evidences of scorbutic taint. Attributes this scorbutic tendency to the long use of salt provisions and the want of fresh vegetables, of which for more than two months scarcely any were obtained. Is aware, that a considerable quantity of vegetables were thrown into the harbour spoilt, from a ship which brought them, at a time when they were much needed. Is of opinion, that exposure and fatigue, and want of sufficient clothing, contributed, with the defective diet, to produce the scorbutic tendency.

Is of opinion, that if the men had been supplied with a sufficiency of fresh meat and vegetables, the amount of disease in the regiment would have been very much less than it has been; and if they had been sufficiently supplied with warm clothing at the proper time, the amount of disease would have been still further reduced. Attributes the sickness and mortality in the regiment, not to the influence of climate, but to the other causes referred to. There was at the same time great difficulty in procuring fuel, and as the men then cooked each for himself and comrade, their rations were very imperfectly prepared. Many of the men had thrown away their camp kettles on the march, and there were none then in store to replace them. One ration of 70 loaves of fresh bread was issued yesterday, on requisition, by the purveyer; this is the first time that such an issue has been made. It is issued as a medical comfort, not as a part of their regulated ration. During part of February and March, the sick have been supplied with bread purchased partly from their own funds; but not as much as was required. Has forbid the use of dry biscuit in the hospital, from the conviction that it tended to produce diarrhœa. Has also, for the same reason, forbid the use of coffee. It would undoubtedly be very beneficial to the men to have soft bread instead of biscuit several days in the week; has pressed this in his monthly reports, commencing with December. Is of opinion, that the preserved potatoes may be advantageously issued when fresh vegetables cannot be obtained. Is also of opinion, that the French compressed vegetables, from their being so portable, and so easily cooked, are well adapted as an article of diet for the troops. Has used all he could get, which was but a small quantity, in the hospital, and found them answer well.

Thinks that in warm weather, if the men are supplied with nutritious food, it would be better to give them only one ration of rum, and to put it in their power to obtain porter instead of the second ration of rum which they are now receiving; or to let such as preferred it obtain tea.

There are to-day about 148 men in hospital out of a strength of about 668. The prevailing disease is fever, which appeared first among the men in hospital

on the 15th of December. After the men got warm clothing, and got into their huts, with better food, the bowel complaints, which had been prevalent up to that time, diminished, and fever increased. It was at first a continued fever with a typhoid type, and many of the weaker men succombed; it has now assumed more of a remittent character, and is more amenable to treatment. Lime-juice has been regularly supplied to the sick in hospital, and is now issued three times a-week to the men for duty. No straw was issued for the beds of the sick till about the middle of February. The hospital marquees having been left on board the transports when the regiment landed were not recovered, and none could be supplied here till the 24th December, up to that date the sick were in bell-tents. Up to the 25th of December, the sick had nothing between them and the ground but blankets. When he got the marquee, he got boards and tressels for a portion of the sick; but not for all. In the latter part of October, got a house in Kadikoi, which accommodated at that time about 35; but found they were then too crowded.

Desires to state, that he has great difficulty in doing justice to the sick in consequence of not having his proper number of assistants.

TENTH DAY.—*Wednesday, 28th March.*

Dr. Linton, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, *examined.*

Is in charge of the 1st Division. Has been with the division during the whole period since it landed in the Crimea. Up to the beginning of March remained on the heights with that part of the division which was encamped there; viz., the Guards, 97th Regiment and A and B Batteries of Artillery, but visited weekly the hospitals of the Highland Brigade, which have been at Balaklava since the beginning of October. Is not aware, that it has been necessary since the beginning of February, to give salt meat in hospital to any man to whose proper treatment fresh meat was indispensable; but on this point the Regimental Surgeons would be able to speak more accurately. On many occasions, however, there was a deficiency of supplies, arising partly from want of transport to carry them to the front, and partly from the articles required not being in store when the requisition was sent, or from their not being in sufficient quantity; at the same time, he believes, that his division was, at least, as well supplied as any other. There has been a good deal of scurvy in all the regiments of the 1st Division. Attributes the prevalence of that disease to the long course of salt meat, and the want of fresh vegetables. Lime-juice has for some time been supplied to the hospital, but it was not till about the beginning of March that it was issued to the men for duty. Had recommended, both in writing and verbally, the issue of lime-juice to the men for duty long before it could be obtained.

The diarrhœa and dysentery that have prevailed in the army have been connected with scorbutic tendency since the army landed. Symptoms of scurvy were distinctly observed in the 79th Regiment as early as the 20th September, or perhaps earlier.

Attributes this appearance of scurvy to diet, especially the deficiency of fresh vegetables. Scurvy has much diminished in the division since the beginning of March: attributes this favourable change to improved diet. The health of the men generally has much improved during the same time. Considers it of the greatest importance to the health of the men, that they should have a continuous supply of fresh meat for at least five or six days in the week during the hot weather, and would look with great apprehension to a return to salt rations for any considerable time at that season; also considers it important to have as large a supply as possible of fresh vegetables; and, in case at any time these could not be obtained, thinks it would be advisable to issue preserved potatoes and compressed vegetables. Within the last three days there has been an issue of soft bread for the hospital of the division: no issue of soft bread had previously been made to the division hospital. Is decidedly of opinion, that it would be highly beneficial to the men that they should have rations of soft bread at least four days in the week. Many of them have taken so great a disgust to the biscuit that they cannot eat it. Without having positive proof of the fact, has still a strong impression that the contiued use of biscuit has tended to promote scurvy. Notwithstanding the improvement which has already taken place in the health of the men, is of opinion, that some time must yet elapse before they are in their normal state; and to bring them to that state considers it essential that they should be sufficiently supplied with fresh meat, fresh vegetables, and soft bread. Is of opinion, that one ration of rum and a pint of porter, either issued by the Government or purchased by the men, would be more beneficial to their health, especially during the hot weather, than two rations of rum. Is of opinion, that it would be both acceptable and beneficial to the soldier that the coffee should be issued ground. Is of opinion, that tea and coffee on alternate days

would be acceptable, and if it were resolved to issue cocoa occasionally thinks it would not answer unless it were the prepared cocoa, which only requires boiling water to be poured over it; the men have not time or means to cook any other.

Desires to state, that when the troops landed in the Crimea the hospital marquees and equipments were left in the transports; a great part of these have not been recovered, and there has consequently been an unavoidable deficiency of hospital equipment: only the other day, when the guards moved down from the front, an application was made for a marquee and stretchers which had previously been supplied, and which was then in their camp on the heights, but which could not be brought down for want of transport.

Dr. Hunter, Staff Surgeon, *examined.*

Is attached to the Highland Brigade. Concurs entirely in the evidence given by Dr. Linton, which he has heard. Is of opinion, also that it would be very beneficial to the health of the men if their food was cooked for them by persons set apart for the purpose, either permanently or for a stated time; attributes much of the misfortunes of the men to the want of some such arrangement by which they might have had at least two comfortable meals daily. Is of opinion, that it is to be regretted that the men were unable to procure mustard, vinegar, and pepper while they were living chiefly on salt provisions; it would have made the salt meat more palatable, and diminished its tendency to produce scurvy; but entirely concurs with Dr. Linton in what he has stated regarding the diet of the men.

ELEVENTH DAY.—*Thursday, 29th March.*

Dr. Walsh, Surgeon, Royal Navy, *examined.*

Is in medical charge of the body of marines acting on shore. Has been serving with the army before Sebastopol from the 27th of December to 1st March. Since 1st March, has been on the heights of Balaklava. The marines, since they have been on shore, have been rationed similarly to the other troops, as far as he knows. Have been pretty fairly supplied with rations. While up in front they had very little fresh meat, but cannot state precisely how often. When he joined on the 27th December, found probably as many as fifty men suffering from scorbutic diarrhœa, accompanied by other scorbutic symptoms. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy among the men to the continued use of salt meat, want of vegetables, also fatigue, want of a sufficient quantity of clothing and covering by day and night. Want of fuel compelling the men to eat their meat sometimes half cooked; and heard, that they eat it sometimes raw. These men had been accustomed to salt provisions on board ship, but they were not supplied on shore with the anti-scorbutic articles of diet which are usually furnished on board ship, such as vinegar, lime-juice, raisins, and peas for soup; besides many of the men had recently joined and had not become accustomed to salt meat. Some time in January, represented to Major Hopkins the necessity of a change of diet, and also the want of fuel and warm covering for the men, in consequence of the prevalence of scurvy. Is of opinion, that if the anti-scorbutics issued on board ship had been supplied, and the diet of the men had been in all respects such as it would have been afloat, they probably would have escaped scurvy. Has never seen scurvy in the navy, in which he has served seventeen years. Preserved meats are issued on board ship occasionally, but has repeatedly found them bad. Of 350 men employed in the front, nine died of cholera in the latter end of December, and ten of dysentery in January. This was the mortality in that detachment, not including the deaths in hospital from the 27th December to this date. Sixty men have been admitted into hospital from the 27th December to the 1st March. Since the 13th of March, the rations have considerably improved, inasmuch as more fresh meat has been served out; and lime-juice has been furnished. Potatoes and onions are now issued, but cannot state the quantity per man.* Will ascertain since when and in what quantities they have been received, but knows they have been served out since 13th March. The health of the men has considerably improved since the 8th or 9th March. The admissions into hospital have diminished. Attributes this improvement to better diet, better weather, better shelter, and better covering day and night. The improvement extends not only to the 350 men who came from the front, but to the whole brigade. While in front had frequent difficulty up to about the middle of January in obtaining the medicines and medical comforts which he considered necessary to the proper treatment of the sick, but has kept no note of the requisitions which were not complied with, not expecting that such information would be called for. Remembers that amongst the medicines which he was unable to obtain when he wanted them, were laudanum, Dover's powders, and acetate of lead. Is now well supplied with medicines, and had been for some time before moving down from the front. Has no observation to make as to the present diet of the men or supplies to the hospital, which are as good as can be desired. Has nothing further to state except, that he is of opinion that it would be more beneficial to the men to have one half gill of rum and one pint of porter per

* Has since supplied the information required. See letter annexed.

day, than two half gills of rum. Is also of opinion, that good biscuit is as wholesome as fresh bread, and would consider it desirable to increase the issues of fresh meat as much as possible, also of vegetables. On the 13th and 28th March, addressed the following letters to the commanding officer recommending a particular diet for the men.

Sir, *Heights of Balaklava, April* 2, 1855.

In reply to your questions when and in what quantity have fresh meat and vegetables been served out to the marines on shore. The Quartermaster informs me, that fresh meat has been served out on an average six times per month, and that potatoes, onions, and peas, have been served out in the proportion of ten ounces per man, about eight times per month. In reply to your question as to the per centage of sickness amongst the men since they landed, compared with that under ordinary circumstances:—

Two thousand were landed between the 30th September, 1854, and 31st of March, 1855. 2486 were put on the sick list, showing that nearly the whole number were put on the sick list, and some of them twice. The per centage of sickness under ordinary circumstances, is between four and five. I beg leave, according to your wish, to send you a copy of a general memorandum, dated 6th of March, and copies of two reports made by me to my commanding officer. Trusting that the foregoing information will prove satisfactory to you,

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES WALSH, M.D.,
Surgeon, R.N., in charge of Royal Marines.

Sir John McNeil,
&c. &c.

Copy of General Memorandum, 6th March.

The surgeon to report his opinion as to the effects of the diet supplied, on the men's health, stating the average number of sick during the fortnight, and comparing it with that of the previous one; and suggesting what sort of alteration of the food he would propose, to keep the men healthy; and whether vegetables have been obtained regularly or occasionally; and whether given by government or purchased by the men—or if for the sick by the officers.

By order.

(Signed) A. C. STERLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This report to be sent on the afternoon of the 13th and 28th of each month.

Sir, *Heights of Balaklava, March* 13, 1855.

In reply to that part of the general memorandum, dated 6th March, in which surgeons are required to report on the sanatory state of the men under their charge, I beg leave to state, that the long continued use of salt meat has been and is the chief cause of the prevailing disease amongst the men, namely scorbutic diarrhœa. The number of sick admitted into hospital during the present fortnight, was fifty-five; and during the previous fortnight ninety-one, showing a decrease of thirty-six. I would propose, that fresh meat and vegetables be supplied as often as possible; but when the men from necessity were put on salt diet, I would recommend the following scale of diet as necessary for the preservation of their health. That beef and pork should be served out on alternate days. On beef days they should have flour eight ounces, suet one ounce, raisins one ounce. On pork days, half pint of split peas, which makes a wholesome nutritious soup, occupying but little space, and unlike other vegetables, not a perishable article; I would also recommend as an anti-scorbutic, that each man should have daily one ounce of lime juice, and half an ounce of moist sugar mixed in a half pint of water; the same mixed and to be taken, and in the presence of a responsible officer. I

would also recommend the weekly issue of half pint of vinegar to each man Vegetables have not been obtained regularly but occasionally, and then issued by the Government. None have been purchased by the men, nor have the sick been supplied by the officers. A small quantity of preserved potatoes have been obtained for the sick from the naval medical store. I am of opinion, that the improvement in the men's health is owing to the favourable change in the weather, the comfortable supply of warm clothing lately supplied by the Government and hutting the men.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES WALSH, M.D.,

Surgeon, R.N., in charge of Brigade of Royal Marines.

Lieut.-Col. Hurdle,

Commanding Brigade of Royal Marines.

Sir, *Heights of Balaklava, March* 28, 1854,

I have the honour to inform you, that the general health of the men is much improved since my report of the 13th, owing, in the first place, to the increased supply of fresh meat and vegetables, and the daily allowance of lime juice; and secondly, the present healthy state of the weather. The number of sick admitted into hospital during the present fortnight was fifty; and during the previous fortnight fifty-five, showing a decrease of five. The greater number of cases admitted labour under scorbutic diarrhœa, but of a milder form than usual. I have nothing new to add to my previous report of the 13th as to the scale of diet suggested by me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES WALSH, M.D.,

Surgeon, R.N., in charge of Brigade of Royal Marines.

Lieut.-Col. Hurdle,

Commanding Brigade of Royal Marines.

James L. Brown, Assistant-Surgeon, Rifle Brigade, *examined.*

Has been with the Rifles ever since they landed in the Crimea. Has had four companys under his charge during this period; the same four companies since the 4th November, when they came down from the front. They have been in very good health, and as far as he can learn, healthier than the other troops. The strength of the four companies is at present about 310. Has had no scurvy among them. The men have been rationed similarly to the other troops. There has been a good deal of diarrhœa, which was cured by the use of fresh meat and vegetables, but was unaccompanied by any external indications of scurvy. Is quite satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed, and with the supplies furnished for the hospital. Desires to state, that he does not attribute the sickness that has prevailed to the use of salt provisions, but chiefly to the absence of proper means of preparing and cooking their rations. The absence of the means of cooking, and the want of time to do so, must be the chief cause of disease; but fatigue, insufficient clothing, insufficient shelter, the want of vegetables, and the almost total absence of fresh meat, and that, when supplied, of inferior quality, must all have conduced to disease. There was a deficiency of fuel, of proper utensils and of time; the consequence was, that the men often ate their rations only half cooked, and sometimes even raw, and this he thinks was injurious to their health. Desires to state, that about one-third of the cases in hospital were frost-bites, caused in a great measure by the insufficiency of the supply of boots, especially while the men were employed in carrying provisions and ammunition to the front. The supply of boots continues to be insufficient. The improvement in the health of the men has recently been very marked. Is of opinion, that salt meat would be more beneficial to the men than such

fresh meat as has recently been served out to them,* provided they had proper means of preparing and cooking the salt meat. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the health of the men that soft bread should be issued several times a week instead of biscuit. The men are now well supplied with potatoes and onions, and occasionally carrots and French compressed vegetables.

EDWARD W. YOUNG, Staff Surgeon, Second Class, in charge of the 63rd Regiment, *examined.*

Has been in charge of it since the 12th of January. Has been with the army ever since it landed in the Crimea. The prevailing diseases in the 63rd since he has had charge of it, have been low fever, scorbutic dysentery, diarrhœa, and frost-bite. A few days after he joined the regiment, there was not a man for duty, all were sick. Has been unable to satisfy himself of the cause why the sickness in the 63rd exceeded that in other regiments similarly situated. Nearly all the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery in the regiment were attributable to scorbutic affections. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to the want of vegetable food, the continued use of salt provisions, and a general deficiency of nourishment for the labour they had to undergo. The men were insufficiently clothed and covered, and for a length of time were never dry, even in their beds, which were blankets laid on the mud. The tents were very ragged, and admitted the rain, wind, and snow. At this time he is informed the men for duty were frequently two days and nights together in the trenches, or on fatigue, carrying provisions from Balaklava to the camp, or employed on fatigue duties in camp, and did not ever get a properly cooked meal. Attributes the great sickness in the regiment to the causes here stated, viz., diet, exposure, fatigue, insufficient clothing, covering, and means of cooking. Since he joined, the hospital has been well supplied with medical comforts, but the sick in the barrack tents, who were suffering from the same diseases in a less aggravated form, had generally only the same rations as were issued to the other troops. Finding it quite impossible to treat the sick as they were then situated, sent off, with the concurrence of the senior medical officer, 316 men to Scutari between the 12th and 20th January, on which latter date the rest of the regiment was moved down from the front to Balaklava; 498 had previously been sent sick to Scutari. Is of opinion, that it is of the greatest importance for the restoration of the health of the men that they should be more frequently supplied with fresh meat. Potatoes, onions, and yellow peas are issued regularly since about a month. Considers the present supply of vegetables sufficient. Lime-juice is also issued. Has received no bread for the hospital except what the men have bought with their own funds. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the health of the men generally that they should have soft bread several days in the week. The health of the men has much improved since they came down from the front. In consequence of being nearer their supplies they have fared better. While in the front, in consequence of deficiency of transport, the supplies were irregular. Their comfort has been much increased by their being in huts instead of tents.

Has nothing further to state except, that he has no doubt that it would be more beneficial to the men to have one ration of rum and a pint of porter than two rations of rum.

J. S. FURLONG, Surgeon, 42nd Foot, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment only about three weeks. Previous to that time, Dr. Wood, now Staff-Surgeon of the 2nd Division, was in medical charge of the regiment. Is satisfied with the manner in which the hospital has been supplied since he joined. Is of opinion, that the men for duty ought

* This was my opinion at the time I gave evidence before the commission; but since then, the fresh meat has been much improved in quality and appearance, so that now my preference of salt to fresh meat does not hold good.—J. L. B.

to have more frequent issues of fresh meat, and of a better quality than that now served out. Potatoes, both fresh and preserved, are issued with a certain quantity of onions, but the supply is not regular or constant. Thinks it would be desirable that the supply of vegetables should be more constant and abundant. Many of the men would, he thinks, like oatmeal; they seemed much to enjoy porridge made from a small quantity which they received as a present. Thinks it would be beneficial to their health to have soft bread several days in the week. In his last report recommended that a ration of porter should be issued in place of one of the rations of rum now given. Bowel complaints have diminished, but fever has increased within the last few days. Has commenced to give quinine as a prophylactic for fever. Lime-juice is also issued. The greater number of those cases are remittent fevers, and some are intermittent; there has been one case of a typhoid character. Thinks that on the whole the number of men unfit for duty has diminished since he joined. Has hitherto lost only one man from fever. There are still several scorbutic cases remaining. Has looked over the supplies of the regiment since last September, and finds that it has had a very small proportion of fresh meat, and very little fresh vegetables. Has no doubt, that the scurvy is to be attributed to the long use of salt provisions and want of vegetables. Has been using preserved meat in hospital; has not seen any of it bad. Thinks that an issue once a week of preserved meat, instead of salt beef, would be beneficial and acceptable to the men. Thinks that if porter cannot be had, good country wine, of which abundance can be had in Bulgaria and the Greek Islands, say one pint a day, would be better for the men during summer than rum.

TWELFTH DAY.—*Friday, 30th March.*

ALEXANDER CROOKSHANK, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Has charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade. Has been attached to it ever since it arrived in the Crimea. Has at all times been able to supply the men of the brigade with the regulated rations, except that on the march to Balaklava, it having been ordered that fires should not be lighted, the men were unable to cook their rations; this state of things lasted about two days: with that exception the men have not been without their regulated ration. The rations of meat have consisted of 1 pound of salt meat, or 1 pound, or 1¼ pound of fresh meat. During the month of October the ration of fresh meat was 1¼ pound; but about the end of that month or the beginning of November it was reduced to 1 pound. This reduction in his brigade was effected by instructions to him from the head of the department. Thinks that vegetables were first issued to the brigade about the middle of January. Thinks he can furnish a note of the precise date. The vegetables were furnished on his written order by the department at Balaklava, but cannot state the quantities so furnished, as he has kept no record of the orders given. Has reason to believe, that the whole quantities for which he gave orders were supplied, both because he only gave orders to the extent to which he had been informed they could be supplied, and because no complaint was ever made to him that the quantity ordered had not been supplied. The vegetables supplied have been principally potatoes, but also onions, leeks, and cabbages. Has generally been able to supply the quantities for which the regimental quartermasters applied. Since the middle of January, vegetables have been supplied to the extent above mentioned, but during the last six weeks they have been obtained by direct application to the department without an order from him. Believes that the regimental quartermasters applied for vegetables whenever they were wanted, and did not abstain from applying because they supposed they could not be obtained. Cannot state the actual quantities supplied to the brigade, having kept no memorandum of it. The commissariat officers have issued vegetables to the different regiments in quantities nearly proportioned to their respective strengths. It has not been left to the quartermasters to determine the quantities for their own regiments. The issue has invariably been to the whole regiments of the brigade. The potatoes have been partly fresh, but chiefly preserved. The latter have, in his opinion, answered very well, and were much liked.

Desires to state, that he has been absent on duty in Asia Minor for about a month, and is not able to speak from personal knowledge of what has been done in the brigade during that time; except that since his return, two days ago, he has made inquiry at each regiment and finds that they have no complaints.

Appendix, p. 50.

Handed in a return of the number of days on which fresh meat has been issued, and the quantity on each day regimentally. No complaint has been made to him of the long use of salt rations for the men.

The brigade has on the whole been tolerably well supplied with fuel since they came down from the front. They moved down on the 2nd December. Previous to that date, notwithstanding the storm of the 14th November, fuel was not required, except for cooking, and for that purpose a sufficiency was obtained by the men themselves. There was a deficiency of tools for purposes of grubbing up roots for fuel, as well as for digging or levelling. The supply of such tools does not belong to the Commissariat Department. About two months ago, firewood was for the first time issued to the brigade, but charcoal had been issued for about a fortnight before that time. Will give a note of the precise dates. The reason assigned for not issuing fuel after

the brigade came down from the front was, that they had the means of obtaining it where they were encamped. While in front no fuel was issued, but the brigade had the means of obtaining it in that locality. In addition to which, he was in the habit of distributing for fuel all empty packages, such as barrels, tierces, &c.

Up to the first days of November, when the brigade moved to the front, the horses had been regularly and fully foraged. The ration then consisted of 12 pounds of barley and 10 pounds of hay. After moving to the front the supply of hay gradually fell off till the storm of the 14th November, when it ceased altogether. There was then a certain quantity of hay at Balaklava, but there were not the means of carrying it to the front. The roads were then bad, but not impassable for pack horses. But the Commissariat had not sufficient transport to carry the hay to the front. At this time the commanding officers of some of the regiments proposed to him to send down so many horses per troop to bring up forage if he would undertake to supply it at Balaklava. This he undertook to do; but on applying to the officer commanding the brigade was informed, that he could not permit a horse to leave the lines. As has been stated, from the date when the brigade moved to the front, at a greater distance from Balaklava, the roads then daily getting worse, and the transport cattle daily diminishing in number, the supply of hay gradually diminished, till at length, after the catastrophe of the 14th November, it became impossible for the commissariat to supply hay to the brigade. For about twenty days the horses of the brigade had no hay nor chopped straw. The supply of barley gave full rations up to the 14th November; after that date, for about twenty days, the supply was irregular, and for several days did not exceed 1½ pound or 2 pounds per day, Made repeated representations, both verbal and written, of the deficiency of food for the horses. Will furnish copies of his written representations to Lord Lucan, Lord Cardigan, and the Commissary-General. The small supply of barley which he was then able to obtain could only be got by his coming down to Balaklava, assisting in landing it, and with great difficulty preventing its being carried off by other parties who had fatigue men at their command, while he had none. The number of pack animals required to carry up the full rations of barley was about 60: during the time referred to he sometimes could not get more than 5, and never more than 10 or 12; and it frequently was near midnight before he got back to the camp. Has on some occasions come down with troop horses to Balaklava for hay or straw and been unable to obtain it. Believes, however, that there was then hay on board ship in the harbour, but which could not be landed in time. After the storm of the 14th November, two or three hundred trusses of hay were floating in and about the harbour, which he has no doubt might have been secured if proper measures had been taken. Knows that a portion of that hay, which was secured, was given to horses, which appeared to eat it readily.

After the twenty days of short rations referred to, the horses being at the same time exposed to very inclement weather on unfavourable ground, the condition of the troop-horses was deplorable. When the brigade moved down on the 2nd December, it was necessary to have the horses led, as they were too weak to carry their riders, and notwithstanding, many of them died on the way from exhaustion; and a considerable number were left on the ground unable to move, with men to attend to them: nearly all of them however died. The cause of this great deficiency in forage for the brigade was the want of transport to carry it to the front. Believes that there never was any want of barley at Balaklava, and that the horses might therefore have had their full rations of grain if there had been the means of carrying it to their camp.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

My Lord, *Camp, Sebastopol, November* 18, 1855.

In obedience to your Lordship's orders, I beg to report to you upon the subject of my yesterday's communication with regard to the foraging of this brigade during the winter.

I would commence by bringing to your Lordship's notice, that at this

distance from Balaklava I cannot be afforded any assistance in transport by the brigade, I mean regiments cannot send their horses in for barley, and thus the whole transport devolves upon the commissariat.

The transport allotted to me is insufficient, and at present no more can be given me, nor do I see any prospect of a future increase to its strength. The mules are already showing symptoms of overwork, and as araba after araba breaks down (I have now only 5 out of 17), so much more labour devolves upon the mule transport.

To bring up a day's supply of barley, according to the present strength, 63 mules are required, as the sacks weigh 160 pounds, and they can only carry one each, and, owing to the distance, can make but one journey a day. I have never yet been able to procure more than 35 mules per day (not often that), and with the 11 mule carts and 5 arabas attached to this brigade, I have just been able to complete the requisite quantities of barley and hay.

The least bad weather prevents this exactness, and throws me in arrears, whilst such weather as we have lately had altogether stopped the transport for one day, and has not yet allowed me to recover ground—in fact, I owe the brigade nearly one and a half day's corn and some hay. Should the present weather hold, I hope to make good all arrears; but, after due and careful deliberation, I do not hesitate in saying, that I fear the ordinary weather to be expected at this season, putting aside the possibility of any repetition of the late severe weather, will render the roads so bad, that at times the transport will fail in bringing forage to so great a distance.

I cannot conclude without further bringing to your Lordship's notice the great delay and hindrances we are subjected to when in Balaklava by the slow and awkward manner the barley is landed. The first can be remedied, but the latter, from the nature of the wharf, probably not.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CROOKSHANK,

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, Light Cavalry Brigade.

Major-General the Earl of Lucan,
Commanding Cavalry.

My Lord, *Camp, Sebastopol, November* 19, 1855.

I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the late severe weather prevented my keeping the brigade regularly supplied with forage, nor has the state of the roads since permitted me to make good the consequent arrears. At this moment I owe nearly one and a half days' corn and some hay to the brigade, but I am in hopes, from the present state of the roads, to make that good.

A certain quantity of forage has been issued daily since the storm, and last night 39 sacks of 160 pounds each were issued, and this morning 14 sacks of like weight. More barley will be up to-day, probably upwards of 40 sacks, together with some hay.

The men's rations have been regularly issued, and I apprehend no difficulty in that respect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CROOKSHANK,

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, Light Cavalry Brigade.

Major-General the Earl of Cardigan,
Commanding Light Cavalry Brigade.

My Lord, *Balaklava, November* 21, 1855.

I must again bring to your Lordship's notice the state of the Light Cavalry Brigade with regard to forage.

In my last letter I informed your Lordship, that one and a half day's corn and some hay was due to the brigade, but instead of my having been able to make good any part of that, I have fallen into further arrears. The weather

is in part the cause, but it is chiefly to be attributed to the want of transport. On the 19th I had only 10 extra mule-carts afforded me.

Yesterday, the 20th, none whatever until so late an hour (and then only 15 pack animals) as to be of no use.

It is now midday, and as the transport has not yet come in to Balaklava from its own camp, I have only been able to despatch 30 sacks of barley on my own carts, each only carrying three sacks on the present roads.

I would wish further to bring to your Lordship's notice that the Light Brigade suffers in another respect. Even when I have transport on the beach and a boat-load of barley arrives, a dozen or more Heavy Dragoons, or as many Artillerymen jump in, carry out the sacks, load their transport, my few wretched Turks or Maltese having a very poor chance in the meleé.

Whilst writing this, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Goold, the officer in charge of the depôt transport, has come in and assures me the mules are nearly done up—almost incapable of further work.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CROOKSHANK,

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, Light Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut.-General the Earl of Cardigan,
Commanding Cavalry.

Light Cavalry Brigade, Sebastopol,

Sir, *November* 21, 1855.

I have had occasion to bring to the notice of the Major General commanding this brigade, as well as to the Earl of Lucan, commanding the Cavalry, the difficulties of keeping up the supply of forage to this brigade in its present position.

For the last fortnight the ration of barley has not been a full one to each regiment; but I beg to inform you, and I request you will bring it to the Major-General's notice, that some of the regiments have not sent in a correct return to me. It is not in my power to sift the matter, but one instance I give: The 11th Hussars, on the 24th instant, drew for 160 troop horses and chargers, on the following day that number was reduced to 130, although on application to the Adjutant I was informed 127 was the total. Such a discrepancy cannot have occurred in one night, and in juxta-position to the quantity of barley I have owned to being in arrears to the 11th, I would wish to know for how many horses, and for what length of time, they have overdrawn.

In no one instance have I found the ration return and memorandum of horses actually with the regiments this day to agree (save the 17th Lancers, whose Acting Adjutant was absent, and from whom I got no memorandum), and I submit to you, that the same precision should be observed in a ration return as in any other document signed collectively by Commanding Officer, Paymaster, and Quartermaster.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CROOKSHANK,

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, Light Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Mayow,
Brigade-Major, Light Cavalry.

P.S. Would you oblige me by putting in Brigade Orders that regiments forthwith return to me all empty corn and biscuit sacks in their possession, as our depôt much requires them. A. C.

J. W. Murray, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, *examined.*

Is attached to the Heavy Cavalry Brigade. Has been with the brigade ever since it landed in the Crimea. With the exception of three days, when no sugar was issued, and two days when only a partial issue was made, the regulated rations of the brigade have been fully supplied. Frequently requisitions for vegetables, made by the quartermasters, have not been complied with; but the brigade has had as large a proportion as any other. In December, the men complained of the long use of salt rations. Handed in a return showing the issues of fresh meat, and the amount of each issue. The ration of fresh meat to the heavy brigade has always been 1¼ pound.

Appendix, p. 52.

The brigade moved down from near head quarters to the vicinity of Balaklava on the 3rd December. Up to the 14th November, the horses had full rations of hay and grain. After the 14th November, for some time hay was deficient, but there was no deficiency of barley, of which a surplus was frequently issued in lieu of the deficiency of hay.

Fuel has been regularly issued to the brigade since the 1st of January; before that date they were able to supply themselves sufficiently. Since the 14th November, troop horses have been daily sent to Balaklava for forage. Handed in a return of the issues of forage made to the brigade. It was necessary to send down troop horses, because the commissariat had not sufficient transport to carry the forage to the camp.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Philip Rolleston, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, attached to the 1st Division, *examined.*

Has been with the division ever since it has been in the Crimea. With the exception of two days' sugar to one regiment, and half a gill of rum to another, has been able to supply the regulated rations at all times to the division. Handed in a return by regiments of the issues of fresh meat to the division, showing any deficiency in the quantity issued to each regiment. Has been able to obtain full forage for the horses of the mounted officers of the division, with the exception of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who were, he believes, about ten days in the latter part of November and beginning of December, without hay or straw. Fuel was first issued on the 20th December, but from a deficiency of transport, could not be carried to the camp in sufficient quantities. The Highland Brigade, which forms part of the division, has been in the vicinity of Balaklava for some time. The 93rd never went to the front. The 42nd and 79th have been at Balaklava since the 25th of October. Fuel was not issued to the Highland Brigade at first, because it appeared to the Commissary General that the troops round Balaklava had the means of supplying themselves with a sufficient quantity. No formal complaints were made to him of the long use of salt meat, but is aware that it was complained of. The first issue of vegetables to the division was on the 4th of November: there was then an interval, during which vegetables could not be obtained—thereafter on the 14th of February, vegetables were again issued; since that date they have been more or less regularly issued. Does not believe that any preserved potatoes were issued to the Guards, but will ascertain.* No compressed vegetables have been issued to the division, but obtained a supply to day which will be issued.

Appendix, p. 54.

W. H. Drake, Deputy Commissary General, *examined.*

Has been in charge of the executive duties of the Commissariat since the army arrived in the Crimea. Has always been able to supply the requisitions for rations of the several divisional officers. Delay has occasionally occurred

* This is an error. Preserved potatoes were issued first on the 14th of February, and have been continued at different times since.—P. R.

from deficiency of boats or stress of weather, which prevented supplies being landed in time. There never has been a deficiency of any of the articles included in the regulated ration, in the stores or harbour; but from the stowage of several of the vessels, some of these articles could not be got at till others, which were over them, could be removed—for example, even within the last few days being desirous of landing rum, found that it had been stowed under biscuit and hay, and could not be got at till these were removed; the only place at which he is permitted to land hay, is so blocked up by hay and chopped straw, that no more can be landed at present. The railway affords greater facilities for removing the hay; but hitherto a sufficient number of railway carriages has not been obtained to carry it off as quickly as could be desired. There has never been a deficiency of barley, and when hay has been deficient, there has always been chopped straw; but from the difficulty of removing a sufficient quantity of the latter article, there has been great reluctance to receive it as forage, and on many occasions the parties to whom it was offered refused to take it away. Measures have recently been devised for pressing a part of the chopped straw, which is now pressed in bales to about one third the bulk of loose straw; but a sufficient quantity cannot be pressed, and therefore loose straw is still imported. Since about the middle of February, full rations of grain, and hay, or straw, have been available here for all the public horses. After the gale of the 14th November, efforts were made with the assistance of Captain Christie, principal agent of transports, to secure the hay that was floating in and about the harbour, and a considerable quantity was secured; but for the most part it was found to be unserviceable. There was a deficiency of transport to carry forage to the front; but understands that it has been usual in the British army, when in the field, to send troop horses for the forage when the distance does not exceed three miles. The non-issue of fuel to the troops around Balaklava, was by general order; and the issue at a subsequent period was also by a general order. About the end of October or beginning of November, he was instructed by the Commissary General to purchase for the troops all the fresh vegetables that could be procured in the harbour; and has, in consequence, purchased all that he had an opportunity of purchasing. In consequence of instructions from Lord Raglan, a large supply of vegetables was sent up from Constantinople and Varna, in the "Harbinger," "Cormorant," "Albatross," "Jason," &c. When the "Harbinger" arrived, the Captain reported to him that some of the vegetables were in a dreadful state of putridity, which he attributed to their having been thoroughly wetted by a heavy storm of rain at the time of shipment, the large quantity in the hold of the ship having, in consequence, heated. The cargo consisted of a great variety of green vegetables. He visited the ship and found the stench from the hold very great. His visit to the vessel was on the day of her arrival, and within four hours after her arrival had been reported to him. The Captain, with his own crew, commenced on the following morning he thinks, to land the vegetables; and on the following day he believes received instructions from the Commissary General that they were to be issued gratuitously. Before receiving this instruction, he had, on his own responsibility, issued the vegetables to Quartermasters of regiments and other persons who applied for them, intimating that it was undetermined whether or not they were to be charged to the men, but that one penny per pound would be the extreme price. A considerable quantity was carried away on these conditions. Officers were sent down to hold a board of survey on the cargo, when it was partly condemned. All that were good were issued to the troops, and any one was allowed to remove away such portions as he chose from the part that was condemned. About four-fifths were condemned. The cargoes of vegetables in the other vessels referred to, were subjected to a similar survey, and disposed of in the same manner as the cargo of the "Harbinger;" there was a considerable loss on these also, but not quite so great as in the case of the "Harbinger." The "Hope" and "Faith" are employed to bring general supplies chiefly from the Bosphorus. Will furnish a statement of the voyages of the "Faith" and "Hope" for commissariat supplies.

Appendix, p. 15.

Memorandum respecting the Vegetables, ex *"Harbinger," &c.*

On the "Harbinger" being reported, the master stated many to be unfit for use. I reported this to the Commissary-General, and mentioned in my letter that part of those by the "Jason" remained unissued and in bad order. I requested instructions as to whether they were to be paid for or constitute part of the ration.

I was instructed that "they were to be paid for as extra articles of diet," and a general order notified "that they would be delivered on board the ships, and payment claimed as soon as the deliveries were completed."

Vegetables were landed on the 9th and consecutive days and issued, and some were issued direct from the "Harbinger" on the understanding that payment was to be made when demanded.

A subsequent general order notified that vegetables were to be a gratuitous issue.

During the period embraced from 8th to 13th November, 1854, heavy rains were almost continual; and the streets of Balaklava, more especially that bordering on the water, was a sea of mud.

The rain, accompanied by high winds, delayed landing vegetables and other supplies.

On the 14th, the hurricane put a stop to all landing or nearly so, such articles only as were absolutely necessary for existence, were landed on the 15th and 16th, as nearly every vessel was damaged.

Some of the damaged vegetables remained on board the "Harbinger" at this time, but very few of those fit for use.

These were landed subsequently, and those that were fit were issued on the same terms as those issued before the hurricane.

A Board of Survey was held on the vegetables by "Harbinger" and other vessels.

(Signed) W. H. DRAKE,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Balaklava, March 31, 1855.

Memorandum.

General order of 15th November, notifies that rice no longer forms part of the ration.

General Order 27th December, directs rice to be again issued as part of the ration.

General Order of 29th December, directs that fuel and light be issued to the troops in and near Balaklava, in the same manner as to those in camp before Sebastopol, as notified by general order of the 4th December, 1855.

(Signed) W. H. DRAKE,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissariat, Crimea,
Balaklava, March 31, 1855.

THIRTEENTH DAY.—*Saturday, March* 31.

CHARLES HEARN, Surgeon, 1st Foot, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. Latterly have been very well supplied with medical comforts and medicines. In the early part of October no medical comforts could be procured. Produces a copy of a letter dated 3rd October from the Purveyor, stating his inability to comply with the requisition for arrowroot, brandy, essence of beef, sago, or candles. He was unable to supply any of these articles. It was not before the beginning of December that medical comforts could be obtained in any considerable quantity; and up to the end of January the supply of those comforts to the division was very limited, in consequence of the want of transport to carry them to the front. The supply of medicines was limited, but he never was entirely without a supply of the most essential ones, except that at one time the preparations of opium were deficient. On first arrival in the Crimea, some cases of cholera occurred, about fourteen in number. During the march from the vicinity of Eupatoria to Balaklava, diarrhœa, from which both men and officers had suffered since August, was very prevalent; but after obtaining an abundant supply of fruit and vegetables from the vineyards and gardens of Balaklava, that dysentery disappeared, and the regiment remained remarkably healthy till about the 22nd November, when cholera re-appeared among a draft of recruits who had arrived two days before. Before the end of the month, thirty-one fatal cases had occurred, chiefly among the recruits;* at the same time diarrhœa and dysentery became very prevalent. At the time when the cholera broke out in November, scarcely any fresh meat was to be had. It frequently happened that there was no other than salt meat for the sick. Salt meat was an improper diet for men suffering from such diseases. He obtained, however, a limited quantity of arrowroot and ground rice from the Purveyor, as well as some port wine and tea. Rice was also issued by the commissariat, and the men's rations furnished a supply of rum. The number of sick present at the end of November was 46, and there were sent to Scutari or Balaklava during that month 57, as shown by the monthly report. There was one hospital marquee calculated to accommodate 18 or 20, and some bell tents were obtained from the regiment, as many as could be spared, but a large proportion of the sick remained in the barrack tents for want of hospital accommodation. There was no bedding or additional blankets then to be had for the sick. Made frequent written representations through the commanding officer to the Quartermaster-General's Department, pointing out the deficiency of tent accommodation and blankets for the sick, and the necessity of supplying the men for duty with an additional blanket. These representations were forwarded and supported by the commanding officer. The first of these representations was made early in November, and it was not till the 23rd December that an additional marquee was obtained. On 20th December, the first additional blankets were received, and it was not until the 2nd March that the whole of the men of the regiment had been supplied with additional blankets. (See memorandum on this subject at the end of his evidence.) Attributes the bowel complaints then prevalent primarily to defective diet and deficient clothing. By defective diet, means the long use of salt meat and biscuit, without vegetables or lime-juice, and the imperfect manner in which the men were able to cook their meat. Is of opinion, that if the men had received a good supply of fresh meat and vegetables, the sickness would have

* Deaths from cholera: 31 in November; 40 in December.—*Vide* Monthly Returns.

been much less, notwithstanding their exposure to other causes of disease. Till the first week of December, the sick lay on the bare ground, with nothing under them but a blanket, except a few who were furnished with mats. In these circumstances the result of medical treatment was very unsatisfactory. There has been much scurvy in the regiment; in fact, at one time nearly the whole regiment, including several of the officers, was less or more affected with that disease. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to the long use of salt provisions and want of vegetable diet, aggravated by exposure and fatigue. No lime-juice had at that time been issued till the 13th of February. Is decidedly of opinion, that lime-juice ought to be issued whenever it is necessary to issue salt meat, as is done in the navy. Made several applications for lime-juice, which for some time could not be obtained.

Memorandum of Replies to Queries issued by Medical Commissioners, furnished by Dr. Hearn, and referred to in preceding evidence.

Repeated applications for blankets and hospital tents were made in vain during November and a portion of December, but from want of books, and even of stationery, a written record of these matters could not be kept. Seventeen extra blankets were received on the 20th December from Dr. Forrest (these were the first), twenty on the 11th January, twenty-four on the 12th January, twelve on the 20th February, twenty on the 9th March; these comprise the whole. One hospital marquee received on 23rd of December. Some small tents were received from the Quartermaster in December, but none from any other source. The whole of the battalion were not supplied (according to Quartermaster Serjeant) with extra blankets till the 2nd March. But they were generally supplied about the middle of January. Lime-juice was first issued to the battalion on the 13th February. Lime-juice in small quantities began to be issued on requisition for the sick on the 5th November. Copiously supplied from 28th January, 1855. Strength on landing in the Crimea, 29 officers and 746 non-commissioned officers and men. A letter, stating that no proper vessels for cooking were in possession; that the hospital marquee was totally unfit for the sick, and that extra blankets were required for the sick, was addressed to Dr. Forrest on 22nd November. No answer.* Another letter about marquee, dated 19th December, to Dr. Forrest, complaining that repeated applications for one had been made in vain through the commanding officer to the Quartermaster-General.

Circulated for the information of the Medical Officers.

Sir, *Balaklava, October 3, 1854.*

With reference to your requisition of the 2nd instant for medical comforts, I beg to inform you; that there is no arrowroot, brandy, essence of beef, sago, or candles in store, and that ground rice will be substituted for arrowroot and sago. The ground rice, however, has not yet been received from on board ship, although two requisitions have been made for its being landed. The above has been made known to Dr. Dunedack, the principal medical officer in the Crimea, who proposes that rum should be procured from the commissariat in lieu of the brandy required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) K. JENNER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

C. Toller, Esq.,
Camp, Sebastopol.

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* Forwarded by him to Quartermaster-General.

THOMAS P. MATTHEW, Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, *examined.*

Is in charge of general hospital, Balaklava. Has been with the army in the Crimea since the 6th October, except for a month, from the 6th January to 5th February, when he was on board ship, sick. From the 7th to 18th October, was in charge of the lower general hospital, Balaklava. It was an hospital for the reception of the sick of the army generally. Cholera and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases at that time. The hospital was then tolerably well supplied with provisions; and medical comforts could be obtained, though sometimes with difficulty. At that time, there were no cases in hospital of a scorbutic nature. Took charge of the 95th on the 18th October, and continued in charge until taken sick on the 30th of December. The 95th were then encamped on the heights of Inkerman, being part of the 2nd Division. There the hospital was badly supplied. At first, fresh meat and rice were supplied, but the issue of fresh meat gradually became more rare, and at one time, the sick were without any other rations than salt meat, biscuit, and raw coffee. The rum he stopped as a ration, issuing it only as a medical comfort; they had, therefore, during that time, no vegetable food whatever, except biscuit, and occasionally a very minute portion of rice. The medical comforts obtained for the hospital at that time consisted of port wine, brandy, arrowroot, or ground rice, sago, and essence of beef, all in very limited quantities, besides tea and sugar, somewhat more liberally supplied. The quantity of essence of beef was on an average not more than one quarter pint tin per day. There were from 60 to 70 men in hospital; they were of necessity fed upon salt provisions and biscuit, which was soaked for them. The prevailing diseases in the regiment at that time, were diarrhœa and dysentery, both probably depending upon a scorbutic taint. About the end of November, lime-juice was issued to the hospital as a medicine. None was issued to the men for duty till after he left the camp on the 30th December. The rations of the men for duty, were the same as those for the sick. They of course got none of the medical comforts. The men were not in the habit of eating their entire ration of salt meat. Neither did they consume the whole of their biscuit. Attributes this partly to their having become disgusted with the long use of salt meat, partly to their inability to cook it properly; and as regards the biscuit, to the quantity being more than a man could consume daily; partly also to the fact that most of the men were more or less out of health, though not on the sick list. On a representation made by him to the inspector of hospitals, fresh vegetables were issued on the 8th November, and continued to be issued till the 20th, when they suddenly ceased, and had not been resumed when he left the regiment. Attributes the sickness that then prevailed first, to fatigue and want of sleep; second, to improper food; and third, to want of sufficient clothing. Is certain, that if the men had received a good supply of fresh meat and vegetables, they would have better resisted the other causes of disease, and that the sickness would have been materially less. Feels sure, that it would be beneficial to the health of the men to have soft bread instead of biscuit several days in the week; it constantly happens that a part of the biscuit is passed undigested. Is of opinion, that the substitution of a pint of porter for one half gill of rum would be beneficial. Cannot state how the 95th Regiment has been supplied since he left it; but understands that they are better supplied. Desires to state, that he considers the want of sufficient means of cooking one important cause of disease; the men had thrown away their camp kettles, which were not replaced till the middle of December, and had nothing to cook their food in but their mess-tins; they roasted the coffee in the lid, and cooked the meat in the tin. The cooking in such small quantities, each man for himself, without sufficient supervision, was very imperfectly done, and many of the men ate the meat half cooked. The sick were in like manner without any other vessels to cook in than their tins, except one camp kettle, the property of the hospital serjeant; and no more could be obtained, though frequently applied for. Though short of medicines, was not at any time altogether deficient while with the 95th. The men received their rations, such as they were, very regularly. On one or two occasions a half ration was issued, but the other half was issued in the course of the evening. Believes that not one day passed in which the men did not

receive the regulated rations. Till the middle of November, none of the men recovered their packs which they had left in the transport when they landed; and the whole were not recovered till about the end of that month. Until the packs were recovered, the men had no clothes except those which they wore on the march. Considers the deficiency of clothing as one of the causes of disease. Many of the men were ailing less or more, and taking the remedies prescribed, who were not returned as sick, but continued to perform their duty, and at first many were unwilling to report themselves sick from their desire to go on doing their duty. In consequence of the exigencies of the service, did not report as sick many men whom in other circumstances he would have admitted into hospital. Conscientiously believes, that many of the men were worse than he at the moment thought them. They were latterly so much debilitated as to be unable to perform half the amount of labour which they had performed when in health. The hospital at Balaklava, where he has been in charge for a few days only, is well supplied with every requisite. Almost all the cases are now fever, with the exception of a few frost-bites, which have not yet recovered, and some bowel complaints. The fever is of a low type, occasionally putting on a remittent form. Supposes that the deaths from fever have not exceeded one in about fifty cases treated during the last month. Will give a precise statement of the proportion.* The hospital at Balaklava is now as well supplied as most hospitals, either military or civil, in England. Finds the nurses now in the hospital essentially useful.

Dr. Anderson, Staff Surgeon, First Class, and Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava, *examined*.

Has held that office since 9th December. For two or three weeks before that time was Staff Surgeon, 3rd Division, under the Deputy Inspector, and previous to that was principal medical officer of the 4th Division. In those capacities it was his duty to ascertain how the hospitals were supplied. Was with the 3rd Division till about the 5th October. Up to that date the hospitals of the 3rd Division were, he considers, well supplied with rations, medical comforts, and medicines. After landing at Kalamita, the 3rd Division suffered much from cholera. Cholera lingered in the division for the whole time he was with it. There were also a great many cases of diarrhœa and dysentery. These diseases had accompanied the division from Bulgaria. On first landing, rations of fresh meat were issued. Left the division after the battle of the Alma in charge of wounded, and rejoined about the 1st October. Cannot say what rations the men were then receiving, but fresh meat was supplied to the sick. After about a week, was sent to take medical charge of the 4th Division. Left the 3rd Division in a good state of health, and found the 4th Division also healthy, except the 1st Battalion Rifles. Left the 4th Division without any great increase of sickness on the 12th November, and rejoined the 3rd. Found diarrhœa and dysentery increasing. The hospitals were still supplied with fresh meat. Came down to Balaklava about the end of the first week in December, By that time there had been a marked increase of sickness. Several large drafts from England had joined, and an entire regiment had arrived. Among the new arrivals cholera broke out and carried off considerable numbers, in fact a large proportion of the new drafts were carried off by that disease. This was the condition of the division when he left it. Attributes this outbreak of cholera among the new arrivals to the fact of their having shared in the fatigues and harrassing duties of the older soldiers before they had become acclimated. In the hospital at Balaklava has had occasion to see sick from all the divisions. The cases admitted to the hospital have been diarrhœa, dysentery, and scurvy; the latter disease began to be distinctly marked about the middle of December, but now attributes many of the cases of bowel complaints to scorbutic tendency. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to the long use of salt rations without sufficient change of diet, or a supply of vegetables, aggravated by exposure and fatigue. Has no doubt, that if the men had received a good supply of fresh meat and

* The actual numbers are: Total treated, 232; deaths, 22, or one in ten nearly for the entire month; but during the last week, out of 152 cases under treatment, only 3 deaths occurred.

vegetables, and a greater variety of diet, they would have better resisted the other causes of disease, and the amount of sickness would have been considerably less. Lime-juice was issued to the sick in hospital of the 4th Division about the beginning of November; he had applied for it in consequence of the appearance of well-marked scurvy in the 1st Battalion Rifles. Learnt from the surgeon of that battalion, that the men had been on salt provisions from an early date in August, to which he attributed the appearance of scurvy. They had not been exposed to inclement weather, and from the state of the temperature up to that date could not have suffered from insufficient clothing or covering; they had not then been six weeks in the Crimea, and it would therefore appear, that in this case at least no other cause can be assigned for the appearance of scurvy except the diet. Did not understand that they had been fed exclusively on salt rations, but only that the issues of fresh meat were very rare. Understands that during about three weeks that the battalion was on the shores of the Bosphorus, fresh vegetables were issued to them about five times; and that during this time the men had no opportunity of buying vegetables. The health of the army appears to him. from the opportunities he has of judging, to be decidedly and progressively improving. Attributes this improvement to better weather, better food, and better clothing. All the hospitals in the Crimea are now abundantly supplied with medicines and medical comforts, and such of them as he has occasion to visit are well supplied with suitable rations. Would remark, however, that the cattle now being slaughtered are very lean. Is of opinion, that it would be extremely beneficial to the health of the army that the men should have soft bread instead of biscuit several times weekly. In short, thinks it very desirable, that the diet of the men should be made as nearly as possible to resemble that to which they have been accustomed at home.

Captain Carter, 63rd Foot, *examined.*

Appears on behalf of Colonel Dalzell, who is detained by sickness. With few exceptions, the regulated rations have been regularly issued. Handed in a return of the issues of fresh meat to the regiment. Up to the 20th January the only vegetables issued to the regiment from the time of its landing in the Crimea were one sack of cabbages, and two sacks of onions. While on the heights the regiment became very unhealthy, and before they moved down had only six men for duty, some of whom were too weak to go to the trenches. Is aware that Colonel Dalzell attributes the great sickness in the regiment chiefly to the number of recruits of an inferior stamp recently raised in Dublin, and there not being sufficient accommodation in the hospital. A large proportion of the sick remained in the barrack tents with the other men. Is of opinion, that the sickness spread from the young soldiers above referred to, to the other men who were in the tents with them. Is of opinion, that the health of the regiment suffered from the long use of salt rations. Several of the officers suffered in like manner from the same cause, but not to the same extent, as they had the means of procuring some other articles of food. About the beginning of December the supply of fuel previously obtained by the men in the vicinity of the camp, entirely failed, and they were unable to cook their food; it was understood that charcoal could be obtained in Balaklava, but the regiment had not the means of carrying it to the front, except in small quantities, insufficient for the hospital alone. There were no public bat horses with the regiment, and the Commissariat could not supply the requisite transport. The officers' bat horses were employed in carrying up warm clothing and other articles. The men were consequently unable to cook their food, and sometimes many of them ate their rations raw. Has reason to believe that some of them have been as much as three days without tasting any cooked food, or anything warm. At that time men could not be spared from duty to cook, or to procure water and fuel for those on duty. The rations were issued raw to each man, and he had to cook them as best he could. They are now divided into messes, have a cooking house, and the whole arrangements for their messing are conducted as in England. The health of the regiment has been improving since they came down from the front. There are 140 present, of whom 3 are convalescents, and 16 in hospital. The causes of disease are

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believed to have been the long use of salt meat imperfectly cooked, insufficient clothing, exposure, and fatigue. Previous to the order of about the 28th of December, 1854,* requiring that no man should be sent back on duty to the trenches till he had twenty-four hours in camp, it happened sometimes that the men who came off duty in the trenches in the morning returned to the same duty in the evening. During the month of December, is satisfied that the men for duty were not in their tents more than one night in two. During the month of March, fresh meat has been issued sixteen times, and the men have vegetables every day. Finds the preserved potatoes answer extremely well. The men are now in huts, and have been since the 13th February. They are much more comfortable in the huts than in tents. Handed in returns of warm clothing, deficient supplies of rations, &c. The articles issued as rations to the men have all along been of good quality. The spirit rations, as well as the others, have generally been regularly issued daily. Has no doubt, that if one of the spirit rations should be discontinued the men would be glad to buy porter at a reasonable rate. No soft bread has yet been supplied either to the men for duty or in hospital; they have the greatest longing for it, and purchase it as often as they can get it. They would consider soft bread instead of biscuit, even for some days in the week, as a very great boon. The men are well satisfied with the coffee now that they get it roasted. Lime-juice is issued to the regiment daily, with a certain proportion of sugar. The sickness that has prevailed in the regiment cannot in any degree be attributed to intemperance, for on the heights they had no means of obtaining drink.

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Appendix, p. 45.

* This order was believed to have been issued verbally by the late Acting Adjutant.

FOURTEENTH DAY.—*Monday, 2nd April.*

Commissary-General Filder, *examined.*

When were you appointed Commissary-General with this army?—When it was first determined to send an expeditionary force to the East in February, 1854.

Did you take charge of the duties of the Department from that time?—Yes, from the commencement.

When did you sail from England?—Early in April.

Did any part of the expedition sail at that time?—Some of it preceded me.

Are you aware whether any arrangement had been made prior to that time for securing supplies?—An officer had been sent on for that purpose.

For what purpose was he sent?—To arrange for the reception of the troops, and provide supplies.

Where was he sent to?—Constantinople; he also took over all the barracks, &c., at Scutari.

Did he procure any land transport?—Not more than was sufficient for local purposes at Scutari.

Were any special instructions given to you by the authorities at home prior to joining?—No special instructions.

When did you first begin to provide land transport for the army?—As soon as it was known that the army was to proceed beyond Constantinople I sent out people to endeavour to obtain transport on hire.

Did you succeed in obtaining what you required?—No, I found it utterly impracticable.

In what parts of the country were inquiries made?—In Roumelia and Bulgaria, also in Asia Minor, where I had hoped to have been able to engage or hire some of the numerous pack animals engaged in the trade between Trebizond and Persia.

What did you then do?—I immediately began to purchase pack animals, and urged Lord Raglan to make a requisition on Omer Pasha, who had the whole resources of Roumelia and Bulgaria at his disposal, for 3000 waggons.

Those I understand to be bullock waggons?—Yes, arabas, on hire.

Did you obtain those waggons?—When the army began to arrive, he sent at different times a considerable number, in all, probably, upwards of 1,500.

Had you by that time succeeded in purchasing any considerable number of pack animals?—Yes.

About what number?—For all purposes about 5,300, purchased either on contracts entered into by me or by military officers sent out for the purpose, accompanied by Commissariat officers.

Was the amount of transport you had then collected sufficient to enable the army to move?—The army might have moved; but I should not have felt at ease without the full number of 3000 waggons. Before that number was completed, it had been resolved to change the scene of operations.

What is an araba calculated to carry?—700 pounds for a pair of bullocks.

The resolution to change the scene of operations put a stop, I presume, to the further collection of transport?—Yes.

When the army embarked for the Crimea what orders did you receive in respect to land transport?—I could only get accommodation for a very limited quantity, all the rest was left behind.

For what quantity did you obtain accommodation?—I could only bring

70 carts and 70 mules. Two vessels were placed at my disposal. With Lord Raglan's concurrence, it was resolved, that part of the accommodation in those vessels should be appropriated for the conveyance of cattle for slaughter. In consequence, however, of some confusion at the time of embarkation, from causes of which I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory explanation, the whole number of transport animals that might have been shipped were not brought. Perhaps as many as 120 with their carts and equipments might have been shipped.

When you purchased the pack animals in Bulgaria, how were they distributed?—The regimental establishments of bat horses, and 1st Reserve ammunition horses were supplied, and the remainder were available for Commissariat purposes.

Did you suffer inconvenience on the march from Old Fort in consequence of deficiency of transport?—No, none; the troops having seized between 70 and 80 arabas, I was enabled with that assistance to carry the provisions for the men, replenishing the supply from the transports at the mouths of the different rivers we passed on the march. The troops carried only one day's rations in their havresacks. The French landed without any transport, excepting a portion of their ambulance train, but their troops carried six days' provisions on their persons.

Were any of the public bat horses attached to regiments then brought over?—No, none; this, however, is not a matter connected with the Commissariat.

Did the French soldiers carry their knapsacks in addition to their rations?—Yes.

Was the transport you had then collected sufficient for the wants of the army before Sebastopol?—Yes, including the 70 mule carts before-mentioned, I had imported, in about a fortnight, into the Crimea 226 mules, and carts complete, besides 266 pack animals; I had also about 200 hired arabas of the country. This was a much greater amount of transport than was required for this army in its present position for Commissariat purposes.

Up to what date did you find your transport sufficient for your purposes?—Up to about the middle of November; it would have been sufficient for all Commissariat purposes, including the transport of forage, had it not been partly appropriated to purposes of siege transport.

Do you consider siege transport as separate from Commissariat transport, and not included in it?—Yes, certainly.

Have you ever received instructions to provide siege transport?—I received orders from Lord Raglan in Bulgaria to purchase some buffalos for that purpose; and I consider reserve ammunition animals specially applicable to siege purposes when the army is stationary.

You received no other special directions to provide animals for siege transport?—No; but in the circumstances, having more transport than was absolutely necessary for Commissariat purposes, a portion of it was applied to siege purposes, all the available means with the army being appropriated to the services most urgent at the moment.

Up to what date were any of your transport animals employed for seige purposes?—Including the transport employed in carrying small arm ammunition after the battle of Inkermann up to the 9th or 10th November, to the best of my recollection, from which date the whole were available for Commissariat purposes.

At that time had your land transport suffered considerable diminution from casualties?—It had begun to suffer about the 14th November, or after the storm.

What was the cause?—Bad roads, exposure, and fatigue.

Had the animals been sufficiently foraged?—Always: in preference to all others they were regularly fed.

What state were the roads in at that time?—They were bad about the 10th, but shortly after the 14th they became altogether impassable for carts, and I was obliged to convert all the draught animals into pack animals, by which their transport power was at once reduced to one-third of its former amount.

Under these circumstances were you in a condition to convey sufficient

provisions for the men in front?—Yes: but they did not arrive with regularity in the camp.

Up to what date were you able to convey with your own transport sufficient provisions to the front?—Up to about the end of November or beginning of December.

At what date did you cease to carry up forage to the cavalry?—When the roads to their camp became impassable for carriages.

Can you state about what date that happened?—I think that about the 13th November, or immediately after the storm of the 14th, the roads having become impassable for carriages, the cavalry began to send for their own forage.

Can you state at what date the Light Cavalry Brigade went to the front?—Cannot state with precision; but it must have been about the beginning of November.

Were you aware of the intention to move them to the front?—I received no official communication, but I was aware of the fact.

Did you intimate that you would be unable to carry up forage for them?—I did so in conversation; but when the roads became impassable for carriages, the Commissariat officer with the brigade formally intimated in writing that the Commissariat could not supply forage on that ground in the then state of the roads.

Under what circumstances did it become necessary to employ the troops in carrying up provisions to the front?—About the 25th November, finding that the transport animals were giving way, I sent a steamer to Constantinople to bring 350 from the Reserve Commissariat Depôt there.

How many transport animals had you in reserve?—About 2,200; but the steamer unexpectedly requiring repairs did not return for three weeks. Had she returned in the ordinary time, it would not have been necessary to employ the troops in carrying their own rations to the front. She did not return till the 16th December, and about the 18th or 19th the troops ceased to come down for their rations, except that some regiments of the Light Division continued to send down men off duty with a view to having a reserve depôt of provisions in their camp, and the practice has not since been renewed, except in the case of the Light Division referred to.

Could you say how many men were sent down for provisions, and how often?—The practice was very partial and limited. Two of the divisions, the 1st and 3rd, never sent any at all. The 2nd sent parties four times, amounting in all to 800 men, the average strength of the division at that time being 4,900. The 4th Division sent parties three times, of the strength of which I am unable to speak. The Light Division only sent men between the 11th and 19th December, but how frequently I am unable to say. Excepting always the men sent to form the reserve depôts before mentioned.

To what amount was your transport reduced when at the lowest?—I cannot answer that question from memory, but will endeavour to ascertain. The officer who was in charge of the depôt at that time has returned to England on sick leave.

Did you continue after the 16th December to draw on your reserves?—Yes: but the casualties were nearly as numerous as the importations.

Were all these casualties ascertained deaths?—No, by no means; a large proportion of the animals became for the time non-effective, many of which are now fast recovering, others were deserted by the drivers when separated from the convoy on their way to the camp. Of those which were deserted some died, and some were supposed to be stolen.

Were the circumstances such as to account for those desertions?—Certainly. The extreme exposure and fatigue to which the drivers were subjected in the then state of the roads and weather was such as men could hardly endure.

Did you make any purchases of cattle in addition to your reserve?—In the Crimea the Commissariat officers purchased all the horses and mules that could be obtained and were in any way suitable to the service, in all perhaps from 100 to 150, and about 247 fine mules, which had been purchased on my requisition, were received from Spain and Malta.

Have you been satisfied with the amount of transport at your disposal since those mules arrived?—There has not been enough for all purposes,

especially for the transport of fuel, because the greater part of the recently imported mules have been appropriated to carrying up the huts by order of Lord Raglan; but as the officers continue to send for their own forage, the transport has sufficed to carry up everything else included in the rations of the troops. Fuel for the trenches and the hospitals has, however, been carried up by the Commissariat.

About what date did these Spanish mules arrive?—I should think about the middle of January.

It has been stated that the cavalry horses were at one time employed to carry provisions to the front; was that in consequence of a deficiency of commissariat transport?—Yes: owing to the fact that casualties took place as rapidly as reinforcements could be brought up.

Can you state or ascertain how long the cavalry were so employed?—I am not able to state from memory, but will ascertain.

Can you state what number of cavalry horses were so employed daily during the time?—At the commencement I think they amounted to 240 laden horses, each led by a mounted dragoon, and latterly to only 60 or 80 laden.

What was the load they carried?—One bag of biscuit each, weighing 112 pounds.

Were any of the loaded horses, so far as you know, led by dragoons on foot?—No: I know of no such case.

There were men also employed to carry provisions to the front besides those formerly referred to, was that also in consequence of deficiency of transport?—That was at a later period, and not for the daily issues to the troops, but for the purpose of forming a depôt at head-quarters.

Had no depôt up to that time been formed in front?—Yes; I had made some progress in forming a depôt there before the roads became impassable, but the diversion of commissariat transport to other than commissariat purposes, such as for the conveyance of siege stores from the commencement of the operations, and also for the conveyance of small arms' ammunition after the battle of Inkermann prevented me from carrying out this measure to the extent contemplated.

So long as the roads were passable for carriages did you encounter any difficulty in regard to transport?—None whatever. I had positively more transport than the French army, and relatively to the number of troops nearly double, but the road to their harbour has always been passable for carriages, and the road from hence to the camp was for a considerable time in such a state that even pack animals could not always perform the journey in one day. When the roads were good the animals went and returned the same day, but when they became bad, the animals did not get back till the afternoon of the second day.

Was the employment of the Cavalry to carry provisions to the front ordered at your suggestion?—I do not recollect whether the original order was issued at my suggestion or not, but when the number of horses sent began to fall off, I urged the continuance of the service.

Have you had all the facilities you required for importing the necessary number of transport animals?—I have no doubt that all the facilities were afforded which the other exigencies of the service would permit, but it sometimes happened that the vessels in which transport animals were to be brought were detained landing sick at Scutari before they were available for my purposes. It has happened, also, that when I wanted a transport for that purpose I could not obtain one.

Could you at all times, if you had obtained the transport, have fed it?—It must always be a matter of great difficulty, particularly in the winter, to supply a large number of animals when the country is not open to us, and everything has to be brought by sea; and I do not feel satisfied if I could have imported a sufficient number of animals to complete the transport establishment that I could at that season have fed them.

Have you now sufficient transport for all your purposes?—The transport was some time ago transferred to the Land Transport Corps, when I handed over the commissariat animals they would have been sufficient for all commissariat purposes, if none of them had been appropriated to other services.

At the time that the deficiency of transport occurred here there were, it is understood, a large number of regimental and private bat horses left at Varna

belonging to the corps here; are you aware of any reason why these were not brought over in order to relieve the deficiency of transport?—This does not belong to my Department, but I believe it was owing to the transports being required to bring over more French troops.

When did you commence making arrangements for the supply of fresh meat to the army?—In the month of May I made a large contract in Constantinople for 2,500 head per month up to the 11th of November, each animal to weigh, on an average, 275 pounds, the contractor being bound to supply the cattle wherever the army might be in Bulgaria, as far as the Danube.

Was that contract fulfilled?—Two and a half months of the contract was unexpired when the army left Bulgaria.

Did you make any other contract for the supply of fresh meat?—Yes, I made a contract with Messrs. Whittall and Co. for 2000 head at Smyrna in April, which, by a subsequent arrangement became deliverable at Constantinople in June; I entered into a contract with Messrs. Hanson and Co. for 2000 head, which remained in depôt till December, maintained during a part of the period at the expense of the contractors. There were also 3000 head of the Bulgarian cattle beyond what could be received over at Varna within the period of the contract, and which were ordered round to Constantinople, to be delivered to the Commissariat there. With these, and about 900 head remaining over from other contracts, there were available in depôt at the beginning of the winter about 8000 head of cattle.

Were you able, during the time the army was in Bulgaria, to supply them with fresh meat?—Yes, they might have been supplied exclusively with fresh meat; but a certain portion of salt meat was taken as a precaution, and used occasionally.

Since the army has been in the Crimea how have they been supplied with fresh meat?—For the first month considerable supplies were obtained in the Crimea, and part of the cattle contracted for were brought from Bulgaria. During the first month or six weeks, therefore, the troops were well supplied with fresh meat, and had not, I suppose, salt meat rations more than twice a week. After that time the country here was closed to us, and the supply at Eupatoria being exhausted, it became necessary to import cattle from Constantinople. Handed in returns of the whole amount of fresh meat issued since the army has been dependent on the cattle imported. The service of this supply was subject to many and serious interruptions from storms and the inclemency of the weather throughout the winter. Appendix. p. 55

What are your present prospects in regard to the supply of fresh meat?—I have 3000 head of cattle still available, besides 1,500 monthly from Mr. Whittall for this and the next month, 1000 head deliverable this month at Sizipoli, 1000 at Sinope, also deliverable this month, 1000 at Samsoon for three months from the 15th April, and 1000 per month at Baltjik, commencing in May, besides 3000 sheep per month from Sampsoon.

What number of steamers are at present at your disposal for the importation of cattle?—Six.

What number of cattle can you land weekly with this amount of transport?—Not more than 3,600 per month, which will not enable me to supply fresh meat rations more frequently than on alternate days, the average weight of the cattle lately imported not having exceeded 150 to 200 pounds.

Where do you look to for your future supplies?—Samsoon and the Danube.

Have you any apprehension of being unable to obtain a supply of cattle at that rate?—None for the present year; but unless Bessarabia should be open to us, difficulties may occur at a future time.

Have you made any arrangements for the supply of soft bread to the troops?—Arrangements have been made for obtaining bread twice a week by steamer from Constantinople as an experiment.

How are you off in respect to the supply of vegetables?—The troops have latterly had very large supplies, nearly 700,000 pounds were issued to them last month.

There have been complaints of the deficiency of vegetables during the winter how did this happen?—Throughout the winter there were large purchases made of fresh vegetables, which were shipped at Government risk, at various ports, and of which a large proportion turned out upon arrival to be spoilt.

Could you furnish an account of the quantity?—Mr. Drake can.

Have you recently made any contracts for vegetables?—Yes: large quantities have been imported under those contracts at the risk of the contractor, and these have arrived in good order.

There have been great complaints of the deficiency of forage for the cavalry horses, especially of the Light Brigade; have you anything to state on this subject?—There was a deficiency of forage from the 22nd to the 30th November in consequence of our having lost twenty days' supply of hay in the hurricane of the 14th.

The Light Brigade of Cavalry also experienced a deficiency when it was encamped in front, at which period, in consequence of the state of the roads, it was quite impossible to carry the forage to the front in carts. The transport attached to the brigade, which had been sufficient for the conveyance of their forage to camp when they were nearer to Balaklava, was insufficient for that purpose when they had moved to a distance, and the roads became impassable for carriages, I could not spare additional animals to make good the deficiency. If the roads had been passable for carts, the transport attached to the brigade would have been sufficient.

During the time referred to were the Heavy Cavalry Brigade ever without grain?—Not to my knowledge: there may have been a day or two after the hurricane when a sufficient quantity could not be landed from the ships, the crews being employed in securing the vessels which were drifting about the harbour.

If the Light Cavalry Brigade had sent down their horses as the Heavy Brigade did, could they, notwithstanding the greater distance, have obtained supplies of grain whenever it was issued to the other brigade?—Yes, certainly. I have never been without ample supplies of forage corn.

If the Light Brigade did not get the same rations for their horses as the heavy, it would appear then to have been because they would not, or could not, send their horses for it?—Yes, certainly.

Was there any time when you had neither hay nor chopped straw in Balaklava?—There was a deficiency after the hurricane, but we were never without either hay or chopped straw in the harbour, to the best of my knowledge; there may not have been enough at that time to issue full rations to the cavalry and artillery horses, but I do not think I was ever without one or the other.

You say that you had always either hay or chopped straw in the harbour; were you always in a condition to issue it?—No, not always. The state of the weather and the other demands for the men-of-war's boats, on which we were dependent for the means of landing forage, and the absence of magazines or sheds, together with the small extent of wharfage, made it sometimes impossible to land the supplies which we had afloat in the harbour.

Were there many occasions on which persons coming down for hay or straw went back without?—There must have been, as there were no magazines on shore. But Mr. Drake can give better information on this subject, and the cause.

Have you at any time borrowed forage from the French?—On one occasion the arrival of my own supplies from Constantinople having been retarded by contrary winds, I accepted the loan of a cargo of chopped straw, which was less than one day's supply. This was repaid shortly afterwards in kind. General Canrobert had offered Lord Raglan three cargoes of chopped straw some time after the hurricane, at the end of November, but I was not then in want of that kind of forage. Subsequently, when I wanted it, on the occasion first mentioned, the French could not, without some inconvenience, spare more than one cargo. That one cargo is the only assistance of any kind whatever that I have ever asked for or received from the French administration.

FIFTEENTH DAY.—*Tuesday, 3rd April.*

Assistant Commissary-General Archer, *examined.*

How are you occupied here?—I am in charge of Quartermaster-General's stores.

That, I presume, includes the supplies of warm clothing which have been sent out by the Government?—Yes.

Could you furnish me with information of the date of arrival of the different ships which have arrived with warm clothing, and the dates of the distribution of their cargoes?—Not with the dates of their arrival.

Can you tell us when the first cargo of warm clothing for the troops was landed?—Can furnish the information from the 5th December, 1854, when I took charge. Appendix, p.

Who was in charge before?—Assistant-Storekeeper Hunter of the Commissariat.

What was the first cargo or consignment of warm clothing that was landed after you took charge?—The "Ottawa," on the 5th December.

After you took charge of the store, when did you begin to distribute such articles?—On the same day.

Can you furnish a return of the articles in store when you took charge?—Yes, I can.

After the "Ottawa," which was the next arrival?—The "Queen of the South."

What was the date of her arrival?—The date of landing her stores was the 7th and 8th December, 1854. Cannot state the date of her arrival in the harbour.

Do you consider yourself called upon to take charge of any stores that may be afloat in the harbour for your department?—There are stores afloat in the harbour consigned to the care of the Commissary-General which are nominally in my charge, but which I never see. These are regimental necessaries, the bills of lading for which are delivered to me, and which cannot be issued without my order. The bills of lading state only the number of bales or packages, and not their contents. The captain of the ship delivers the bales to my order, taking a receipt, and makes to me a return vouched by these receipts and my orders; the return being compared with the bill of lading shows how much of the cargo has been issued, but of the contents of the bales I know nothing. The "Orient," transport No. 78, is the receiving ship for these articles, and the captain of that ship has been appointed to take charge of them, and issue them in the manner referred to.

What are the stores of which you especially take charge?—Quartermaster-Generals' stores; such as warm clothing and camp equipments; and commissariat stores, such as saddlery and other articles consigned to me for the use of the commissariat and transport branch of that establishment.

You have said, that you can furnish a return of the Quartermaster-Generals' stores which you found in store on taking charge; can you also furnish a return of the stores of the same description since received?—Yes; the stores originally handed over to me were received as corresponding with the return of "remaining in store" furnished by the storekeeper, but there were no means for want of time and space to verify that return. Appendix, p. 9 p. 99.

Can you also furnish a return of the daily issues from your store?—Yes, I can. Appendix, p. 1 p. 108.

Is it consistent with your personal knowledge that there was often, from various causes, great delay in landing stores of that description?—Yes, there was.

Can you state any of the causes of that delay?—In some instances it may have occurred from there not being sufficient boats to land the stores; in others, the captains stated to me, that the stores were stowed under other articles which could not at the time be landed; it has also occurred, that the stores could not be landed for want of space to receive them; it has occurred frequently in consequence of the withdrawal of the fatigue parties attached to my store. This last, I think, was the most frequent cause.

Did you make any representations of the delay caused by the withdrawal of the military fatigue parties?—Yes; on more than one occasion.

Can you furnish copies of those representations?—I can.

You have stated that one of the causes of delay in landing the warm clothing for the troops was the difficulty of obtaining boats?—That was stated to me by the captains of the transports.

What did you do in that case?—Referred them to the agent for transports, for the means of landing the stores.

Did you make any communication to the agent for transports?—None; I represented it personally to the officers of the Quartermaster-Generals' Department.

Who were they?—Major McKensie, Major Wetherall, and Captain Ross.

Did you make any representations on the same subject to the Quartermaster-Generals' Department?—Personally, I did; but not officially. I was not in official communication with the Quartermaster-Generals' Department.

Seeing that such difficulties existed in regard to storage ashore, and the conveyance of the clothing from the ship to the landing-place, do you see any difficulty in a certain number of the men of each regiment being sent by detachments to the ship, where the bales could have been opened, and as many blankets assigned to each as he could carry up for himself and comrades?—I do not see any difficulty as far as my own particular duties are concerned, but I do not consider myself competent to determine what other difficulties there might have been.

Quartermaster-General's Stores,

Sir, *Balaklava, December* 6, 1854.

I have to bring under your notice that the stowage provided for the reception of Quartermaster-General's stores here is quite inadequate, and that unless immediate steps be taken to allot to this service considerable additional storeroom the landing of more stores must of necessity be suspended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. S. ARCHER,

Assistant Commissary-General.

The Commissary-General,

&c. &c.

Sir, *Balaklava, December* 7, 1854.

I have the honour to transmit for your perusal and information the accompanying report, which I have received from the commissariat officer in charge of Quartermaster-General's stores at Balaklava, representing that unless steps are immediately taken to provide considerable additional storeroom the landing of any further quantities of the stores in question will have to be suspended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,

Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,

&c. &c.

Quartermaster-General's Stores,

Sir, *Balaklava, December* 7, 1854.

I beg most urgently to bring under your notice, that the service of this Department has, throughout the day, been seriously impeded by the withdrawal

of the usual fatigue labour necessary to the storing of goods landed from vessels in harbour.

In consequence of this, regiments and divisions have had their applications neglected, although what they have required might have been available throughout the day but for the absence of the means to receive them into store.

Our operations have been so impeded, that unless immediate steps be taken to secure to us the necessary assistance without interruption, the efficiency of this branch of service will be much impaired.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c.

Quartermaster-Generals' Stores,
Sir, *Balaklava, December* 19, 1854.

I beg most urgently to bring under your notice, that the operations of this Department are almost entirely suspended from the continual withdrawal of the usual fatigue labour attached to this service.

This is now the sixth day that vessels with stores are unable to land them in the absence of the fatigue parties appointed for the purpose, and unless immediate steps be taken to ensure uninterruptedly the necessary assistance, I apprehend considerable difficulty in maintaining a proper efficiency in this branch of the service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissary-General Filder, C.B.
&c. &c.

Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Sir, *Balaklava, January* 24, 1855.

Upon my representation of the crowded state of this yard, and the impossibility of receiving stores now accumulated at the wharf here, the Quartermaster-General has directed that a portion of the stores should be lodged in huts about a mile outside the town, and this has been carried into effect.

As it is desirable that I should be relieved from responsibility for stores so far removed from my immediate custody, I have the honour to submit for your consideration, whether in this case, as has been done in that of stores forwarded to head quarters, I should be furnished with a covering requisition of the Quartermaster-General as for stores removed from my charge by that Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY-GENERAL ADAMS, *examined.*

How long have you been employed in your present duties?—Since the landing of the troops in the Crimea.

I understand your duties to be more especially connected with the out-door duties of the Commissariat Department?—It has been so.

Have you had occasion especially to be acquainted with the disposal of the transport of the army?—I have.

At what time did you find that the transport was insufficient to perform, or begun to be insufficient to perform, the duties required of it?—After the hurricane; I think not before.

Could you state the time at which your transport power was at its lowest? Between the 10th and 16th December.

When you began to import a part of the reserve cattle left at Constantinople, were the importations more than sufficient to replace the casualties that occurred before the reinforcements arrived?—They would have been quite equal to the wants of the service if they had arrived in due time.

My question had reference to the relative amount of transport before and after the reinforcements began to arrive, not to the positive adequacy of its amount?—It was in a better relative position after the arrival of the reinforcements; the transport power was increased.

What weight were you transporting in the shape of rations daily?—Probably about 130,000 lbs., exclusive of forage.

When the roads were at their worst and impassable for carriages, what weight could you put upon your pack animals?—From 160 to 224 lbs.

What time did they then take to get to the front?—At the worst time I should say, they have sometimes been from 24 to 36 hours in reaching their respective divisions.

Do you attribute their occupying that length of time in any degree to neglect or mismanagement on the part of the persons in charge of them?—Sometimes I have no doubt to the neglect of the parties in charge of them, but generally to the impassable state of the roads.

Were the casualties at that time among the animals very numerous?—They were, according to the severity of the weather.

Can you state, or could you furnish me with a statement of the amount of commissariat transport employed for other than commissariat purposes, during the time the army has been before Sebastopol?—I think it can be furnished partially, but not completely; from the circumstances in which we were placed, it was impossible to keep notes of all these transactions.

Was any attempt made to form a commissariat depôt in front?—Yes, near Lord Raglan's.

When did that operation commence?—I think early in October.

How long was it carried on?—Till about the 26th October, and thereafter as far as practicable.

What progress was made in forming this depôt?—There was at one time about ten days supply of biscuit, and five or six of salt meat, rum, and groceries, such as coffee, sugar, and rice.

What prevented your proceeding further with the formation of this depôt?—An order from Lord Raglan to convey shot, shell, and ammunition, for siege purposes.

Do you not consider it the duty of the commissariat to provide animals for siege purposes?—Animals were provided for the transport of reserve ammunition, and handed over to the respective divisions; and those animals as well as the artillery horses and waggons, were in standing camp applicable to the purposes of the siege.

Then am I to understand that the transport retained by the commissariat was not intended to be applied to siege purposes?—It was not.

In determining the amount of transport for commissariat purposes, was the carriage of fuel contemplated?—It was not.

When the army arrived here, was there in fact any difficulty in obtaining fuel in the vicinity of the camp?—Not for cooking purposes, when we first arrived.

Are you able to state what number of men were employed, and for what time in carrying rations to the front?—I am not.

Have the divisional officers at all times been able to carry the regulated ration to the front?—Not during the great severity of the weather and the almost impassable state of the roads.

Are you able to state whether there were always in Balaklava the means of supplying those rations?—Including the ships in the harbour, there were always the means.

Was it always possible to land from the ships the articles included in the ration, of which there was not a supply on shore?—By the attention given to land what was most wanted, I am disposed to think that there never was an absolute deficiency on shore of the articles required for the day, with the exception of sugar, which on one occasion, could not be landed for a day or two.

The difficulty then in supplying the rations, was the difficulty of conveying it to the front?—While the carts could be employed, the requisite quantity of biscuit and other articles could be laden on the wharf in a comparatively short time; but when the roads became impassable for carts, to load the same quantities on pack animals occupied at least six times as long. Also while the roads were good, the carts generally got to their divisions in from three to four hours, and returned the same day. When the roads became so bad that it was necessary to use only pack animals, those which set out early in the day generally occupied about seven hours to get to their divisions; those which set out late in the day, a much longer time frequently not returning until the following morning, and sometimes not until the lapse of another day.

Did all the difficulties you have stated arise from the want of a road passable for carts?—Certainly.

If there had been a road passable for carts, would the commissariat transport present here at that time have been sufficient for all commissariat purposes?—Quite ample I should think.

If the road had at all times been fit for transport by carriages, could the commissariat have supplied the troops in front, notwithstanding the calls made upon them for siege operations?—I am of opinion that they could.

Has the commissariat provided transport for fuel for the troops in front? Not for the troops, but for the hospitals, as far as practicable.

How have the troops in front been supplied with fuel?—By the regimental and private pack animals since fuel was issued, and by the reserve ammunition animals, I think.

Are you of opinion, that if the plan of forming a depôt at head quarters had been carried out to the extent contemplated, it would have greatly diminished your difficulties, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads?—I think it would.

You have stated, that the formation of the depôt was interrupted by an order to furnish transport for siege and other purposes; when you found, that transport for those purposes was required, would it not have been advisable to import additional transport for the purpose of completing your depôt?—The Commissary General will be better able to explain this.

Has any portion of the commissariat transport been diverted to other purposes except what you have already stated?—Yes; an importation for commissariat purposes of 237 Spanish mules, have been, by the Field Marshal's directions, employed in carrying up huts almost constantly since their arrival.

Were all the casualties that occurred in the transport to be attributed to disease or death, or were some stolen?—Many were stolen; some of which have been recovered.

Do you attribute the fact of their being stolen to neglect on the part of the drivers, or to the difficulty in the then state of the roads of looking after them and keeping them together?—Partly to one and partly to the other.

Were all the commissariat animals branded?—I believe all, but I am somewhat doubtful about one lot of some fifty or sixty horses from Eupatoria, the emergencies of the service not admitting of their being branded at the time of their arrival.

Could an approximate return be furnished of the total number of transport animals brought to the Crimea for commissariat purposes?—I think it could.

Transport imported into the Crimea since the landing of the army on the 14th September, 1854:—

Horses and mules	2,329
Maltese carts	296

The transfer to the Land Transport Corps is not yet completed; the numbers will be about,

Horses and mules	1,200
Carts	200

Issued for regimental and other purposes:—

Horses 160

In possession of Commissariat Storekeepers, Conductors, Interpreters, and Orderlies, &c.:—

Horses 80

CASUALTIES.

Died and shot at the Sick Depôt at Karani, since the 1st January, 1855:—

Horses and mules 200

Died from the severity of the weather, fatigue, and exposure:

Horses and mules 689

Lost or destroyed:—

Carts 96

(Signed) —. ADAMS,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Balaklava, April 5, 1855.

* Many of these are in the possession of regiments, notwithstanding the General Order, 30th November, 1854, No. 4.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—*Wednesday, 4th April.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUPUIS, Royal Horse Artillery, *examined,*

Has been with the army in the Crimea since it landed. Was in command of the Artillery of the 3rd Division when he first landed, and until about five weeks ago, when he joined the Horse Artillery.

The men of the Artillery in the 3rd Division have, on the whole, been very fairly rationed up to the date of their being encamped before Sebastopol; but from the time when the roads became bad, perhaps about the middle of November, they have not been well rationed; and when the roads were at the worst, the Commissariat Officers wished the battery to employ their own horses to carry up from Balaklava all the rations for men and horses. This was impracticable, because they had to bring up their own forage. Under these circumstances, the rations were very irregularly issued: on many occasions no rations of rum were issued, and for a considerable number of days the men did not receive full rations of biscuit or groceries; but there was less deficiency in the salt meat rations. At this period the issues of fresh meat were not more frequent than twice a week, and on one occasion, he remembers, seven days elapsed without such an issue. The captains of troops and batteries will probably be able to furnish more detailed information on the subject.

The batteries he commanded were the F. Battery and the W. Battery.

The articles issued as rations were of good quality.

Latterly the men experienced great difficulty in cooking, from deficiency of fuel; a limited quantity of charcoal was supplied by the Commissariat, a great part of which was dust that would not burn, and there was then great difficulty in collecting fire-wood.

Is of opinion, that the men suffered in health from improper diet.

Understood from the medical officer, that he experienced much difficulty in obtaining medical comforts for the sick; but did not make any official representation to the authorities that the men were suffering from improper diet. Furnished daily to the head-quarters of the artillery a statement of the deficiencies in the rations issued on the previous day.

When he left the 3rd Division in February, there had been a considerable improvement in the regularity of the issues, and in the quantity of fresh meat supplied. There were a great many on the sick list during the winter.

Attributes the sickness to diet, exposure and fatigue.—The men were not employed in the trenches; but they underwent great fatigue and exposure, going down daily to Balaklava for the forage in the state the roads then were. For some time the road was impassable for carriages, and the men rode their horses down, and led them back laden with forage and fuel.

The horses did not always get their full rations of barley, and were more than once five days, and on one occasion, ten days, without hay or chopped straw. His own horses were, on one occasion, ten days without hay or chopped straw. The horses during that time were sent more than once to Balaklava for hay, and returned without it. It repeatedly happened, that the men had to go on board ship to get their sacks filled with barley, because there was none on shore.

The men were pretty well clothed, but there was a deficiency of boots. They had had two pairs of boots; but from the state of the weather they got injured, and shrunk, so as to produce sores in the feet.

They had no night duty, except that of their own camp.

In the early part of the winter the men had only one blanket.

During the five weeks he has been with the Horse Artillery near Balaklava, the men have been well rationed, and the horses well foraged. Vegetables have been frequently issued, and in sufficient quantity.

MAJOR BARKER, Commanding W. Field Battery, *examined.*

Has been with the army since it landed in the Crimea.

Moved down from the front to Balaklava on the 14th October, and has remained there ever since.

The men have never been without their full rations, except about two days, on the march from OldFort to Balaklava, when they had only about half a-pound of meat (one day no meat at all, another day half a pound of salt meat). The battery lost a great many men from cholera on the voyage from Varna to the Crimea having been four weeks on board ship, and also a few on the march. The men have been unhealthy ever since they arrived before Sebastopol until lately.

The battery sailed from England on the 13th April, and arrived at Scutari after a voyage of about six weeks, during which time the men were on salt rations. They got, however, some vegetables at Malta, and on the voyage lime-juice was served out to them. At Scutari, where they remained about three weeks, they had fresh rations, and a limited supply of vegetables. From Scutari they went to Varna, where they remained till they embarked for the Crimea, about two months. While at Varna they had generally fresh rations and soft bread; but not many vegetables. They embarked on the 24th August, and landed on the 17th September, having been four weeks on salt rations, with not any vegetables, Lime-juice was served out to them; for the succeeding ten days the greater part of their rations were salt; but they had access to an abundant supply of fruit and vegetables.

Besides cholera, the diseases have been diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever. There were at one time between 50 and 60 sick out of a strength of about 182. The deaths in the Crimea have been about 13; but cannot say precisely how many may have died at Scutari or Varna. Has received since landing in the Crimea draughts to the number of 28. The strength present is 164.

Appendix, p. 58. The horses have been well supplied with barley; but the hay has been very deficient. Handed in a return showing the issues of forage and the deficiencies.

For the last three months few of the men have been in tents; some have been in buildings, and some in huts constructed by themselves. For about a month or six weeks they have been in the wooden huts.

The men are now, and have been during the last fortnight, well rationed. They get a very good supply of vegetables and fresh meat at least three times a week. Thinks it would be very beneficial to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit several times a week. The men do not eat all their biscuit, and often throw away portions of their salt meat. A few have bought bread for themselves. Has never happened to see bread in the hospital; but will ascertain whether the sick have been in the habit of buying it. The men would be glad to have it in their power to purchase porter as at Varna. The men would prefer tea to coffee.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, Surgeon, doing duty with C. Troop, Horse Artillery, *examined.*

Joined the troop on 30th October. Up to the beginning of January, there was a deficiency of medical comforts for the hospital, especially of arrowroot. The rations issued to the sick in November, were fresh meat about twice a week, the other days salt. In December, there was scarcely any fresh meat

issued. During that time, it repeatedly happened that he was obliged to feed on salt meat, patients to whose proper treatment fresh diet was necessary. The diseases were almost exclusively at that time dysentery and diarrhœa. Does not attribute these diseases in his hospital to scorbutic tendency. Commenced the issue of lime-juice to the men almost immediately after his arrival. Has had few cases of scurvy. Attributes the sickness in the troop to the long use of salt malt and biscuit, to exposure and fatigue, and also to the fact, when green coffee was issued, of the inability of the men to prepare it. Many of the drivers, amongst whom sickness most prevailed, set out in the morning without their breakfast. The troop moved down from the front about the 4th December, up to which date the men had to take up forage daily to the front in the waggons. The road was never altogether impassable for waggons, but was passable only with great difficulty. While in the front, the sick were in bell tents, they had no mattresses, but forage sacks and some Turkish mats were laid under them. After the end of November, each man in hospital had two blankets. The result of the treatment under those circumstances was very unsatisfactory. Few recovered. Of the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, the greater part were sent to Scutari. Is of opinion, that other circumstances being the same, there would have been less sickness if the men had received a more abundant supply of fresh meat and vegetables, and if they had either had tea or roasted coffee. No soft bread is issued for the hospital, but the sick buy it for themselves. Is of opinion, that soft bread instead of biscuit several times a week would certainly be beneficial to the health of the men. Is satisfied with the supply of vegetables the men are now getting. Is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the hospital is now supplied, and for at least two months past. Also with the rations of the men for the same time.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—*Thursday, April 5th.*

MR. TURNER, Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd Foot Guards, *examined.*

Being sick on board the "Paramatta," in January, observed, towards the end of that month, about 300 bales of blankets, warm clothing, medical stores, bedding, &c., for the hospital being transhipped from the "John Masterman" to the "Paramatta," and having inquired of the captain of the "John Masterman" how long he had been in the harbour with these stores on board, learned that his ship had been one of the first to enter the harbour after the army arrived here in September. There had been for some time a great want of these articles in the hospitals in front, and having inquired of the captain how it came that they had not been landed, he replied, that he had frequently endeavoured to get them landed, but could get no one to receive them. A day or two afterwards accompanied the captain of the "Paramatta" to the Purveyor's to report the transhipment of these articles, and to make arrangements for landing them. The persons in the Purveyor's office said, that the things would be landed when a hut, which was then being built, was completed, and that in the meantime they wanted only one bale, which was understood to contain weights and scales. During the months of November and December, the hospital of the Scots Fusilier Guards was greatly in want of many of the articles which these bales were said to contain. Has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement made to him as to the contents of the bales. Reported the circumstance incidentally to Dr. Linton about a fortnight or three weeks afterwards.

LORD GEORGE PAGET, Commanding Cavalry Division, *examined.*

Was with the army from the time of its landing in the Crimea till the 11th or 12th November, and again since the 25th February. Up to the 11th November commanded the 4th Dragoons. About the 28th or 29th October the Light Brigade moved from the valley near Balaklava to the vicinity of head-quarters, and about the 1st or 2nd November, moved to the vicinity of the windmill, near the brigade of guards. Up to the time when he left, the 4th Dragoons, the men were regularly supplied with their rations, and they had been pretty well off for forage since about the beginning of October. So long as he remained with the brigade, it was the practice to send troop horses periodically to fetch forage from Balaklava; can say nothing of what was done in this respect after his departure. Since he rejoined, the division has been well foraged, and the men have received their full rations, but the supply of fresh meat has not been such as would be desirable. Believes that the men are well supplied with vegetables. The health of the division is on the whole pretty good, but some cases of fever have occurred in the 2nd and 6th Dragoons, and 11th Hussars. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the men to issue soft bread instead of biscuit several times a week. Will ascertain* whether copies have been kept of any representations made by regimental officers to the officer commanding the division or brigade in regard to the forage, and the employment of troop horses to carry it to the front.

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* No information was furnished on this subject.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.—*Saturday, April 7th.*

COLONEL HODGE, Commanding Heavy Cavalry Brigade, *examined.*

Took the command of the brigade on the 18th February, 1855. Left Varna, in command of the 4th Dragoon Guards, but was too ill to land with them, and rejoined the regiment on the 21st October, 1854. At that time, being encamped in the vicinity of Balaklava, the regiment was well foraged. At that time heard no complaints as to the men's rations. In the last days of October moved within the barrier to the slope near the Turkish redoubt on the heights, and remained in that vicinity till the 5th December, when they moved to their present ground. Was very badly foraged when up near the Turkish redoubt. There was a deficiency of hay, but probably, one day with another, received full rations of barley. The hay was carried up by the commissariat, and the barley by the troop, horses. For some time the hay supplied did not exceed two or three trusses per day for the regiment. Some days none was received. Cannot say whether or not there was then hay in Balaklava. Does not recollect having sent troop-horses from that encampment for hay, but they took up the whole of the chopped straw and of the barley for the regiment. The number of horses sent was double that of the loads brought up, as the laden horses were led by mounted Dragoons. While encamped on the heights the men were sometimes indifferently rationed. No record was at that time kept of deficiencies, but remembers, especially at one time, a deficiency of biscuit in December, and of sugar in the end of November. Since the beginning of January, a regular record has been kept of all deficiencies. In consequence of an order by Lord Lucan, since the 5th December, when the regiment moved to its present ground, the troop-horses have carried up all the forage of the regiment, and the rations of the men have been carried by the regimental bat horses. Since the date referred to the regiment has received no assistance in transport from the commissariat. Has no reason to complain of the manner in which the regiment has been foraged since it arrived on its present ground, and the men have received their full rations. For about four weeks from the 12th December, horses of the Heavy Brigade were employed in carrying biscuit to the divisions in front, while at the same time they were carrying their own forage from Balaklava, and furnishing pickets and guards. Since they ceased to carry biscuit they have been frequently employed in carrying sick; for the first fortnight daily. Handed in a return showing the number of horses and men employed on those duties, and the number of days. The first lot of horses were got under cover, he thinks, about the end of January. The hutting of the horses was delayed by the employment of the men on the other duties referred to. The horses were much benefited, first by the move from the heights to the more sheltered ground where they now are, and subsequently by being put under cover. While on the heights it was a common thing to find horses dead at the pickets in the morning, but for twelve days after moving down the 4th Dragoon Guards did not lose a horse. When they moved, the horses generally were greatly debilitated, but they rapidly improved, especially after getting under cover. This improvement was partly owing to the shelter, and partly to being better foraged, and having less labour in bringing forage, in consequence of the vicinity of the camp to Balaklava. Is of opinion, that although the men have generally received their regulated rations, and always since they have been on their present ground, they have still suffered seriously from the long use of salt meat and biscuit, and the deficiency of fresh meat and vegetables. Is also of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the men to have soft bread instead of biscuit several times a week. The hospital huts were put up on the 28th January, the first of the barrack huts on the 7th February, and about a

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month thereafter nearly the whole were hutted. The huts have added considerably to the comfort and much to the cleanliness and health of the men. At one time it was quite impossible for the men to keep themselves clean. And many of them could not take off their boots; others, who took them off, could not get them on again. The men landed without their valises, and had only the following articles in addition to what they wore, viz., One shirt, one pair of drawers, one flannel vest, and one pair of socks wrapped in the blanket. Until they received the warm clothing they were in a bad state. The blue pilot coats were an excellent serviceable article. Considers them the best outer covering for a cavalry soldier. Three men of the 4th Dragoon Guards were taken prisoners on out-picket, in consequence of being enveloped in their cloaks, on being suddenly attacked. From that time pickets were forbidden to cloak. In the event of the withdrawal of the extra spirit ration, is of opinion, that it would be advisable to put it in the power of the men to obtain porter as in Bulgaria. Desires to state, that the regiment suffered much from a deficiency of veterinary stores ever since leaving England, and even up to this time have hardly been able to obtain any supplies of that description, but have been chiefly dependent upon what they brought with them.

NINETEENTH DAY.—*Wednesday, April 11th.*

MAJOR MACKENZIE, Assistant Quartermaster-General, stationed at Balaklava, *examined.*

Has been here since 6th December. The nature of his duties has been in carrying out the instructions of the Quartermaster-General; the issue of the warm clothing, and the embarkation of the sick, and disembarkation of the troops, &c. Received instructions from the Quartermaster-General to use his own discretion to the fullest extent in countersigning the requisitions, although they might not be in proper form. The stores were in charge of Mr. Archer, of the Commissariat, through whom they were issued upon requisitions countersigned by him (Major Mackenzie). This was a special arrangement made to facilitate the issues. No inconvenience has arisen from it, but, on the contrary, great advantage to the public service. When clothing for the troops arrives, the invoice is sent to the Quartermaster-General, who orders the distribution of the clothing to the different regiments in proportion to the strength; in those cases no requisition is required, but in any emergency, or when there is a deficiency in a regiment, which has not been supplied by an order from the Quartermaster-General, a requisition is made. When he took charge at Balaklava there was what may be called a general emergency, and the requisitions presented to him for counter-signature were instantly complied with, as far as the stores admitted of it. States with confidence, that since he has been in charge at Balaklava no requisition has been refused, or even delayed, because of any mere informality. It was a part of his duty to forward draughts, and sick returning from Scutari, and he was specially instructed to take care that no man so arriving proceeded to the front without being supplied with two blankets and winter clothing. Those instructions were fully carried out, and after the 6th December no man arriving at Balaklava proceeded to the front without being supplied with those articles. The 39th Regiment arrived on the 1st of January. The whole regiment was fully supplied at Balaklava with their blankets and winter clothing before they went to the front. What is described as winter clothing consists of two jerseys, two pairs of drawers, two pairs of socks, two pairs of mitts, and a comforter. The whole regiment was supplied with those articles. This winter clothing was specially sent out by the Government, and was issued gratis. Sheepskin coats, fur caps, and long boots were subsequently issued gratis; but what the regiment was supplied with, partly on board ship and partly on disembarkation, was the winter clothing before referred to. There was then also here an additional suit of winter clothing for the 39th, which was not issued because it was not required. The winter clothing issued to the troops generally consisted of the two suits formerly described. It has frequently happened that when he was anxious to land stores, he has been told by the commander of the vessel that they could not be got at because other portions of the cargo were over them. This refers especially to clothing. It was no part of his duty to superintend or assist in the landing of the clothing, or even to go on board, but his anxiety to get it on shore led him to go on board. He cannot state from personal observation whether these assertions of the masters of transports were well founded. The landing of the stores was conducted by the officers employed for that purpose, under the orders of the agent for transports. One of the difficulties he encountered arose from a deficiency of well-manned boats. There was at that time a great demand for boats to embark sick, and disembark troops. The want of sufficient wharfage and storage were additional difficulties. There was then no vacant house in Balaklava that would have served as a store, but nine huts were put up to supply the deficiency about the

15th of January. Is of opinion, that to have sent down men from the front to receive the warm clothing for their regiments on board the ships that brought out the clothing would not have facilitated their issue to the troops. First, the inclemency of the weather, by which the things would have been wetted; secondly, the difficulty of obtaining boats sufficient to embark the men and stores, and the delay in consequence of the stowage and difficulty in getting at the stores. Submits herewith some suggestions with the view of facilitating the issue of warm clothing and rations in future.

Memorandum.

The established system of requisitions does not work well with an army in the field. The numerous checks which have been hitherto required in many instances completely stopping the immediate and necessary supply.

When an officer commanding a regiment wishes for a supply of any article, camp equipment, clothing, &c., the number of hands through which it must pass fairly baffles him, as one ignorant or inattentive officer in the appointed channel vitiates the requisition entirely, and it may happen from delay that the article applied for, though in store at the time the requisition was first made, is, when asked for, expended.

Were officers commanding regiments enabled to apply direct to the Quartermaster-General, this evil would be obviated, and might possibly be arranged thus: an officer of the department to be specially appointed for the duty of all issues, making a daily and weekly report of particulars to the Quartermaster-General.

He must have states of the different regiments, every requisition to show the quantity of the article applied for in possession, and date of last issues.

Independent of a book kept for requisitions granted, there should be one with a certain portion of it allotted to each regiment, made out in such a way that any one could see at a glance, whether any unusual expenditure had taken place, and whether commanding officers had exercised a due vigilance as to the care and renewal of the different articles.

The ration returns at present require two signatures, and an additional one monthly, besides check-tickets for the articles at different stores. Were only one signature required, and, if possible, only one store, the service would be much benefited, both as regards time and saving of man and beast.

In cases of emergency, a staff officer's signature to be attended to at once. The staff officer being held responsible, not the Commissariat. In fact as a general principle staff officers and commanding officers' signatures should be acknowledged by all issuers; the officer making the requisition reporting as soon as possible what he has done.

Staff and commissariat officers should make a point of always giving a personal interview when asked for, no matter who the individual may be, and endeavour as far as possible to assist all applicants, instead of saying, "this is not my Department," and consequently much impeding the general good.

A staff officer should not only be acquainted with the details of his own Department, but should have a general knowledge of all Departments, in order to be enabled to facilitate the whole routine of the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAYOW, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division, *examined.*

Was brigade-major of the Light Cavalry Brigade from the date of its landing in the Crimea to the 20th December. It was the practice to enter on the face of the daily states any deficiencies in the forage issued for the previous day. Copies of these states were daily transmitted to the officer commanding the brigade, who had therefore the means of knowing any deficiencies. But shortly after the 14th November, when the difficulties became urgent, he was in the practice of reporting daily, either verbally or in writing, to the officer commanding the brigade, the quantity issued. For some time after the 14th November, no hay was supplied to the brigade, but a full ration of barley; after some days the issues of barley fell off, in consequence, it was understood, of deficiency of transport. The Commissariat officer applied to Lord Cardigan to have the troop horses sent down for forage. When that application was first made, the brigade was receiving full rations of barley, and he understood from the Commissariat officer that no hay could be got at Balaklava. It did not therefore appear to him that at that time it was expedient to send the troop horses. When the rations of barley fell off, the application to send troop horses for forage was renewed by the Commissariat officer, and brought by him (Colonel Mayow) under the notice of Lord Cardigan, but his lordship declined to send them, and they were not sent so long as the regiment remained in the front. Moved down about the 2nd December to their present ground, and after that date, troop horses were sent daily for forage.

The evidence of Mr. Crookshank, Commissariat Officer with the Cavalry Division, having been read to him, he concurs generally in the statements of that officer so far as relates to the forage of the Light Brigade.

TWENTIETH DAY.—*Friday, April 13th.*

Colonel Barlow, Commanding 14th Regiment, *examined.*

Has been in the Crimea and in command of the regiment since the 19th January. The supply of rations has been very good and regular, but had to provide the transport for some time from the stores to the camp near Balaklava. The men have received their full regulated rations which were more ample than he has ever seen before. There has never been any deficiency. The articles issued were of good quality. Never heard a complaint except that on two or three occasions, the fresh meat issued was condemned by a Board of Survey, and salt rations were issued instead. It was not merely that the meat was lean, but it was pronounced to be unwholesome; having been too long kept. Forage for the officers' horses has been regularly issued, but they have had to send for it themselves. The regiment has been well supplied with vegetables occasionally. The Quartermaster will be able to give the details. Compressed vegetables were issued for the first time yesterday. With very few exceptions the men have been able to get their food properly cooked. There is difficulty in obtaining sufficient fuel. The transport allowed, will only bring up 1800 pounds in two days. The allowance of three pounds per man being nearly 4000 pounds. There is no firewood to be obtained near the camp of the regiment, and he objects to allowing his men to straggle over the face of the country to look for it. Considers that practice highly injurious to discipline. The Quartermaster will furnish a return of the fresh and salt rations issued to the regiment, and also of the issues of warm clothing. Does not think, that the men have suffered at any time for want of sufficient clothing. Is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which his men are now rationed, and has been so since the date of his arrival. Does not think, that the men have suffered from having so large a proportion of salt meat. Has no reason to believe, that the men throw away any portion of their salt ration, but has had occasion frequently to find fault with them for throwing away considerable portions of biscuit. Thinks it would be beneficial to the men to have soft bread instead of biscuit several times in the week. Is of opinion, that the substitution of a pint of porter for one half gill of rum, would be beneficial both to the health and the habits of the men. Lime-juice was for some time issued occasionally to the men, at first without, but latterly with, a proportion of sugar, but they do not like it, and would rather have their grog without either. Thinks that tea and coffee on alternate days would be acceptable, and the variety might be beneficial. Has no reason te believe, that any of the sickness in the regiment is attributable to intemperance; the men have no means of getting drink, and the sickness is not great.

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Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, Commanding 39th Regiment, *examined.*

Has been in the Crimea in command of the regiment since the 31st December. Has had nothing to complain of in regard to the manner in which the men have been rationed. The Quartermaster will furnish a return, showing the weekly rations of fresh and salt meat issued to the regiment. The men have been very well supplied with vegetables. Have been few days without them. There has been only one case which the medical officer considered scorbutic in the regiment so far as he knows. Has been and continues to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which his men have been rationed since they landed in the Crimea. The food of the men has always

been properly cooked, but sometimes it has been late before they got their meals. This arose from the difficulty of getting firewood. The cooking has been conducted regularly as in barracks by two men per company, told off as non-effective for that purpose. Considers this arrangement absolutely essential to the welfare of the men. Wood is issued by the Commissariat, but the transport provided is only four mules on one day, and five the next alternately. This quantity of wood is quite inadequate, but being thicker than what the men can pick up, it is a considerable assistance. The men have never suffered from deficiency of clothing since they have been in the Crimea, except that they had not long boots when they were obliged to work in the mud. There has been no case of frost-bite. The Quartermaster will furnish a return of the issues of warm clothing. The regiment has not been in tents; before the men disembarked, got permission to set up huts, when they could do so without interfering with duty. In this way the huts were successively erected, and the men disembarked only in such numbers as could be accommodated in the huts. These huts were close to Balaklava, When the regiment moved to the front, huts were erected for them, and they moved up in proportion as they could be accommodated. The regiment has been very healthy. Will furnish a parade state of this date. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit, several days in the week; and is very desirous, both with reference to the health and the habits of the men that a pint of porter should be substituted for at least one of the rations of rum now issued. This he considers peculiarly desirable for the young soldiers who at first dislike the spirits, but soon acquire a taste for them. Thinks the men prefer roasted coffee to tea, but thinks alternate issues would be beneficial to their health. Highly approves of the compressed vegetables, considering the facility of transporting them. Thinks that in many situations they are even preferable to fresh vegetables.

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TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—14*th April.*

ADAM MC BRIDE, Quartermaster, 39th Regiment, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment since it landed in the Crimea. It is part of a Quartermaster's duty to receive the rations for the regiment from the commissariat and to issue them to the men. Has been able to issue full rations to the men every day since the regiment landed in the Crimea. The articles issued as rations have been of good quality. The fresh meat, however, was rather lean. There has been a sufficient supply of vegetables, either fresh or preserved, chiefly consisting of potatoes and onions. Occasionally green vegetables were obtained, but they were for the most part old and decaying, so that it was necessary to select the portion that was sound, and that was comparatively small. Handed in a return of the deficiencies in the rations. Rice has been issued daily, and peas also, whenever they were applied for. Handed in a return of the weekly rations of meat, showing how many were fresh and how many salt, also a return of the warm clothing issued. Is quite satisfied, that a pint of porter would in every point of view be preferable to the extra half gill of rum, and that the men would generally prefer it. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial to the men to have an issue of soft bread instead of biscuit several days in the week.

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GEO. WOODMAN, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Foot, *examined.*

Has been with the army in the Crimea since the 31st December, and in medical charge of the 39th since July, 1854. The remainder of his evidence will be found in the replies to the queries.

Dr. WM. CHALMERS, Surgeon 14th Foot, *examined.*

Has been with the army in the Crimea since the 30th December. Has been in medical charge of the 14th Foot since the 14th March. His hospital has been regularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts. Is satisfied with the supply. There has not been any unusual amount of sickness in his corps since he has been attached to it. The average daily sick for the last two months has been sixty-five, that is, the sick in camp. There are also twenty-three sick at the convalescent depôt at Balaklava. In the number of sick, is included persons who, in England would not be in hospital. Here the duty is such, that men suffering from slight ailments, cannot safely be sent to duty, especially in the trenches; every one, therefore, however slight his ailment, must be admitted into hospital to prevent his being returned for duty in the trenches. The average number of these cases may be about fifteen. The issue of salt meat has not been such as to have affected the health of the regiment. Has not had a case of scurvy. Thinks that an issue of soft bread on several days of the week would be beneficial. Gets it for the sick on requisition, as a medical comfort. The first issue of soft bread to the regiment generally, was yesterday. Is not prepared to say that the health of the men has suffered from a want of fresh vegetables since he has been in charge. He obtains a sufficient supply for the hospital on requisition. Has no reason to believe, that the health of the men has suffered from defects in the cooking of the rations. The accommodation for the sick while in camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding, have been sufficient. Thinks a pint of porter preferable to the extra half gill of rum. The sickness in the corps has not been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—*Monday, 16th April.*

Quartermaster John O'Connor, 14th Foot, *examined.*

Has been Quartermaster of the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea. It is a part of his duty to receive the regimental rations from the commissariat and distribute them to the regiment. The regiment has received the full amount of the regulated ration ever since they landed, with the exception of the fuel for the men's cooking, and the forage for the officers' horses, for which orders had been given, but transport was not supplied by the commissariat. The rations have been good of their kind, with the exception of the fresh meat, which, although considered wholesome by the doctor, has been of indifferent quality, and badly killed. By indifferent quality, means that the animals were in very poor condition; and by badly killed, means that the carcases were cleaned on the ground, not properly bled, and never hung up as they might have been. The men have at all times been able to get their rations properly cooked, with the exception of once or twice, when, in consequence of a deficiency of fuel, men have gone to the trenches without having their rations properly cooked. The fuel was deficient because fatigue parties could not be spared to bring it from Balaklava. From the 9th instant the fuel has been supplied from the commissariat depôt in the division. The fuel he is now getting is $1\frac{1}{8}$ pound of charcoal per day for each man. The men have been very well supplied with vegetables, having had a supply every second day which would average about half a pound of potatoes and a quarter of a pound of onions daily. Latterly potatoes have not been issued, but compressed vegetables have been issued instead. Has had no onions lately. Believes that if he had the means of transport he could obtain potatoes and onions at Balaklava. The officers bat animals are not considered available to the regiment for such purposes.

The regiment has on the whole been tolerably healthy, which he attributes in a great measure to the men having been supplied with warm clothing, a certain number of buffalo robes, and of stoves immediately on their landing. Handed in returns of the deficiencies in the rations issued, of the issues of fresh and salt meat, and of warm clothing. Soft bread has been issued for the first time within the last few days. Is of opinion, that a pint of sound porter would be preferable to the extra half gill of rum.

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Is of opinion that it would be advisable to provide portable boilers, each of which should be sufficient to cook the rations of a company. Thinks that fuel would thus be economised, and that it would give better security for the proper cooking of the ration, and that it would ensure greater regularity in the men's meals. Two men are permanently told off per company to do the cooking. Thinks this the best system.

Joseph McGee, Quartermaster 1st Royals, *examined.*

Has been with the regiment ever since it landed in the Crimea on the 14th September. There have been deficiencies in the rations issued to the men. Will furnish a return of them as far as he is able. (Handed in.) The articles issued were good of their kind. The rations have once or twice been issued at so late an hour that they could not be cooked for the meals of that day. No fatigue parties were sent to Balaklava to bring up rations.

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Handed in a return of warm clothing issued.

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Soft bread has only been issued on two occasions. Once when it was understood to be a present from the French, and once only two days ago. The

men are so tired of the biscuit that many of them would rather not draw it from him; but he insists on their taking it. A considerable quantity is lying about the camp. Has seen salt beef lying about which had been thrown away. Is of opinion, that frequent issues of fresh bread and fresh meat would be beneficial to the men. The men would like an issue of a pint of porter instead of one of the issues of rum.

The cooking has been conducted by telling off two men per company for the purpose since the 13th January, previous to which the men cooked for themselves; during that time they were unable to cook their rations properly for the want of time and fuel: besides, the men having thrown away nearly all their camp kettles had nothing to cook in but their mess tins.

During part of November and December, the men were unable to obtain sufficient fuel, none being then issued, and their other duties not leaving them time to collect it. Since the 10th of December fuel has been issued by the commissariat in sufficient quantity, but for want of transport enough could not be brought to camp.

Has nothing further to state in regard to the subject of inquiry.

William Dumbreck, Surgeon, Royals.

Has been in medical charge for the last six weeks, but has been in medical charge before. Is of opinion, that the issue of salt meat has been so frequent as to have affected the health of the men. Is of opinion, that it is almost essential that the men should be supplied with fresh bread. During about a fortnight the supply of vegetables has been sufficient: prior to that date it was not so. Is of opinion, that the men suffered very much indeed from deficiency of vegetable food.

There has been a great deal of scurvy in the regiment. Attributes it to the long use of salt provisions without a sufficient supply of fresh vegetables, together with exposure and fatigue.

There has sometimes been a deficient supply of medicines and medical comforts, but in general a sufficient quantity could be obtained when transport could be provided to bring it up to camp. The occasions when transport could not be obtained were not frequent. Sometimes obtained private assistance in bringing up supplies for his hospital. During the last six weeks the hospital has been well supplied. The accommodation for the sick in camp was for some time very defective.

Is decidedly of opinion, that the substitution of a pint of porter for one half gill of rum would be beneficial to the men; and that the quantity of rum given to the men in the trenches (a gill and a half) was injurious.

The sickness in the corps has not in any respect been aggravated by excessive intemperance; in fact, the men have been unable to obtain liquor.

The arrangement of the hospital is now excellent; there are few bad cases, and all are more amenable to treatment. The hospital consists of two huts, two marquees, and some boarded bell tents for convalescents.

Is of opinion, that if the men had received a more abundant supply of fresh meat, vegetables, and rice, the sickness in the corps would have been much less than it has been, even if all the other circumstances had been the same.

Colonel Waddy, Commanding 50th Regiment, *examined.*

Will send in replies to the queries, and the necessary returns.

Dr. Tronsdell, 50th Foot, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries, and the requisite returns.

Lieutenant Colonel Lowth, Commanding 38th Regiment, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries, and the requisite returns.

Mr. Fowkes, Surgeon, 38th Foot, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries, and the requisite returns.

Lieutenant Eyre, 38th Foot, *examined.*

Has been doing duty as Quartermaster since the 1st January. Part of his duty as such is to receive the rations from the commissariat and issue them to the regiment. Sends in a ration return every three days. Puts on the back of the ration return a receipt for the whole quantity required. Has not always got the whole quantity required. The return is sent in advance, and he never sees it again. During the time he has been Acting Quartermaster, the morning state furnished to the brigade office shows the deficiencies in the rations of the day before. Since the latter part of January there have been no deficiencies excepting fuel. Fuel was ordered to be issued as a ration on the 4th of December, since then it has occasionally happened that when the bat animals were sent for it, it could not be obtained. The men are now getting fresh meat nearly every second day, and compressed vegetables were recently issued in sufficient quantity to afford a ration every second day.

Colonel Ferryman, Commanding 89th Regiment, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries, and the requisite returns.

Quartermaster Watson, 89th Foot, *examined.*

Roasted coffee has been regularly issued since the 20th January, only two issues of it having been previously made.

Dr. Gilborne, 89th Foot, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries, and the requisite returns.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—*Wednesday, 18th April.*

Mr. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Foot, *examined.*

Has been with the army in the Crimea from the first. Will furnish replies to the queries and the requisite return.

Quartermaster Connell, 4th Regiment, *examined.*

Will send a copy of the general order, reducing the fresh meat ration from one pound and a quarter to one pound. He sends in a ration return or estimate for three days, full rations for the men, and cannot get from the commissariat any part of those rations without first signing a receipt on the back for the full amount. It has happened, that the full amount has not been issued; but nevertheless the commissariat hold his receipt as if it had been issued. No document is furnished by the commissariat which would be an acknowledgment that the full rations had not been issued. No record of deficiencies was kept in the regiment till about three months ago, when a return of deficiencies was called for.

Lieutenant-Colonel Borton, Commanding 9th Regiment, *examined*

The statement of the Quartermaster of the 4th Foot having been read to him, confirms it so far as regards the receipts for rations; the subject having previously attracted his own attention.

Assistant-Surgeon Ovens, *examined*

Has been in medical charge of the 9th Foot since the 19th March. Receipts are given to the Purveyor for the full amount of the requisitions sent in, although the full amount is not furnished. The remainder of his evidence will be found in the replies to the queries.

Lieutenant- olone Edwards, Commanding 18th Royal Irish, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries and the requisite returns.

Thos. Crawford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Foot, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries and the requisite returns.

Colonel Adams, Commanding 28th Foot, *examined.*

The men have not been hutted, because it was believed that the labour the men would have to undergo in bringing up the huts, would do them more

injury than the advantage of the huts would compensate. There were not more than about 250 men for duty, about one half of whom were daily on duty. Enough of men could not therefore be spared to bring up one hut, and in these circumstances it was not expedient to send the men repeatedly for each hut; but boards were brought up for floors for the hospital and regimental tents. Had there been transport, he would decidedly have preferred having the huts. The regiment has suffered great inconvenience generally from the want of sufficient transport. No fatigue parties were sent to bring up rations, but such parties were sent to bring up warm clothing. If the Regimental bat horses had not been required to bring up rations for the men, it would have been unnecessary to send fatigue parties to bring up the warm clothing and boards.

Dr. MARLOW, Surgeon, 28th Foot, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries and the requisite returns.

MAJOR FIELDEN, 44th Foot, *examined.*

Appeared on behalf of Colonel Spencer, who is unable to attend from sickness. Explains in answer to query 14, the time referred to is about the middle of February, and made that addition to Colonel Spencer's answers to the queries; and in answer to query No, 21, added the words "from want of transport." The men employed to carry up the warm clothing, carried only about six pounds each; occasionally they were men who came that morning from the trenches. They could not, in the state the roads were then in, have carried their muskets and ammunition to Balaklava and back again between daylight and dark; the distance being about six miles and a half. The soft bread issued on the 13th was very good.

COLONEL SPENCER'S evidence will be found in the replies to the queries.

JAMES MEE, Surgeon, 44th Foot, *examined.*

Will send replies to the queries and the requisite returns. Will also send a list of medicines and medical comforts, for which he has sent in requisitions, but which have not been supplied. Was required nevertheless to sign on the requisition a receipt for the full amount.* Believes it to be the practice to strike out of the requisition the articles which are not furnished. But he has no security that this may not occasionally be omitted in the hurry of business.

* By so doing, it saved the man a second journey to Balaklava.—J. M.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—*Thursday, April 19th.*

CHARLES G. BLANC, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, *examined.*

Has been attached to the 3rd Division since 19th January, and in charge of the Commissariat of the division from about the 5th March, to the 16th April. In charge of the 1st Brigade from the 1st February. Mr. Fonblanque was in charge of the Commissariat of the 3rd Division from his arrival in the Crimea to the 5th March. During the time he has been in charge, has been able to issue full rations of provisions as regulated by general orders, except rum to certain regiments. Has not been able till the 10th of April, to issue rations of fuel, except to the hospital; or any forage rations, except to the staff, to whom forage has been issued in the division since the 1st of April. For fuel and forage rations, except those above mentioned, checks were given on the depôt at Balaklava till the 12th April,* when a depôt had been formed at the head of the railway line, from which date forage rations have been issued

* See statement herewith. Fuel was issued on the spot from 10th April to regiments, and 1st April to Staff; and forage to regiments at Col de Balaklava from 15th April.

Commissariat, 3rd Division, April 20, 185

I certify, that since my joining this division, on the 19th of January, the following have been issued in the manner stated:

Meat, Roasted Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Candles.—From 19th January to present date, without a single failure, on the spot, and all in advance of the day for which the same were due.

Biscuit.—From 19th January to 6th February, biscuit was issued at Lord Raglan's, and there was no failure. From 7th February to date, it was issued without fail on the spot.

Rum.—From 19th January to date, the 9th, 18th, 89th (and 39th partially) received all their rum (including French rum) on the spot, without fail. The other regiments had to procure their ration rum in Balaklava to 19th March, and their French rum to 1st February, since which dates all rum has been issued on the spot, without fail.

Lime-juice and Sugar.—These were issued from date of General Orders irregularly (but on an average about three days in seven) up to the 16th March, since which the full ration has been given, without fail. The irregular supply was occasioned by the General Order being issued before a proper supply had arrived in Balaklava.

Forage.—This was issued on checks drawn on Balaklava up to 1st April, in the case of the Staff, and to the 15th April in the case of regiments, on and after which dates forage was issued on the spot to Staff, and at the Col de Balaklava (about 1½ miles off) to regiments. No complaints about forage were made to this department, and we heard nothing.

Fuel.—For this article checks were given on Balaklava to the Staff to 1st April, and to regiments to 10th April; this is as respects the effective men. Full rations of fuel were issued to the hospital during the whole period from 19th January to date. This hospital fuel, on the average, amounted to about one-fifth of the fuel due to the regiments. No complaint about fuel was made to us, probably because our difficulties on the subject were known, but we understood in a general way, that the regiments did not in all cases bring up their full quantity.

(Signed) C. J. BLANC,
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Memorandum.

Commissariat Camp before Sebastopol, May 11, 1855.

As in making this certificate correctness is particularly desired, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Blanc respectfully draws Generals Eyre and Barnard's attention to the same, and would feel obliged if any errors were pointed out, in order that the same may be explained or amended before the report is finally sent back to the Committee.

It may be acceptable to Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Blanc that I should state, that I have caused this return to be examined, and I believe it to be quite correct.

(Signed) WM. EYRE, *Major-General.*
(Signed) H. A. BARNARD, *Major-General.*

there. The rations issued at Balaklava were brought up by the regimental bat horses. Thinks that they were unable to bring up their full rations of fuel. Will furnish a statement explaining how in his opinion, deficiencies in rations issued, for which a receipt in full has been given by the Quartermaster, ought to be adjusted in the estimate for the next period. From the date of his taking charge of the division, has obtained transport sufficient to bring up all the provision rations, except that some regiments have had to bring up their ration rum to the 19th of March; but had not sufficient transport to bring up the fuel of the effective men or the forage. Vegetables are not issued as a ration, or in the Division, but are obtained at Balaklava on requisition as an extra, and brought up by regimental animals; about a fortnight ago, however, compressed vegetables have been brought up and issued by the Commissariat, and distributed gratuitously to the regiments in proportion to their strength. In February, split peas were also issued as an extra on checks. These checks are given on Balaklava whenever they are required, and it is known that peas are to be had there. These also they bring up on the regimental animals. Cheese and maccaroni were issued with the dried vegetables abovementioned. Thinks that the cheese would average about two pounds per man. Is not aware whether there is any more cheese in store at Balaklava. At the same time that the compressed vegetables were sent up to the divisional store, seventy-four cases of preserved meats were also sent to be kept as a reserve for the use of the hospitals, when no other fresh meat was to be had on the spot. A few cases have been so issued. Soft bread has been issued on the 14th of April, and the 18th of April. So far as he knows, the whole of the soft bread issued was of good quality, and has heard no complaints of it. It was brought from Constantinople. Will furnish returns of the quantities of fresh and salt meat issued, as far back as he is able. Appendix, p. 48.

HENRY J. BROWNRIGGE, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, *examined.*

Has been attached to the 3rd Division since their landing in the Crimea. During that time has been in charge of the 2nd Brigade. During the month of January, was in temporary charge of both brigades of the division. During that month was able to issue to the division full rations of provisions, except that on one occasion half a ration of biscuit was deficient. In consequence of want of transport was unable to issue rations of fuel, except that towards the latter end of the month, fuel for the hospitals was issued in the division. Gave checks for fuel and forage, but did not provide transport for either, nor for extras. Vegetables were issued on an arrangement with Mr. Drake, without requisition or check from him whenever the regiments had transport for them. All other extras were issued on check or requisition. Compressed vegetables, maccaroni, and cheese, have on two occasions recently, been distributed to the regiments of the 2nd Brigade in proportion to their strength. Is now in charge of the 2nd Brigade. During the months of November and December, there were some occasions when he was unable to issue full rations to that brigade. In consequence of his being, during the period of the greatest difficulties, almost constantly employed in getting up provisions from Balaklava, and from the deficiency of the assistance at his command, has not been able to keep such a record of the daily issues as would enable him to furnish an accurate return of deficiencies in the rations, but will furnish an approximate return as accurate as he can make it. Will furnish a return of the weekly issues of fresh and salt meat to the regiments in the brigade, showing the quantities of each. When there was not enough of fresh meat for a whole regiment, a preference was given to the sick, who therefore had fresh meat much more frequently than the effective men. Pack animals during the latter half of November, and the greater part of December, carried average loads of about 150 pounds, leaving camp at half-past five in the morning, and allowing an hour for feeding and rest at Balaklava, they did not get back to the camp on many occasions till eleven or twelve o'clock at night, the distance to Balaklava by the route then followed, may have been as much as seven miles.

MAJOR-GENERAL EYRE, Commanding 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, *examined.*

Has been with the army since its landing in the Crimea, and in command of the brigade during that time. It repeatedly happened, in the first two months of the siege, or until cooks were exempted from duty in the trenches, that the men were obliged to go into the trenches without having had time to cook their rations of meat, in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the ration was issued. Previous to about the middle of December, the rations were, he believes, issued with remarkable regularity, considering the circumstances of the army. Subsequent to that date, though he does not pretend to any exactness in the periods or dates, the issues became irregular, and continued to be so for a considerable time. Probably till within about a month. Is certain of the fact, that there was irregularity in the issue of rations to the men, because he was in the practice of visiting the regimental kitchens daily, and ascertaining personally from the men themselves what rations they had received. He adopted this practice in consequence of having observed how much the sufferings of the men were increased by this irregularity of issue, the rations being given sometimes at one period of the day and sometimes at another, and sometimes a portion only at one time and the remainder at another. By daily personal inquiries he considerd that he in some degree checked this irregularity, and occasionally remedied it. It frequently happened, indeed for some time almost daily, that when he made those visits in the afternoon, the men had not received their full rations. There was occasionally also a deficiency of forage, which was issued at Balaklava, and brought up by the officers' mules. The brigade has till lately been very sickly; attributes the sickness to defective diet and inattention to messing, deficient clothing, exposure, great fatigue, and the large proportion of the men employed daily on military duty. The absence of non-combatants, for the purpose of cooking, and repairing the clothes and boots, and otherwise providing for the necessary wants of duty-men in the field, he considers to be one of the principal causes of the wretched condition of the men during these operations. There was a great deal of scurvy in his brigade. The men have been unable, especially in November and December, to cook their rations properly, but up to what exact period cannot state. At that time the exigencies of the service were considered to be such as not to allow men being kept off duty in the trenches for the purposes of cooking, and each man cooked for himself as best he could. Those who had been on duty in the trenches often returned so exhausted that they could not, or would not, exert themselves to get fuel and cook their food. They were known frequently to throw their rations away rather than cook them, and all they seemed to think of on these occasions, was their ration of spirits. There was also a great deficiency of proper tools for cutting or digging firewood, and generally of articles of field equipment. The conduct of the officers of the brigade has contributed much to keep up a proper spirit among the men in the midst of their difficulties. Nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of the regimental officers. During the greater part of the time they have been in their present camp, the brigade has experienced great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of fuel, and at some times it could not be obtained in sufficient quantity, especially when snow was on the ground. Is decidedly of opinion, that the men suffered from the labour and exposure they had to undergo in procuring fuel, in addition to the other work required of them. Has repeatedly made, from time to time, both verbal and written representations to the officer commanding the division, and privately to the other authorities, in respect to the circumstances affecting the welfare of the troops previously referred to, but the exigencies of the service were such as prevented their being immediately attended to. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial, or even essential, to the health of the men to issue fresh meat at least on alternate days. It would also be highly desirable to have similar issues of fresh bread, as well as a regular supply of vegetables. During about a month, the supply of vegetables has been good. Is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the men have been rationed since the 1st of February, 1855.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARNARD, Commanding 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, *examined.*

Was appointed to the army serving in the Crimea on the 13th December, 1854. Took command of the brigade on the 1st of February, 1855. At that time there were occasional deficiencies in the rations issued to the men, in consequence, it was understood, of the deficiency of transport. That deficiency was then very keenly felt, because, in consequence of deficiency of forage and other causes, many of the regimental baggage animals, and those of the officers, which had frequently been employed in bringing up supplies for the men, were dead, and the rest were inefficient. Has found the officers, without exception, in every regiment with which he has been connected, most desirous to afford every assistance in bringing up everything that the men required, and constantly employing their animals for that purpose, in preference to supplying their own wants. At the time of his arrival, he found that men had been told off for cooking, and consequently the men always found their coffee and their food ready for them. Understood that previously, during a considerable time, the men coming from the trenches had to procure fuel, and cook their rations. This many of them, it was stated, were too much exhausted to do, and consequently a considerable proportion of them lived chiefly on their biscuit and rum. There has been much sickness in some of the regiments of the brigade. Attributes the sickness to defective diet, constant exposure to wet weather, without the means of changing their clothes, imperfect shelter in their tents, where they laid down on wet ground, and the fatigue that the men were exposed to, irrespective of their duty under arms. The fatigue referred to, was chiefly incurred in carrying supplies from Balaklava, and in digging fuel for themselves without suitable implements. By the beginning of February, the wood above ground was totally exhausted, and none could be obtained but by deep digging for roots. Is of opinion, that the men suffered severely from want of sufficient fuel. When fuel was directed by general order to be issued to the men, it could only be obtained at Balaklava, and the regiments had not sufficient transport to bring it to camp. Though entitled to it, the men did not receive it, and were almost entirely dependent on what they could obtain by digging. When he took command of the brigade in the beginning of February, the men had received their warm under clothing, but not the whole of their fur coats, or long boots. Of the latter, very few had been received, a considerable number had been issued, but many of them were too small for the men.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.—*Friday, 20th April.*

Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Foot, *examined.*

Appendix, p. 48.

Produced notes of his requsitions to the Commissariat and the Purveyor. The requisitions on the Commissariat were not sent in, except when he had reason, from previous communication with the Commissariat Officer, to believe that the article could be supplied. It does not follow, from the fact that most of his requisitions were complied with, that he received all the supplies he wanted. Will furnish a note of his requisitions for fresh meat in the month of December.

Quartermaster James Aylett, 20th Foot, *examined.*

Appendix, p. 45.

Handed in a return signed by himself, and countersigned by his Commanding Officer, of deficiencies in the rations issued for the whole regiment. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th December, the men received only half rations of salt meat. The weight of the ration was then one pound. Is not aware, that the ration of salt meat issued has ever exceeded one pound. The articles issued as rations to the men have all along been of good quality. From the 20th September to the 19th November, the meals were very irregular. The men had no camp kettles, having left them behind on the march to the Alma. They therefore cooked each for himself, in his mess tin, as best he could. From the 19th November one man per company was told off as non-effective, and an assistant was allowed as a fatigue man to cook, and a corporal was put in charge of all the cooks. Since then the men have always had their meals regularly cooked. While the men were cooking for themselves it often happened, that when they returned exhausted from the trenches, they preferred contenting themselves with their biscuit and rum, to cooking their rations. There was at that time always fuel enough in the lines to have enabled them to cook their rations. It was fatigue and want of rest that prevented them from cooking their food on their return from the trenches. The men, when they landed, left their kits in the transport, and none of them were recovered till the 30th November. The whole were at that date in the divisional store at Balaklava, except two or three, which appear to have been lost; but for want of transport to bring them up, they could only be brought by fatigue parties of men. So large a proportion of the regiment was on duty in the trenches, that men could not have been sent for the kits without sending those who had the night before been in the trenches; or who had to go in the trenches on their return. This the Commanding Officer would not permit, and it was more than six weeks before all the men present with the regiment got their kits. They had, therefore, for a long time, no change of clothing whatever, and when they got wet, had to lie down in their wet clothes on the wet ground; many of the tents were ankle-deep in mud. On the 9th February, commenced bringing up boards to floor the tents. The whole of the boards for the tents were brought up by public bat horses. Boards for an hospital hut were brought up by fatigue parties The fatigue parties set out about half-past eight, and did not get back till about five o'clock, P.M. Fatigue parties were also sent to bring up warm clothing during the whole months of December and January, each man of the flank companies carried 8 blankets, the other men generally 5, and boys 4. They could not perform the distance with these loads without resting several times on the way.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLE, Commanding 17th Regiment, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries. Handed in the returns called for.

DR. SIMPSON, 17th Regiment, *examined.*

Will furnish replies to the queries, and the requisite returns.

LORD WEST, Commanding 21st Fusiliers, *examined.*

Is of opinion, that about the 1st week of November the want of warm clothing began to be sensibly felt by the men, especially in the trenches. At the same time the men having only one blanket, felt the want of an additional one in their tents. Many of them had thrown away their blankets on the line of march, and although 160 were issued on the 8th November, that issue left the regiment with little more than one blanket per man.

Since landing in the Crimea, the regiment has had no bat horses. The hospital panniers were brought on in Sir George Cathcart's private cart; but the regimental medicine chest, and marquees, bedding, and other articles of hospital furniture, were landed at Old Fort and reshipped. One bell tent for the sick was carried on Sir George Cathcart's cart, but after the battle of the Alma the cart could not be found, and the medical officer had no other medicines than such as he carried on his person, and no tent till the Commanding Officer and Lord West gave up their private tents, carried on their own animals, for the use of the sick. The officers private bat horses were occasionally employed to carry rations for the men from Balaklava, and more frequently from the depôt at head-quarters.

Has sent in answers to the queries, and the necessary returns.

DAVID MC.KINNON, Surgeon, 21st Fusiliers.

Has received a copy of the queries, and will furnish replies to them, as well as the returns called for. States that it was at one time common to see pieces of salt meat lying about the lines, which had been thrown away by the men.

COLONEL SHADFORTH, Commanding 57th Regiment, *examined.*

In the months of November and December had occasion to send fatigue parties to Balaklava to bring up rations for the men. These parties consisted of from 50 to 100, under an officer, and were sent six or seven times. Similar parties were also sent to Balaklava for warm clothing six or seven times. Two parties of 150 men each were sent to bring up one hut for the hospital.

In December and January the men underwent much exposure and fatigue in procuring fuel. At this time the average duty in the trenches was 12 hours out of every 36. The fatigue parties went cheerfully for their rations and warm clothing.

During the month of December, on two occasions, the men were unable to get up fires in consequence of the snow drift, and it frequently happened that they could not cook their food properly. They suffered for want of additional clothing. From the 14th November, the weather was such as to make additional clothing necessary.

T. C. Brady, Assistant-Surgeon. 57th Regiment, in medical charge, *examined.*

The first case of scurvy appeared in the regiment on the 12th January, The disease thereafter rapidly increased. The returns do not show the whole number of scorbutic cases, as some of them are entered under the heads of diarrhœa and dysentery. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to the effect of salt provisions without a sufficient supply of vegetables, upon constitutions debilitated by exposure and fatigue. Is decidedly of opinion, that if the men had been more abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables there would have been less disease, even although the other circumstances had remained the same. 73 cases of frost-bite were treated in hospital. These might have been prevented if the men had been better supplied with boots and stockings, and better fed,

The Surgeon of the regiment, who is at present sick, will send replies to the queries.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.—*Saturday, 21st April.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAXWELL, Commanding 46th Regiment, *examined.*

Fatigue parties were sent to Balaklava about ten times for rations, and to the depôt at head quarters twelve or fifteen times. The parties to Balaklava set out about half-past eight, and did not return till after dark. They were frequently detained by the absence of the commissariat officer of the brigade, who ought to have accompanied them. This occurred so frequently that he reported it to the officer commanding the brigade, after which he heard no more complaints on that subject. Cannot furnish a return of the number of each party, or the exact number of days. Parties were likewise sent to Balaklava from about the 8th December to 30th January to bring up warm clothing. During that time every man who had not been in the trenches the night before, or who was not to be in the trenches that night, was sent for the warm clothing. It sometimes happened that men who that morning returned from the trenches were sent, but rarely. The regiment had no regimental bat animals. Part of one hut was brought up by fatigue parties, two of which consisted of about 90 men each, but the fatigue was so great that the attempt was abandoned. During the greater part of the winter the men endured much fatigue and exposure in procuring firewood. The fatigue increased as the season advanced, the wood near at hand having all been used. One man was killed by the fire of the enemy while cutting wood. When in January fatigue parties were organized to get firewood, it required a party of forty men to bring enough for the regiment.

The average number of hours the men of the 46th Regiment were in the trenches in every 24 hours was—November 12 hours; December, $10\frac{1}{2}$; January, 6; February, $4\frac{1}{4}$; March, $5\frac{3}{4}$.

V. WEBB, Surgeon, 46th Regiment, *examined.*

Is of opinion, that a diet not sufficiently nutritive was an influential cause of disease in the regiment, and that if the men had been more amply supplied with fresh meat and vegetables during the winter the amount of disease would have been very considerably less. The prevailing disease in the regiment at present is continued fever, gradually showing a greater tendency to become a remittent. The health of the regiment generally is on the whole improving considerably.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SMYTH, Commanding 68th Regiment, *examined.*

Fatigue parties were frequently sent to Balaklava to bring up rations. For the most part the officers' bat horses were employed for this purpose, accompanied by men to lead and load them, but occasionally, perhaps half a dozen times, fatigue parties went without horses. During December and January, about eighteen or twenty horses, with as many men, were sent to Balaklava every second day to bring up the men's rations. Two fatigue parties of about fifty men each were sent for warm clothing, but the greater part was brought up on the officers' bat horses, accompanied by one man each. Always found the greatest readiness on the part of the officers to afford all the

assistance in their power in providing for the wants of the men. Two men for each mess, amounting in all to about 112, were employed every third day in procuring fuel, and endured considerable fatigue and exposure while employed on that duty; on some occasions when the ground was frozen they could not obtain any fuel. For a short time some of the men were twelve hours on and twelve hours off duty in the trenches, but in general, up to the beginning of February, the average was twelve hours in thirty-six. In consequence of the officers having bat horses, which were employed in the manner described, the men of the regiment had less fatigue duty to perform than those of many other regiments; but he is of opinion, that if the men had undergone no other fatigue than the performance of their duties under arms, the sickness would have been less than it has been.

DAVID CULLEN, Staff Assistant Surgeon, doing duty with the 68th Regiment, *examined.*

The only prevailing disease at present is fever of a mild character, tending to become remittent. There has hitherto been only one death from this fever uncomplicated with any other disease. Considers that he has now the means of doing justice to his patients, and is as well off in that respect as he could be in the field. Is of opinion, that the climate is remarkably healthy, notwithstanding that it is variable in temperature. There has been a remarkable exemption from severe chest complaints. Thinks there has been only one case likely to run into consumption. Two companies of the regiment have during the whole period been doing duty at Lord Raglan's, of which a separate return of diseases will be furnished.

QUARTERMASTER THOMAS TUNKS, 68th Light Infantry, *examined.*

Draws the rations of the regiment on a ration return or estimate signed by the commanding officer and Paymaster. He is required before receiving the rations to sign a receipt for the whole amount on the back of the return, and never sees the receipt again; when there is a short issue of rations the commissariat officer holds the Quartermaster's receipt for full rations.

COLONEL GARRETT, K.H., Commanding 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, *examined.*

Has been with the army in the Crimea since the 8th November, and in command of the brigade during the whole of that time. Up to the 14th November the rations were issued with regularity, but after the 14th November the issues became irregular and deficient, and on two or three occasions no meat rations were issued. The men were at that time undergoing great fatigue and exposure. The duty in the trenches was so severe that occasionally the guards in camp were not relieved after they had been on duty twenty-four hours, and they were but too glad to be kept on another twenty-four hours, to escape being sent on duty in the trenches, which were deep in mud. Always discouraged sending fatigue parties to Balaklava, except when it was absolutely necessary, because he found, that whenever a large party had been sent there. the number of sick on the following day was sensibly increased. The troops underwent great labour and exposure in procuring fuel, and sometimes were unable to obtain it. After fuel was ordered to be issued as a ration that order became, in a great measure, inoperative, because fuel was issued only at Balaklava, and the regiment had not the means of carrying it to the camp. The men suffered greatly from the deficiency of fuel, and the consequent inability to cook their rations properly; this, in fact, was a prominent cause of sickness. In the tents of two of the regiments large quantities of salt meat were found uncooked and hidden away, which were afterwards given to the Turks and others. The men were in such a state, that they loathed the meat

which they were unable to cook, and lived chiefly upon their biscuits and rum. At that time the cooking was done by sub-divisions of messes in a desultory manner, which made the supervision of the officers more difficult; subsequently in those regiments men were told off to cook for each company, and kitchens built for companies and wings. This was probably about the middle of January, and thenceforward the cooking was well conducted. Was at the siege of Burgos, in the Peninsula. The weather was very unfavourable, but the fatigue of the men was not at any time at all equal to what it has been here, and the time was comparatively short. Was also on the retreat from Burgos, and remembers the state of the army when it arrived in the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo; shortly after his arrival here the troops were in a far worse condition than the army had been at the termination of that retreat, as to strength of body, clothing, and general appearance.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.—*Sunday, 22nd April.*

FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ, Dispenser of Medicines, *examined.*

Has held that office since 1st January. Draws his stores from Scutari on the requisition of Dr. Hall. Considers it his duty to report to him when any particular stores are getting low. Sends a requisition or invoice to Dr. Hall for what is wanted, but takes no further steps; these requisitions are sometimes signed by Dr. Hall at Balaklava, and forwarded by the dispenser, when an opportunity offers of an hospital ship or mail going. When such a requisition is forwarded by an hospital ship, it is intrusted to the medical officer in charge of the sick; sometimes the requisition has been sent to Dr. Hall at head-quarters, signed by him and forwarded by him. Hitherto both these modes have been in operation with a view to the saving of time. If he receives no return to his requisition within a week, he then writes to the principal apothecary at Scutari. Until about a month ago when the new storekeeper arrived, it frequently happened that there was great delay in complying with requisitions for medicines wanted here. Will furnish a return of the requisitions sent to Scutari,* and the date when the medicines required were received. Made the last issue of quinine from the store on the 30th March. This exhausted the quinine in the store. Will furnish a note of the quantity issued on that day. On the 3rd April, forwarded a requisition for quinine, for fifty pounds, to Dr. Hall, at head-quarters, who transmitted it to Scutari on the 4th. This supply arrived in the harbour on the evening of the 19th April, and was landed on the morning of the 20th. There was, therefore, an interval of seventeen days between the date of the requisition and the receipt of the supply. Besides the quinine in the store, there were also some ounces, of the exact amount of which he will furnish a note, in the surgery, which was issued in the interval between the 3rd and 20th April. Will also furnish a statement of the regiments to which this was issued.

On the 14th April, a return was obtained of the quantity of quinine in the medicine chests of the regiments, and of the divisions from which it appeared, that at that date there was twenty-four pounds eight ounces of quinine in camp. Will furnish a copy of that return, showing how much each regiment then had. Produces a letter dated 13th April, from Mr. James Joseph, Chief Medical Storekeeper at Scutari, to Dr. John Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Crimea, accounting for the delay in complying with a requisition. Will furnish a copy of that letter, and explains that he understands it to refer to his requisition of the 3rd April. Will furnish a written statement of how it occurred that the stock of quinine came to be exhausted. Expects that in a few days he will have not less than 200 pounds of it in store. The space for storing his medicines is barely sufficient now, and will be quite inadequate when his quarterly supply arrives. The floor of one of the store huts and of an apartment under the storehouse, are occupied by regimental medicine chests; and unless these are removed or another hut erected, he will be unable to find room for his stores when the quarterly supply arrives.

By order of Dr. Hall, two more store huts have been erected since my evidence was given.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.—*Monday, 23rd April.*

Colonel Norcott, Commanding 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, *examined.*

Fatigue parties were sent four or five times to Balaklava for warm clothing; and about four times fatigue parties of from 80 to 100 men went to Balaklava to bring up huts. The officers' pack horses assisted in bringing up the warm clothing and the huts.

The fatigue endured by the men in collecting firewood was great, and sometimes while snow was on the ground enough could not be obtained. The labour was greatly increased by deficiency of proper tools. The labour would have been much diminished could a sufficient number of axes been spared from camp. There were not above two axes per company available.

Up to the middle of January or the beginning of February, the men cooked as best they could; after that date, two men per company were told off to cook.

From the middle of November to the middle of January, the men were on an average seven hours in every twenty-four on duty in the trenches. The trenches at that time were very wet.

Quartermaster Henry Peacock, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, *examined.*

During the very bad weather it frequently happened that the men, returning exhausted from the trenches, could not undergo the fatigue of procuring fuel, and preferred to live upon their biscuit and rum.

Since about a fortnight the regiment has been regularly supplied with vegetables, to the amount of about half a pound per day to each man. Compressed vegetables are issued by the commissariat in the division, but potatoes and onions at Balaklava, whence they are brought by the animals allowed to the regiment from the Land Transport Corps, viz. 5 horses per day. Previously, potatoes and onions were obtained occasionally, when they could be had and brought from Balaklava on the regimental bat animals so long as the regiment retained them. Sometimes vegetables could have been obtained when the regimental animals could not be spared to bring them up, being employed on other more urgent duty; sometimes, when the animals could have been spared, vegetables could not be obtained.

John H. K. Innes, Surgeon, 60th Rifles, 1st Battalion.

The diseases at present prevailing are scorbutic. Attributes them to cold, wet, insufficient food, and clothing, and overwork. Is of opinion, that if the men had been supplied more abundantly with fresh meat and vegetables, all the other circumstances remaining the same, there would have been a considerably less amount of disease: and without question if the men could also have been spared all the fatigue and exposure of the duties they performed other than under arms the sickness would have been very much further reduced. There are in hospital about thirty cases of fever, partly typhoid, partly remittent, and partly intermittent, the latter being the most rare. During about a month that he has been in charge has lost four men from fever. Attributes the fever to debility and scorbutic tendency in the system. Will furnish replies to the queries and the necessary returns.

Colonel P. McPherson, Commanding 1st Brigade, 4th Division, *examined.*

Has been in command of the brigade since the 19th December. Found that the three regiments which then composed the brigade had suffered considerably from the severity of the weather. Fatigue parties from his brigade have frequently been sent to Balaklava, principally for the purpose of bringing up provisions and warm clothing. These parties generally started a little after daylight, and did not return till after dark. Observed that after such fatigue parties there was always an accession to the number of sick. During the severest weather fatigue parties were also sent to Balaklava for warm clothing, the greater part of which was brought up to camp in that manner.

The men underwent much fatigue and exposure in collecting fuel, especially when snow was on the ground. This fatigue was much increased by the want of a sufficient number of proper tools. On some occasions they were unable to obtain enough to cook their food properly; and it frequently happened that men, returning exhausted from the trenches, would not undertake the labour of obtaining fuel, and lived on their biscuit and rum, leaving the meat on one side, uncooked. Is decidedly of opinion, that at the time referred to the men were insufficiently fed. The worst time was from about Christmas till the beginning of February. There was a great deal of sickness at that time in the brigade. Attributes the sickness to overwork, insufficiency of food, and exposure to severe weather, with insufficient clothing. A great number of the cases of sickness were frost-bites, caused by the want of proper boots.

Henry Bartlett, Commissariat Officer in charge of the 4th Division, *examined.*

Has been in charge of that division ever since it landed in the Crimea. When the division landed at Old Fort they had no bat animals whatever. Is not aware of the fact, that the hospital panniers of any regiment of the division were not carried by commissariat transport.

Since the 14th November, the rations of the division have been short on several occasions. This arose in consequence of the impossibility, in the then state of the roads, of conveying a sufficient quantity of provisions from Balaklava to the camp. Believes that the first short issue was on the 15th November, and the last on the 22nd January. To the best of his knowledge and recollection the division sent fatigue parties to Balaklava to bring up rations only on two occasions. It is possible, that some particular regiments may have sent more frequently. Is of opinion, that if a sufficient depôt had been formed at head quarters it would have been possible to have supplied the men at all times with full rations; that is to say, that with the same transport double the weight could have been brought from head quarters that could be brought from Balaklava. The deficiency in the rations issued to the men was principally in meat. Produces statements of rations issued to the 4th Division between the 1st and 31st December, 1854, and between the 1st and 26th January, 1855. Had the regiments of the division been supplied with the number of pack animals laid down in the Queen's Regulations no deficiency in the rations issued to the men could have occurred notwithstanding that the provisions had to be brought from Balaklava. One of the difficulties he encountered in supplying the division was the composition of the corps of drivers, consisting of various nations, Turks, Greeks, Maltese, Spaniards, and others, who were not under sufficient control. There was, in consequence, great difficulty and delay in getting them to move in the morning, which could only be effected by great personal exertion. There were frequent desertions; as many as 36 Turks went off at one time. The animals were not properly attended to, and frequently ill used on the road. Is of opinion, that it is essential to the efficiency of the Commissariat Department, that the men employed in the various duties requiring manual labour, or as issuers, should be enlisted men, amenable to military discipline. Believes that if the drivers had been composed of persons of this class even the limited transport at the command of the commissariat would have sufficed to supply full rations to the men at all times: by rations, he means the food rations

of the men. Compressed vegetables were issued to the division on the 2nd April, 1855. One ration of bread, presented by the French, was issued to the troops on the 16th October, 1854; and during this month there have been issues of soft bread on the 10th, 15th, 22nd, 25th, and 29th. Yesterday commenced to issue fuel in the division. Will furnish a copy of the general order, directing the issue of fuel as a ration*, and will furnish the date from which fuel has been issued in camp to the hospital.† From the date of the general order until yesterday, with the exception of the hospitals, fuel has been issued at Balaklava on checks given by the brigade officers, but transport was not provided. Will also furnish the dates of the general orders for the stoppage and re-issue of rice.‡

JOHN BARLEE, Commissariat Officer attached to the 4th Division, *examined.*

Having heard the evidence given by Mr. Bartlett, concurs in it entirely. Desires to state, that the forage and fuel for the staff officers has been issued in the division since the 20th March, 1855, and that for the artillery since the 19th of April, 1855.

DR. ROBERTS, in Medical Charge of the 4th Division, *examined.*

Joined the division on the 10th January, and has been in charge since the 5th February. Up to about the 17th February the supplies of medicines and medical comforts were defective, but shortly afterwards became sufficient. On the 3rd of March, had to report that there was no quinine in store at Balaklava; but on the whole, with that exception, is perfectly satisfied with the supplies of medicines and medical comforts. Will state the date at which the deficiency of quinine in the divisional store was supplied. There was, however, at that time cinchonine in the divisional store. Does not believe, that any of the regiments, except the 21st, were at that time in want of quinine. He offered them cinchonine, which they did not accept. There was at one time much scurvy in the division. The disease appears to have shown itself shortly after the middle of January. It was not at once recognised by all the medical

* GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters before Sebastopol, December 16, 1854.

At the recommendation of a Board of Officers assembled to consider the subject, the Commander of the Forces directs that fuel shall be issued to the troops in the Crimea on the following scale:—

	Rations.		Rations.
General Officers	40	Inspector-General of Hospitals	28
Colonel on the Staff	28	Deputy ditto	16
Adjutant or Quartermaster-General	40	Staff Surgeon, 1st class	16
Deputy ditto	16	,, 2nd class	8
Assistant ditto	12	Apothecary	8
Deputy Assistant ditto	8	Staff Assistant Surgeon	8
Military Secretary	16	Purveyor	8
Provost Marshal	8	Medical Clerk	6
Commissary-General	40	Dispenser of Medicines	6
Deputy ditto	16	Other Clerks	4
Assistant ditto	10	Commissariat Storekeepers, &c.	4
Deputy Assistant ditto	8	Muleteers and labourers	1
Treasury Clerk	8	Servants not soldiers	1

Cavalry, Royal Artillery, and Infantry.

Field Officers	16
Other Officers	8
Staff Serjeant	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Non-commissioned officers and rank and file	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Ration of fuel, 3lbs. of wood, or $\frac{3}{4}$lb. of charcoal.

† Fuel issued to hospitals from the 14th January, 1855, inclusive.

‡ General Order stopping the issue of rice, 15th November, 1854; ditto, resuming the issues 27th December, 1854.

officers. From that date it continued to increase. On first joining he had an inspection, in the course of which he discovered its prevalence where it had not previously been ascertained. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to overwork, defective diet, deficient clothing, inability to keep their persons clean, exposure to inclement weather, and defective cooking. Many of the men did not consume their rations of salt meat or biscuit. On the 24th January, in the G company of the 46th regiment, found about 200 pounds weight of meat, mostly salt, but partly fresh, uncooked. In the light company of the same regiment there were three days rations of meat uncooked. It was stated, that they had no fuel to cook it, and no men to get fuel. They also complained, that they had not men to get sufficient water. The system of the men was extremely reduced, as was proved by the symptoms of the diseases from which they were suffering, and the facility with which they were frost-bitten, and attacked with gangrenous sloughings of the toes, even in the hospitals, and better covered with bed-clothes than he was himself. Quantities of biscuits were left unconsumed. The men felt disgust at it. In these circumstances it would have been of the greatest importance to their health to have supplied them with soft bread instead of biscuit. At that time the supply of vegetables was very limited. At this time lime-juice had been furnished to several regimental hospitals, but was not then issued to the effective men as a ration. Is of opinion, that one of the most fertile sources of disease was the want of fuel, and the consequent defective cooking, which it required considerable energy to rectify. It was rectified by the energy of the regimental officers in the 17th, 57th, and 68th regiments, and the P. Battery, and the men of these corps have not been so sickly as the others. As staff surgeon, soon after joining the division, reported these circumstances to Dr. Hall, who called upon him to furnish a copy of the pencil notes he had made in the course of his inspection; that document was furnished accordingly, and understood that it was shown to the general commanding the forces. This was about the end of January.

THIRTIETH DAY.—*24th April.*

Colonel Horn, Commanding 20th Regiment, *examined.*

Has been with the army ever since it landed in the Crimea, and the same time in command of the regiment, except on two occasions, the one of three and the other of five weeks that he commanded the brigade. Has had occasion to send fatigue parties to Balaklava; but after a time declined sending any more. Handed in a copy of a letter annexed stating his reasons. The officers' private horses, and his own, were employed to bring up rations and warm clothing for the men. The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the division on one occasion, informed him that unless the officers' private riding horses were sent for the rations, the men must go without them. These horses, with the officers' servants, were sent accordingly; and during the necessity, the rations were brought up in the same manner on several subsequent occasions. Probably six or seven times. On some of these occasions, the regimental pioneers went with the horses instead of the officers' servants. No bat horses had been supplied to the regiment at that time. These were the private riding horses and chargers of the officers. Nothing could exceed the exertions of the officers to assist their men. The same feeling pervaded all ranks of the officers. He took every precaution to insure as much rest as possible to the men; but although they were saved from the labour of so many fatigue parties to Balaklava as some other regiments, the work they had to perform told upon them so much that it was painful to observe them. They were so much reduced in strength. Attributes this great reduction in the strength of the men to exposure to wet, without means of drying or changing their clothes; being compelled to sleep in wet clothes on damp ground in their tents; broken rest, bad food as far as regards the fresh meat, without means of cooking properly, arising from bad weather and want of shelter for cooking, which made it impossible to keep in proper cooking fires. Their meals were generally only partially cooked. In some cases, he understands the men ate their pork rations raw. Is of opinion, that bad as the fresh meat was, the men were the better for the change. By bad, he means lean and tough. In short, attributes the weakness of the men to overwork, exposure, and defective diet. Drunkenness was, at that time, a thing unknown in the army. No intoxicating liquors could be got. A large proportion of the men suffered from bowel complaints, in consequence of indulging too freely in grapes on their first arrival. Has no reason to believe, that any of the salt meat was thrown away by the men. Has seen the broken part of the biscuit thrown away, but not in large quantities, principally the dust. Has never heard any complaint of the quality of the salt meat or biscuit. In consequence of the men having thrown away their camp kettles on the march, they were obliged to cook every man for himself, as best he could, in his mess tin. Is of opinion, that in these circumstances, an issue of preserved meat would have been very advantageous. The regiment is now supplied with fuel in the division by the commissariat. Has been perfectly satisfied with the rations issued to the men since the issue of soft bread commenced a few days ago. Is of opinion, that during the severe weather, it would have been beneficial to the health of the men to have been saved the labour and exposure they endured in procuring fuel,* while they had so much fatigue to undergo in performing their other duties. Is of opinion, that if the soldiers could have been saved all fatigue except their duties under arms, the sickness and mortality would have been materially diminished. During part of November and the greater part of December, the men were necessarily restricted to the rations issued by the commissariat. Occasionally, a man going to Balaklava, bought, at an exorbitant price, a bit of bad cheese or butter, but no supplies were available for purchase that could have enabled the troops to make good the deficiencies in their rations.

* At a distance of about 2½ miles or 3 miles.—F. H.

Sir, *Camp, Sebastopol, 4th Division, January* 11, 1855.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, may I request you to be good enough to present my compliments to the Deputy-Inspector-General, and explain to him that the following are the reasons under which I am compelled to decline sending soldiers to Balaklava, for the purpose required by your letter of yesterday, as it appears to me clearly the duty of Government to provide such transport for the troops.

You have already acknowledged yourself aware of the cause of the present prevalent and increasing sickness of the regiment under my command, and of its consequent inefficiency, that it mainly arises from the men being overworked; exposed to the extreme inclemency of the weather; frequent insufficiency of food; and oftentimes without time or means of properly cooking it; such being the case, I must beg you will also explain to the Deputy-Inspector-General that an order now exists in the 4th Division, that no soldier is permitted to proceed to Balaklava until he has been twenty-four hours clear of the trenches.

Supposing therefore at the expiration of the above period of exemption from this very severe duty, I were to send a large party of men to the above-named port, they would, on their return from this very toilsome duty and march, be compelled to a man again to proceed on duty to the trenches, there to pass the night in exposure to the cold air, after being overheated by their labours of the day, and most propably without having had the time or means of cooking a proper meal before proceeding there.

Is it, therefore, I ask, surprising, that under such circumstances men should fall sick and die, or that a regiment should become non-effective, and struck off duty, as in the case of the 63rd regiment when such duties are required of it?

I do therefore hope the Inspector-General will lay this matter more clearly before the Field Marshal than it yet appears to have been done, in order that such serious matters may undergo proper investigation for the guidance of the authorities, and that soldiers may no longer have duties imposed on them beyond the power of endurance intended by nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. HORN,
Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel, commanding 20th Regiment.

Surgeon Howard, 20th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer, Commanding 30th Regiment, *examined.*

Has been with the army since it landed in the Crimea till the 5th of November. Went wounded to Scutari on the 7th November, 1854, and rejoined on the 7th February, 1855. Has received the queries, and will send answers. Believes that his regiment has received full rations of provisions every day unless on one day. Fatigue parties were sent to Balaklava for warm clothing, for planks for the hospital huts, and occasionally for commissariat purposes at Balaklava; but not for rations, except for four days in December, to carry provisions to the commissariat divisional store. The men had severe labour in the trenches, both under arms and as working parties; and in furnishing piquets and guards. The ground was favourable for procuring fuel. The men have been able to cook their rations properly, but some may not have done so.

Has never seen an army supplied with so much, gratuitously.

Richard Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regiment, *examined.*

Has received the queries and form of return, and will send the answers and the return. Is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which his hospital is now supplied with medicines and medical comforts. The hospital accommodation is also now very good. Has a pretty good supply of boards and tressels, and of stretchers, but not the full number applied for, and has not yet got paillasses. The sick have buffalo robes, and blankets to lie upon. The prevailing disease is at present a low continued fever. There are also some cases of scurvy and scorbutic dysentery. Lime-juice has been issued to the regiment generally daily, since about the beginning of February. Attributes the scurvy to the effect of the long use of salt meat without vegetables, upon constitutions debilitated by over-work, exposure, insufficient clothing, and the inability of the men to keep themselves dry even in their tents.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy, Commanding 55th Regiment, *examined.*

Will furnish as nearly as it can be made out, a return of the vegetables issued to the regiment.

Colonel Shearman, Commanding 62nd Regiment, *examined.*

Fatigue parties were sent to Balaklava about four times, to bring up provisions to the commissariat store in the division. Also to bring up warm clothing from forty to sixty men about twelve times. Two huts were also brought up—140 men for each hut. The number of sick was increased by those duties. The men were not at that time doing duty in the trenches. They were on piquet duty on the Inkerman heights. The men were then in bed about three nights out of seven.

J. E. Young, Assistant-Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in the answers to the queries, and the return called for. Fever is the prevailing disease, low and continued. The total number of sick is diminishing, though the admissions from fever have not decreased. Has not yet got mattresses for the sick, but expects them daily. Applied for them about ten days ago. Did not apply sooner for them, because they were not to be had. Obtained twenty-one of Dr. Smith's cots on requisition. The rest of the men have buffalo robes and blankets under them. Is administering quinine as a preventative of fever, in doses of from three to five grains three times a day, chiefly to persons who have suffered from fever. Is of opinion, that since the 6th February, the men have had a sufficient supply of vegetables from the commissariat. About a pound of fresh potatoes, or a quarter of a pound of preserved potatoes, or about half a pound of onions daily. The men have never been a day without vegetables since the 6th February. Peas have also been issued and given to the men with their salt pork, the onions with the fresh meat, and potatoes with salt beef. Compressed vegetables have also been issued.

Major Dennis, Commanding 95th Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in answers to the queries and the returns called for. Fatigue parties were sent about four times to Balaklava, to bring up provisions to commissariat divisional store. The officers' private horses have been employed to bring up supplies for the men. Fatigue parties have also been sent to Balaklava to bring up regimental clothing. The warm clothing was brought up on the regimental bat horses, and the officers' horses. From twenty to forty men were employed on fatigue to bring up parts of three huts, for three days. The labour was so severe that it was discontinued. This was in the first week of February. These huts were for the hospital. The corps has been sickly including the wounded at Alma, and subsequently 561 have been sent to Scutari. Of these, 240 are returned as dead. Will furnish a statement of how many are accounted for. Attributes the great mortality in the regiment to over exertion, and the want of change of clothes on return from the trenches and fatigue work.

Robert Ferguson, Assistant-Surgeon, in charge of 95th Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in the answers to the queries, and the returns called for. Has no bedding for the sick. In most cases, they are lying on buffalo robes, with a double blanket under them. Applied for bedding about ten days ago, and has sent twice to Balaklava for it, but could not get it. In other respects, is satisfied with the accommodation and hospital furniture. For ten days before last Saturday, had no quinine, and no cinchonine or other such substitute. Sent in a requisition to the divisional medical store, but could not get it. The answer was, that it was not in store. For about ten days, was altogether without quinine. The daily consumption had previously been from four to six drachms. There were about fifty cases of fever in hospital, and quinine was, in his opinion, necessary to their proper treatment. On Saturday last, the 21st, obtained a supply. The admissions from fever and other diseases are wonderfully diminished within the last fortnight, in fact since the regiment moved from Inkerman.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—*Wednesday, April 25th.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, commanding 41st Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in answers to queries, and returns required. Four fatigue parties were sent from the division to Balaklava, to carry up provisions to the commissary divisional store. In November, twelve bat horses were brought up from Varna, seven of which were killed at the battle of Inkerman. In the latter end of December, or beginning of January, eight more were supplied, but by that time the five left from the 5th November, were utterly useless. Three were ultimately shot by the Commissariat. In consequence of the deficiency of bat horses, it became necessary to employ the men on fatigue parties to bring up supplies for the regiment; warm clothing, the extra supply of regimental clothing, the men's packs, and other necessaries, and the greater portion of two hospital huts. For the clothing and necessaries, about twenty men went down to Balaklava about three times a week for two months, besides smaller numbers to accompany the bat ponies and such of the officer's horses as were lent to bring up supplies for the men. Fatigue parties were also sent to assist the Commissariat animals and carts so long as they could be used. The men on this duty were sometimes out a day and a half. The regiment was not then doing duty in the trenches, but furnished men for the piquets at Inkerman, and fatigue parties to move ordnance stores and other divisional fatigues. There were also working parties on the redoubts at Inkerman. The men were at this time twelve hours out of every thirty-six on duty under arms. Made no written representation as to the amount of work required of the men, but frequently entreated that it might be lightened if possible. Abstained from parades as much as possible from anxiety to allow the men all the rest he could. Considers exposure to severe weather and the bad state of the tents which were injured by the enemy's shot on the 5th November, and further injured by the storm of the 14th, together with the damp state of the ground on which they lay, and the impossibility of having their clothes dry for several days together, were the most influential causes of disease amongst the men. Has been in the habit of sending fatigue parties to Balaklava to purchase bread for the sick with their own funds. When he visited the hospital (generally four times a week, sometimes daily) the most urgent request of the sick was for money, for the purpose of buying bread from the French, which cost at one time a shilling a pound. From the frequency of these appeals, resolved to send a serjeant round daily to see what bread is required by the sick, and sends a party to purchase for them, and bring up from Balaklava what is wanted. Previous to the first issue of bread by the Commissariat on the 20th of April, no soft bread had been supplied to the sick, except what they purchased, unless on one occasion when it was understood to be a present from the French. Up to the 26th March, when the regiment moved from Inkerman to its present ground, the sick could not obtain enough of bread. Two regimental medical officers have died of fever; five others have gone away ill of fever; two present in camp ill of fever. Nearly every orderly has had it. The hospital serjeant has it now for the second time. The Roman Catholic priest died of it. A Protestant clergyman also died, and one or two have gone away ill with it.

J. E. Scott, M. D., Surgeon, 41st Regiment, *examined.*

Has answered the queries, and sent in the return required. Fever is now almost the only disease in the regiment, and has been ever since he took charge

on the 17th March. The virulence of the fever is now slowly abating. The fatal cases are mostly cases of relapse. The health of the regiment generally is improving, especially since it changed its ground. The fever also is becoming more amenable to treatment. The sick are now in huts. The change from tents is beneficial.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GRANT, Commanding 49th Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in the answers to the queries, and one of the three returns required. Will send in the other two. In the beginning of November, the regiment had 15 bat horses, 3 of which were killed on the 5th. Of the remaining 12, not more than 9 were effective, and no more were supplied till the end of February, or beginning of March. The officers always willingly, gave their private horses to bring up supplies for the men. The regimental bat horses were employed during the last half of November and first half of December, in bringing up rations for the men about four times per week. Never sent men on fatigue duty to Balaklava for any regimental purpose, except to bring up the window frames of the hospital huts; and only on two occasions for divisional purposes. The men coming off duty in the trenches were excused morning parade; but turned out with arms and accoutrements in the afternoon. Every precaution was taken to give them all the rest possible. Until camp kettles were issued on the 13th December, the men were unable to cook properly in their mess tins. The weather also made it impossible sometimes to cook properly. For these reasons, it happened that the men frequently eat their rations half raw. Not much of the salt meat was thrown away,—scarcely any of the pork. The men are not eating all their biscuit, many of them purchase bread which they prefer. But during the winter when they could get nothing but their rations, they consumed all their biscuit. The men landed without their kits, and these were not recovered till January. The men suffered much from being without the means of changing their clothes. The sick sent from the regimental hospitals, are either put into hospital at Balaklava, or sent to Scutari, or sent home invalided; no information was given at first, but is furnished to the regiment now. He has no means of accounting for about 20 men, known to be dead, by private report, and now struck off the strength of the regiment.

JOHN DAVIS, Surgeon, 49th Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in answers to the queries, and the returns required. Will furnish a return of the requisitions not complied with in March and April. Medicines during the last two months have been much better supplied than before. Medical comforts are freely supplied, but oranges and lemons cannot be had. The prevailing disease in the regiment is intermittent fever. There are now 18 or 20 cases in hospital. About a week ago, was two days without quinine, and there was none then in the divisional store. Got a small quantity of disulphate of cinchona from store instead, and got quinine from a private hand. Has since received a small supply from store. Has never had a sufficient quantity to administer it as a preventive from fever. Thinks it would be expedient to give it to men on duty in the trenches with that view. In the month of December, there were about fourteen days, during which no fresh meat could be got for the sick, either from the Commissariat or the Purveyor. This was injurious to the sick. Bowel complaints were then prevalent, and there were many in hospital to whom salt meat could not be given. Made frequent verbal representations to the principal medical officer as to the necessity of supplying the sick with soft bread.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FARREN, Commanding 47th Regiment, *examined.*

The regiment has always had full rations of meat and biscuit except on one day, when half a ration of meat was issued, and the deficiency made good the next morning. Thinks that the highest credit is due both to Mr. Power, Assistant Commissary General of the division, and to Ensign Gordon, now the Adjutant of the 14th regiment, acting as Commissary of the brigade, for the manner in which the men were supplied. Fatigue parties were sent to Balaklava to bring up provisions for the division on two occasions, and for regimental purposes on many occasions, in parties of about eight or twelve; to remove regimental stores, articles of warm clothing, &c., &c., from Government stores, to the divisional stores there, for conveyance to camp. About 100 men were sent three times, and 40 or 50 twice or thrice, to assist in bringing up hospital huts. No fatigue parties were employed to carry up any other supplies for the regiment. There were no bat animals but one for the hospital panniers, and two to carry the water bags, attached to the regiment till about the end of October, or beginning of November. The greatest number did not at any time exceed 18, and of these there never were more than 12 effective, and on the average, not above 9, during the period from 9th January, to 20th March, and not above 6 between the 21st October, 1854, and 9th January, 1855. The regimental bat horses were often employed in carrying Commissariat supplies for the division. The officers' private horses occasionally after their arrival in January, assisted in bringing up supplies for the men.

WALTER WELLS, Surgeon, 47th Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in the answers to the queries, and the returns required. Fever is the prevailing disease, partly continued, and a few intermittent. Fever is now decreasing; the cases are not so severe. The fever however, has never been of the malignant character observed in other corps. Has had few cases of relapse. Has made requisitions for boards and tressels, which he expects to day, but no bedding. The men have in place of bedding, buffalo robes; an abundant supply of blankets and rugs. Has twenty-two stretchers on which he has placed his worst cases. Has not made a requisition for bedding, because the staff-surgeon informed him it was not to be had at present. At one time had a good deal of scurvy in the regiment. The cases in which scorbutic tendency existed, are not all entered under the head of scurvy in the monthly returns, because many of them come under the heads of diarrhœa or dysentery. Made several verbal representations to the staff-surgeon in charge, as to the necessity of supplying soft bread to the sick, but no written representation on that subject.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—*Thursday, April 26th.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL LOCKYER, Commanding 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, *examined.*

Has been with the army since the 20th November, and in command of the brigade since 13th January. From the 23rd November to the 13th January, commanded that part of the 1st Division composed of Guards and 97th Regiment. When he took command on the 23rd November the men appeared to be suffering from hard work and exposure, though not nearly so much as at a later period. The men were then very fairly supplied with the regulated ration. There was then plenty of fuel in the vicinity of the camp, but a deficiency of tools to procure it. So long as he remained with that division believes, that the men received full rations of biscuit, meat, and rum. The rations of meat were not properly cooked by the men, in consequence of their being much fatigued when they returned from duty in the trenches, and from a deficiency of camp kettles. They were then cooking each man as best he could in his mess tin. The defective cooking of the meat was undoubtedly one great cause of sickness. The men were very sickly. The 97th just arrived became sickly almost immediately after their arrival, and the Guards he found sickly. The 97th landed in heavy rain, which continued for some days. The men were never dry, and dysentery came on almost immediately. From the time referred to the sickness continued to increase, both in the 97th and in the Guards. The troops in front could then obtain nothing to eat, by purchase or otherwise, except their rations. Attributes the great sickness that prevailed to improper diet, especially want of fresh meat and vegetables, exposure to inclement weather, the men being almost constantly wet, and excessive fatigue. The proportion of fresh meat issued during the latter part of November and the months of December and January was very small. The officers for a great part of that time subsisted chiefly on their rations, occasionally getting tins of fresh preserved meat from Balaklava, when they could go for it. The ration of rice was struck off for some time. The men said they would rather have lost their rations of rum than of rice. At that time they were suffering much from dysentery. The supply of vegetables was then very deficient. No soft bread was issued to the troops till within the last few days. The men suffered in health for want of sufficient clothing till the supplies of warm clothing were issued. There has been a great expenditure of clothing in the course of the work, and in consequence of the mud in which the men were constantly lying. The quality of the cloth worn by the French soldiers appears to be better than that supplied to our troops. Is perfectly satisfied, and so are the men, with the manner in which they are now rationed, except that more frequent issues of fresh meat and soft bread would be beneficial. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial to substitute a pint of porter for one half gill of rum. Thinks, that tea is a better ration for the men than coffee, and would be preferred by them.

. H. THOMPSON, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Division, *examined.*

Has been with the division ever since it landed in the Crimea. During the march had charge of both brigades. In October took charge of the 1st Brigade, and the division in addition to the brigade about a fortnight ago. Has now charge of the division, and of both brigades. Lieutenant Gordon, who had been in charge of the 2nd Brigade, having returned to his regiment. This, however, is merely temporary. Another officer will, no doubt, be imme-

diately named to the 2nd Brigade. Will furnish a note of the commissariat establishment of the division, and of the two brigades. By great exertion has been able to keep up the accounts pretty well. His February accounts are under cover for transmission, and his March accounts will be made up in a few days. His experience in the field in two Caffre wars and with this army have satisfied him that soldiers are preferable to civil servants for the duties to be performed under the commissariat officer. Thinks it would be very desirable to have a sufficient number of supernumeraries attached to regiments to admit of a proper selection of non-commissioned officers and privates for commissariat purposes. Thinks, that the power of sending them back to their regiments is very beneficial. Received from the staff and officers of the division all the assistance that could reasonably be expected, and more than on some former occasions. The brigade of which he had charge received full rations every day throughout the winter, except on one day that a half ration of meat was issued, but the deficiency was made good the next morning. Thinks, that this occurred early in December, but cannot give the date. Fatigue parties carried up provisions to the divisional store four times. On three occasions 200 men each, and on one occasion 150 men. No other fatigue parties were sent to carry up provisions, but men were sent to assist in loading and conducting the transport animals. The assistance afforded in this way materially contributed to the success of his exertions to provide the rations daily. Assistant Commissary General Power was then in charge of the division, and much was due to his arrangements. When the parties of men were sent to carry up provisions they set out about half-past eight A.M., and did not return till about eleven or twelve at night, some not getting in till next morning. The weight they carried on one occasion was twenty-five pounds, and on the other occasion twenty pounds. The distance from the camp of the division to Balaklava was about seven miles. Thinks, that after the 20th November he was unable to use the commissariat wheeled carriage. It frequently happened that the soldiers in charge of carts or pack animals were out all night. On the 15th of November the issue of rice was discontinued by general order, and resumed by general order on the 27th of December. Knows that the men did not consume their whole rations either of salt meat or biscuit. Is of opinion, that to allow men to receive compensation for rations returned to store or not drawn would be objectionable, but thinks that there ought not to be any waste, as the commanding officer could collect and return to store rations issued but not consumed. Thinks that the fact that the price of the rations is stopped from the men might be an impediment to the adoption of that course. Is of opinion, that the whole system of stoppages is objectionable, and that it would be much better to have a fixed rate of pay, and provide the rations regulated by warrant, or by general order, if in the field. This would much simplify the accounts. Will send in a report on the regulations that it may have been impossible to observe in the field, and on the means of affording greater facilities to the Department, with due security to the public. The returns of salt and fresh meat rations furnished to the Commission of Inquiry by the Quartermasters of regiments were taken from the commissary books, and he has therefore no doubt that they are correct.

T. C. Colquhoun, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, attached to the Artillery Brigade, 2nd Division, *examined.*

Has been with it ever since it landed in the Crimea. There has been no deficiency in the rations of provisions. There have been some deficiencies in the rations of hay. Sometimes when it could be got in Balaklava, the brigade could not bring it up to their camp, and sometimes none could be had in Balaklava. Will furnish a return of deficiencies. Has heard the evidence of Deputy-Assistant Commissary General Thompson, and concurs in all his statements.

Dr. Wood, Staff-Surgeon, 1st class, Principal Medical Officer, 2nd Division, *examined.*

Has held that office since 9th March. Has been with the army ever ince it landed in the Crimea, having come out with the 42nd. The Division has been well supplied with medicines and medical comforts since he

has been in charge. Will furnish a note of the dates at which he had no quinine in the divisional store.* Was informed by his dispenser that there was then none in store at Balaklava. Made no representation upon the subject to any superior medical authority; but a return having been called for by Dr. Hall, of the quantity of quinine in the divisional and regimental stores, sent a return showing that there was none in the store of the 2nd Division. The 95th and one battery of Artillery had none in hand. The 95th has suffered very much from fever, and thinks it not at all improbable that there may be fifty cases of fever in the hospital of that regiment. Thinks it unfortunate if they have been several days without a supply of quinine, provided the quantity of that medicine administered to them had anounted to from 4 to 6 drachms daily.

Looks after the 2nd Brigade as well as the inspection of the division. Visits the regimental hospitals at least twice a week, and more frequently when there is anything to call for it.

There has been a decided improvement in the health of the division since he joined it on the 9th March. Towards the latter end of March the hospital of the 95th was in a very filthy state, but is unable, of his own knowledge, to state any facts that, in his opinion, would account for the great sickness that has prevailed in that regiment and the 41st. The hospital of the latter regiment was not so filthy as that of the 95th; but was dirty. Is satisfied with the present hospital accommodation of the division. The regimental hospitals are not yet supplied with a full complement of beds, and no mattresses have yet been obtained. The sick generally have buffalo robes and blankets under them at present. Requisitions have been made for more boards and tressels, and for paillasses but have not yet been complied with. When he joined the division he believes that the sick in hospital had no soft bread, except what they purchased for themselves. No official representation was made to him on the subject, and does not recollect that any verbal representation was made. Thinks it most desirable that the sick should be constantly supplied with soft bread, and the troops several days in the week. Is decidedly of opinion, that the sick ought to have fresh meat issued to them every day, and that it would be beneficial to the troops to have it several days in each week.

There is still some scurvy in the division.

* 1st. There was no sulphate of quinine in divisional store from 7th April to 21st April, 1855. On the 1st April there were 10 oz. of di-sulphate of cinchonine in divisional store—its properties similar to quinine,—which were issued to regiments of division on 9th and 19th of April.

2nd. The following shows the amount of quinine and di-sulphate of cinchonine issued to 95th Regiment during April to 25th inst:

April 6th.	Quinine	½oz.
„ 9th.	Di-sulphate of cinchonine	4 oz.
„ 21st.	Quinine	2 oz.
„ 23rd.	Do.	4 oz.

3rd. The following shows the dates of requisitions of the Divisional Medicine Stores upon the Apothecaries' stores at Balaklava, for sulphate of quinine; what was indented for, and what received; such requisitions going to and being approved of by Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals:

Dates, 1855.	Indents.	Receipts.
April 5th .. :	2 lb.	None.
„ 11th	2 lb.	None.
„ 17th	4 lb.	None.
„ 24th ..	4 lb.	4 lb.
„ 28th	2 lb.	2 lb.

In order to reconcile the 3rd with the 1st, it should be recollected that the Dispenser of Medicines brought the first supply of quinine up on credit on the 21st April, without requisition, he having gone down to see if there was any arrived.

(Signed) JOHN G. WOOD, M.D.,

May 18, 1855. *Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, Principal Medical Officer, 2nd Division.*

Dr. Langley, Staff-Surgeon, 1st Class, attached to the 1st Brigade, 2nd. Division.

Concurs in the statements of Dr. Wood, so far as they apply to his bridgade. The 95th is in his brigade. The surgeon of that regiment informed him of the deficiency of quinine. He spoke to Dr. Wood of it, and understood that there was none at that time in Balaklava. Made no written communication on the subject; did not deem it necessary, as he had spoken to Dr. Wood.

Colonel Trollope, Commanding 1st Brigade, 2nd Division.

Has been with the army since early in November, and in command of the brigade from that time.

The provision rations of the division have always been supplied, with very trifling deficiencies on a few days. Was very much satisfied with the conduct of the Commissariat Officers attached to the division. His horses were never without forage, except that for some days no hay could be obtained. Some days after his arrival, the Commissariat ceased to carry forage to the front; but it continued to be issued at Balaklava, and was brought to the front by the private horses. Fatigue parties were repeatedly sent to Balaklava—on some occasions to bring up provisions; on several occasions to bring up blankets, warm clothing, and hospital huts.

The men of his brigade were not employed in the trenches till the of February; but on the piquets on the exposed heights of Inkerman.

There has been much sickness in the brigade, especially in the 95th, which two days ago ceased to belong to the brigade. Attributes the sickness to the long course of salt meat, exposure, and fatigue. Is of opinion, that the men cannot have fresh meat too often; but made no representation on the subject of its deficiency during the winter. Vegetables are now furnished daily to the men. The men he sees in the trenches, not of his own brigade only, but of other brigades, say, they now have everything they want. Is of opinion, that to assimilate the diet of the soldier to that in use in the navy, would be advantageous. It would be especially acceptable to the men to have an issue of flour, suet, and currants occasionally.

The brigade, when he joined it, was ill off for clothing. Their clothes were worn out. Is of opinion that the quality of the cloth supplied to soldiers is not good. The necessity of having shakos is disagreeable to the soldiers, and as the men desire to get rid of them, it leads them to breaches of discipline by throwing them away. The men want some protection, such as leggings, and the boots might be improved; they ought to be both larger and longer in the foot, and of better workmanship, if the present pattern be continued for the field, for which it is not well adapted, either in form or substance, for the winter.

Thinks one cap only, of suitable shape and material, to protect the head in all seasons on service, would be a geat advantage and comfort to the troops.

The present blucher boots are extremely comfortable for home service, and in fine dry weather.

The quality of rations and deficiency, (if any,) of the previous day was noted at the back of the morning States of Regiments, for the information of the General commanding the division; there was, therefore, no necessity or opening for me to report my opinions about fresh meat, which could not have been supplied, I am perfectly convinced.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—*Friday, April 27.*

Colonel Cobbe, Commanding 4th Foot, 3rd Division.

The difference in the amount of sickness amongst the officers as compared with the men is partly to be attributed to the less frequency with which the tour of duty in the trenches came round to the officers, especially after the numbers of the men were reduced. Only one captain goes with 100 men. Thinks that on an average the men have been on duty in the trenches about 9 hours in 36. Besides which, there were the division guards, and other duties. The officers lent their horses to bring up the greater part of the warm clothing. On one or two occasions fatigue parties brought up some light articles. There were no fatigue parties to bring provisions from Balaklava, but the men carried up four huts. They were not sent on this duty, however, unless in favourable weather, when the roads were tolerably firm. The labour of obtaining fuel during the winter was very considerable. The difficulty of obtaining it was caused chiefly by a deficiency of tools up to the latter end of January, when a sufficient supply was furnished. Up to the 13th of January the men, having lost or thrown away most of their camp kettles, cooked in their mess tins each for himself as best he could; during that time each had to obtain his own fuel, except the men on detached duty, who were supplied by fatigue parties. The men returning from duty in the trenches had to procure fuel for themselves before they could cook their food. It was not possible to preserve a store of fuel in the camp. Carts, boxes, or wood in any other form, was immediately carried off for fuel. The surgeon asserts, that the health of the men suffered from eating their meat imperfectly cooked. He thinks it probable, that this assertion is quite correct, but cannot confirm it from his own observation. The men brought their knapsacks with them, and the remainder of their kits, which were left in bales in the transport, were recovered about the 12th or 13th November. Is of opinion that there was no reason to complain of the want of extra warm clothing before about the middle of December. The men suffered from the bad quality of the boots. These were the ammunition boots usually issued. They were of inferior materials and bad workmanship. The soles, after a little time, separated from the upper leathers, and altogether, in the mud of this country, they lasted a very short time. A supply of Sparrow's patent boots, which he got out, was eagerly bought up by the men at 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair, and these boots have proved to be of excellent quality. The only correction I have considered it necessary to make in the preceding statement is, the average of hours in the trenches. I am satisfied 9 (nine) hours is nearer the correct average than 12 in 36.

Captain Lushington, R.N., Commanding Naval Brigade, *examined.*

The men have been very healthy. In the end of January or beginning of February, got up, in addition to an hospital hut, another with a stove, in which the wet clothes of the men were hung up to dry. Every man had two dry blankets in his tent, which he was not allowed to take to the trenches. When he returned from the trenches he took off his wet clothes, which were hung up to dry, and got into his dry blankets. There were generally about 15 men in each tent, of whom a certain number were always on duty. About the 20th of December, the weather became such as to make extra clothing necessary. He then took measures to obtain it both from the military and the naval stores, and wrote to Constantinople for 400 pairs of long boots. The men had, besides, two pairs of boots or shoes, and generally several pairs of stockings. The men

never suffered from want of sufficient clothing, unless perhaps one or two who made away with articles supplied to them. There were no cases of frost-bite but one, and that was only three days in hospital. In the latter end of January, or beginning of February, sent 200 men to Balaklava, who carried up a hut and erected it the same day for the purpose of a lavatory, in which the men were required to wash themselves regularly. Has no reason to believe, that the men did not keep themselves clean all along. Besides the inspections by the officers of their respective ships, there was a petty officer in each tent, one of whose duties was to see that the men in his tent washed themselves and kept themselves clean. Has seen men naked to the waist breaking the ice for the purpose of getting water to wash their bodies. Whenever any man, who was not so cleanly in his habits as the rest, was found to have vermin upon him, he was removed to a tent set apart for dirty fellows, and his grog was stopped until he was clean. Will furnish a note of the strength of the brigade at different dates; and of the mortality amongst the sick sent from camp to the ships. The men were three nights out of four in bed during the winter. There have been three cases returned as scurvy; but they were slight; only four days each on the sick list on an average. Obtained vegetables by purchase, in addition to those issued by the commissariat. And on several occasions supplies of oranges from the Admiral, amounting in all to about 35 per man, exclusive of sick. This was in the course of February. Produces a note of the rations* regularly issued to the brigade. Two men were set apart from each tent to cook, procure fuel, keep the tent and camp clean, &c. The food was always properly cooked, and men returning from duty in the trenches never failed to find a properly cooked meal ready for them. They had as much rice as they wanted, but they did not seem to care much for it. They had monthly advances given them, and purchased various articles of diet for themselves, both in camp and at Balaklava. In camp they got ox-heads from the commissariat butchers, and purchased soft bread from the French. From the 25th December, when the commissariat failed to supply the rations, up to the date when the commissariat animals were transferred to the Land Transport Corps, the greater part of the rations, and sometimes nearly the whole, were carried up by the men. They also carried up coals when roots could not readily be got, especially during the time snow was on the ground. While the weather was bad he had 200 men at Balaklava, who carried the supplies half way up, and were met by a party sent from camp to carry them there. After the first week in camp, that is, after the 7th October, issued lime-juice as often as it could be got. Has been able to issue it pretty regularly, except for about a fortnight in December. Measures were taken to promote merriment in the camp. Singing, and games, such as foot-ball and cricket; the men making their own bats and balls. The men enjoyed these. When the state of the ground did not admit of out-of-door games they used to sit in their tents and sing. There never was the slightest depression of spirits amongst them. The men have not consumed the whole of their salt meat rations. In the navy men are allowed compensation for rations left behind, that is, not drawn. The tents of the men are regularly inspected daily by the officers of the ship to which they belong. And the men themselves spontaneously established regulations to secure the cleanliness and comfort of their tents, which they enforced with great rigour. The result is, that even during the worst time there was nothing like mud in any tent, except in that small portion of it where every man was required to put off his muddy boots before stepping upon the portion on which the men lay. These two portions, one of which was only just sufficient to let a man take off his boots, were separated by a railing. This arrangement was entirely their own. If a man transgressed the rule he forfeited his grog, and the forfeit was exacted.

* Daily Rations of Provisions per man in the Royal Naval Brigade before Sebastopol.

1 oz. Chocolate.
¼ oz. Tea (double rations of ½ an oz. issued formerly in lieu of Chocolate.)
1¾ oz. Sugar.
1 gill of Rum, with ½ gill extra to men performing night or extra duty.
1¼ lb. of Bread, and 1½ lb. on alternate days,
1 lb. of Salt Pork }
1 lb. of Salt Beef } "

1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton, and ½ lb. Vegetables when fresh meat is issued (in which case only one pound of bread is served out). Rice is substituted for vegetables when the latter are not supplied.

2 oz. Preserved Vegetables are issued daily when obtainable, as well as Mustard, Pepper, and Vinegar; also ¼ oz. of Lime-juice and ½ oz. of Sugar.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—*Saturday*, 28th *April*.

Colonel Yea, Commanding 7th Fusiliers, *examined*.

Has answered the queries and furnished the returns required. Fatigue parties of about fifty men each were sent to Balaklava three times to carry up provisions to the commissariat store in the division; but with the assistance of the officers' horses, was able to save the men fatigue parties to bring up provisions, which otherwise would have been necessary. Fatigue parties of ten or twenty men each were sent eight or ten times to assist in bringing up boards for the huts; but this was in fine weather when the ground was firm, and the short track open. The warm clothing was all brought up by the horses, a large proportion by the officers' private horses. About six or eight regimental bat horses were brought over from Bulgaria about the end of October. The remainder of the regimental horses, about six or eight, and the officers' bat horses came about the third January. Of the original six or eight, several were rendered unserviceable by the commissariat, while lent to them to carry up provisions. Several of the regimental animals died, but others were picked up, and ultimately fourteen were handed over to the Land Transport Corps. Many of these animals were, for a considerable time, unserviceable; and but for the assistance received from the officers' horses and chargers, the men must have been much more frequently employed on fatigue duty. Every three days, ten or eleven officers' horses were sent to Balaklava for forage, and brought up that of the regimental bat horses as well as their own. Three or four officers' horses, or as many as were required, were sent immediately whenever there was warm clothing to be issued, and brought it up at once. The trenches during the bad weather were wet ditches, and the ammunition boot is so flimsy, that it will not stand work in the mud. The soles separated from the upper leather in a few days, and the men consequently get foot bitten. A large proportion of the sick at one time were cases of frost-bite, caused by the want of proper boots. The men suffered much from want of sufficient clothing before the warm clothing was issued. The cloth both of the coat and the trousers is very bad. The trousers issued in December are completely worn out. The last case of scurvy was discharged to duty on the 15th March. The men had been so long on salt meat rations in December, that scurvy broke out; but a good supply of vegetables having been issued from the early part of February, the disease began to decline some time afterwards. The first supply of lime-juice (but a very trifling quantity) to the hospital, was on the tenth of December, 1854, and the first to the men for duty on the 7th of February, 1855. Is of opinion, that tea is a preferable ration to coffee, and is much preferred by the men. When the ambulance corps could go no longer, a great number of the sick for Scutari were carried down by the regimental bat horses, and the officers' horses and charger; otherwise they could not have been sent at all.

A. P. Lockwood, Surgeon, 7th Fusiliers, *examined*.

Has received the queries, and will send the answers and the returns required. Will also furnish a copy of his report to the Medical Commission of Inquiry, and copies of letters respecting the condition of the sick and the deficiency of supplies. Is decidedly of opinion, that issues of fresh bread several times a week would be beneficial to the men. Appendix, p. 134.

COLONEL LYSONS, Commanding 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, *examined.*

There has been a very great deal of sickness and mortality in the regiment. On the 2nd December, 1854, seeing that he could not otherwise get rations for the men, he sent a fatigue party of seventy-five men to Balaklava, to bring up food for the regiment. This was the first such party sent from camp to Balaklava by any regiment, so far as he knows. Thereafter sent four parties of from thirty to sixty men for the same purpose. These were all the parties sent for rations. The meat and rum was for some time brought up chiefly by the regimental bat horses, and the officers' private horses and chargers. The warm clothing was mostly brought up by the same horses; but small fatigue parties were sent occasionally, but not frequently, to carry up warm clothing. One hut for the hospital was brought up by fatigue parties, amounting to 150 men in all and eight horses. The men underwent a considerable amount of fatigue and exposure, in collecting fuel, which was rendered more difficult by a deficiency of tools. Wood was obtained by organized fatigue parties, and divided by the Quartermasters. The parties were generally out from two to three hours, sometimes more. There have been occasions when enough for cooking purposes was not procured, but they were very rare. In the middle of November, commenced cooking by wings. Two men per division, or six per wing, were employed as cooks. Collected all the camp kettles that had been brought on by the men. A draft from England brought some on the 22nd November, and some were purchased by him at Constantinople. With these, was able to have the cooking conducted after a little time in a satisfactory manner. There were, however, two or three days during snow drift and rain that the fires could not be kept up. The cooking consequently could not be carried on. After this, he erected cover for the cooks about the end of January, who had previously only the shelter of a wall. Is of opinion, that from the middle of November, the health of his men has not suffered from defective cooking of their meat. The men returning from duty in the trenches, after the system of cooking above referred to had been established, found their meals ready for them; and cooked food was sent to the men in the trenches. But previous to the middle of November, from deficiency of camp kettles, the men for the most part cooked each for himself in his canteen, and during that time, part of the meat was probably not properly cooked. About the end of October or beginning of November, about eight or nine regimental bat horses were received from Bulgaria, and some stray animals were picked up. About the 23rd of January, eleven or twelve more bat horses arrived, and were employed as stated. The horses belonging to officers absent, were also resorted to, as the difficulties increased. With this transport, was able to carry all the forage of the regiment, and all the other supplies that the commissariat transport was unable to carry. The number of animals usually sent to Balaklava when the commissariat transport was most deficient, was on an average about twelve daily. Considers the deficiency of clothing before the men were supplied with the warm clothing, to have been one of the principal causes of disease. They also suffered much from deficiency of boots and stockings. The ammunition boots went to pieces in a very short time. They have on some occasions become quite useless in a week. The clothing was worn out soon after the trench work began. The great coats were very bad and worn out. The men landed without their knapsacks, and did not recover them till about the middle of October. Very few articles were left in the men's knapsacks when they landed; each soldier carried one shirt, two pair of socks, and a pair of boots in his great coat; the socks and boots were much worn during the march. Will furnish a return of the quantity of vegetables issued to the regiment, as nearly as it can be ascertained.

D. WOOD, Assistant-Surgeon, in charge of 23rd Fusiliers, *examined.*

Has answered the queries and sent in the returns required.

THIRTY FIFTH DAY.—*Monday, April 30th.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHNSTONE, Commanding 33rd Regiment, *examined*

Only arrived in the Crimea on the 26th March last, and has nothing further to state beyond what is noted in the answers to the printed queries, but refers to Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, who was in command of the corps during the winter, and who can give such further information in regard to the loss in the corps, and the probable causes thereof as may be required.

SURGEON WILLIAM MUIR, *examined.*

Has been in medical charge of the 33rd regiment during its service in the Crimea. States in regard to medicines and medical comforts, that he has been abundantly supplied since the beginning of January last, but before that date, there was a great deficiency of opium, and of preparations of that drug. The loss in the corps from the 1st of October, to the 31st March, has been 192 men in field hospital, of whom 174 were from sickness alone. A very considerable proportion of this sickness might in his opinion, have been prevented by a proper diet, particularly if vegetables had been issued, and a due proportion of fresh meat, with variety in the daily ration. Among the most important changes, he considers the issue of fresh bread. Made no representations, either verbally or in writing, as to the necessity of obtaining fresh meat or fresh bread, except stating in December, in answer to a circular from Dr. Hall, dated the 8th of that month, requesting to know the exciting causes of disease, that the unvaried character of the diet and want of vegetables was one of them. Has stated to the same effect in his monthly reports. In the month of February, there was an occasional issue of preserved potatoes, and since the beginning of March, a considerable quantity of fresh potatoes and preserved vegetables also, but not in sufficient quantities. Peas have not been issued for the last month, but the men have always had rice, except during November. Ever since the 1st November, the men in hospital have had their provisions properly cooked, but there were no regimental arrangements for that purpose till the 7th January, each man cooking and collecting his fuel as he best could, which he has no doubt led to much increase in the sickness, particularly among the young soldiers, who, for want of facilities for cooking, sometimes ate their pork raw with a little sugar. Has no doubt also that the issue of coffee in a green state which the soldier had no means of roasting or preparing properly, added to the causes of sickness by producing diarrhœa. Is of opinion however, that even if the men had been well fed, the extent of duty amounting to 12 hours out of twenty-four, besides the ordinary camp and fatigue duties, and having to seek for fuel, and prepare their food, was excessive, and must have produced disease and mortality. To these causes must be added disturbance of rest, in consequence of frequent alarms. Has frequently spoken to General Codrington, commanding the brigade on this subject, and pointed out its probable consequences, but understood that the exigencies of the service did not admit of any relaxation; frequently represented this also in his monthly reports to the Inspector-General. At present he is well supplied with accommodation for the sick having three wooden huts and two marquees for fortysix sick men, but during the months of December and January, he had only one marquee and two or three circular tents for an average of 170 or 180 sick men. So insufficient were the circular tents, and so severe the cold to which the men were exposed, that he had, contrary to all sanitary principles, to place 120 men

during the night in one marquee huddled one upon another, in order to obta sufficient warmth to keep them alive. Notwithstanding repeated representations as to the necessity for the men of the regiment having greater warmth at night, no second blanket was issued till the end of December, but long before that date he had obtained a supply of two blankets each for the hospital, besides an additional blanket per man from the "Times" fund. For the last two months, the sick have been supplied with paillasses, but difficulties have been raised as to furnishing straw by the Commissariat, on the ground that the Department is only in the practice of supplying it for horses.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE MUNDY, 33rd Regiment, *examined.*

Was in command of the regiment from 1st November, to the 26th of March. Is of opinion, that the sickness and mortality in the corps, has been mainly attributable to the men being overworked, badly housed, and under-fed. Will furnish a statement, showing the duty which the men had to perform. In addition to this duty, their fatigue was greatly aggravated by having to seek for their own fuel, particularly when the ground was covered with snow. It usually took three hours work in digging roots for a man to obtain what was sufficient to cook his meals. Until the beginning of January, the men cooked in their mess tins, the camp kettles having been thrown away after the battle of the Alma. This led to much extra suffering, owing to their victuals being improperly cooked. Has occasionally seen the men eating their pork raw. During the whole of the month of November, they received no rice, and nothing in lieu of it, and from the 2nd to the 10th December inclusive, were upon one half or quarter rations. This might have continued longer, had not the Quartermaster been sent with fatigue parties for four days, and officers' horses to bring up the meat and biscuit as will be seen by the ration return. One ration of rum also was deficient from the 10th to the 30th December. This fatigue duty of bringing up the rations added greatly to the sufferings of the men, the mud being in some places upwards of a foot deep. Each man carried up from eighteen to twenty pounds, and it generally took from half-past eight to five o'clock to accomplish the journey. The whole of the men did not get their second blanket till the 27th December, though much required and the necessity for it represented; but was told by the proper authorities that when warm clothing arrived, requisitions would be sent to him from the Quartermaster-General's office, on which he would obtain them by his signature.

MAJOR JOHN SIMPSON, Commanding 34th Regiment, *examined.*

Arrived in the Crimea with the corps on the 9th December. The corps was regularly supplied with rations till the 20th, when the deficiencies shown in the returns occurred. In his opinion, the duty has been excessive; the men having often to return to the trenches after having been only eight or nine hours in their tents, during which time they had to collect fuel and water, but cooks were told off for the purpose of providing and cooking their meals. Besides their duty in the trenches, the men had to go to Balaklava on fatigue duty for rations and warm clothing at the rate of about 30 or 40 a day from the 15th December to the 4th February. Occasionally the horses of the officers also were employed, but they had very few with them. Did not receive any regimental bat horses till the 4th February, when he received ten in very bad condition, and which he handed over to the Transport Corps about the 26th or 27th March. Considers, that the hardest work the men had was in the collection of fuel, as the pickaxes and tools issued for the purpose were quite insufficient, owing to their bad quality. The allowance originally was five for the regiment, in January twenty-one more were issued, which were of good quality; and in February twenty-one more, but the quality was so bad they were almost useless, and he is now only in possession of one serviceable pickaxe,

thirty are unserviceable. Bill-hooks were issued in the proportion of one to every five men, but a large number of these proved unserviceable also, and are now being condemned. The workmanship of the ammunition boots of the corps has been very bad, though the materials were good, and the sizes were also too small. Vegetables have been occasionally issued to the corps since 15th January, they consist of fresh potatoes and onions, and preserved potatoes, peas, and other vegetables; these till lately afforded an issue of about a pound a man three times a week; the issue is now greater, being about four or five times a week. Is quite satisfied with the rations that the men have been getting since the beginning of this month. The men brought their second blankets with them from ship-board, and the only trouble he has had to get any supplies from the Quartermaster-General's stores has been in regard to pickaxes.

Surgeon Hamilton Dwyer, 34th Regiment, *examined*.

Has sent in the answers to the queries and returns called for. Omitted to state, that the construction of the bell tent is, in his opinion, very defective, being too low in the wall, and too thin in the fly; recommends that a lining of cotton cloth should be put inside the canvas and the wall of the tent, made three feet high.

Major Welsford, Commanding 97th Regiment, *examined*.

States, that there has been a great deal of sickness and mortality in the corps, which he attributes to overwork, the men having been in some cases three nights in the trenches or on piquet duty in succession. Also thinks, that much of the sickness has arisen from their being constantly wet, and without means of cooking. When the men came off the trenches they were too much exhausted to be able to do anything for themselves; they lay down in their wet clothes, after eating a little biscuit soaked in water, or some raw salt pork. During the time that bowel complaints were prevalent, the men frequently threw away their salt meat, attributing the disease to it. Has often directed quantities of the beef to be buried. In some cases, for the same reason, men have declined to take their rum. During November and December the men had no means of buying anything from Balaklava, owing to the scarcity and high prices; since then they may have bought bread and other articles there, or at the French canteens, and there is also a canteen now in the regiment, at which they are allowed to buy anything but spirits. Has no doubt that if the men could have been supplied with proper food, properly cooked, so that when they were going on or coming off duty they might have had a warm meal, it would have been the means of saving many of them. Thinks, however, that even if the men had the best of food, they could not have enjoyed health while they had so much duty and exposure. Had occasionally to send fatigue parties for clothing and huts, but none for rations, to Balaklava. The men, however, had to carry their rations from the commissariat store, about a mile distant, while they belonged to the 1st Division. Is of opinion, that when salt rations are issued the men would prefer having a larger proportion of pork, and less beef. The ammunition boots were much of the same quality as usual; not so good as what the soldier could buy for himself in England: they became useless in about two months. The experience of the last winter shows that a gaiter is absolutely necessary for the soldier, so that it may be laced over his trousers in wet or muddy weather. Finds the waterproof coats of great service to the men, as they now come in from duty with their bodies dry. Would recommend that there should be but one head-dress, in which soldiers could do their duty, and take their rest, as they are much encumbered with their chakos. They are forbidden to wear them on trench duty, lest they should become conspicuous to the enemy. The supply of pickaxes for grubbing roots has been insufficient; they are not well adapted for this purpose, and should be smaller and stronger.

Assistant Surgeon Porter, 97th Regiment, *examined*.

States, that the regimental hospital has been well supplied with medicines and medical comforts since about the middle of March, and that for some time previously the supply was improving. Since the 24th March all the requisitions for the hospital have been complied with. The prevailing disease is a low common continued fever, which has latterly become more amenable to treatment. The whole number of sick is diminishing, but not that of fever cases. The health of the regiment generally has been much better within the last two months, both as regards officers and men. The latter have much improved in spirits and strength. Attributes this change to improvement, both in the quality and in the cooking of their food; likewise to a change in the weather. Thinks it would be an advantage if the soldiers had an opportunity of purchasing cheese for themselves, as the issue made by the commissariat of that article was very useful, particularly to men going to the trenches.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—*Tuesday, May 1st.*

Colonel Shirley, Commanding 88th Regiment, *examined.*

States, with reference to the return of rations, that the actual deficiency of meat and biscuit was confined to three days in the beginning of December, when the men received only half or quarter rations. That on reporting this deficiency to General Codrington, commanding the brigade, he suggested that the men should bring up from Balaklava meat and biscuit for themselves, till the Commissariat officer was in a condition to resume the issues. He has included these as if the Commissariat had not issued them, because they were not received in the camp, but will make the necessary alterations in the return to prevent any error on this subject.* The sugar and rice were both actual deficiencies, and the latter was due after the order had been given for renewing the issue of that article. Part of the deficiency of rum was made good; there still remained, however, a considerable deficiency, but not exceeding half a ration a day. The deficiency of forage stated by him, between the 1st February and 12th March, arose from its not being sent for by the Quartermaster. Checks were given for it by the Commissariat on the store at Balaklava, but it could not be drawn, owing to the bat horses being employed in bringing up huts and food for the men. Receipts, however, were given for the whole quantity of forage to the Commissariat Officer, in accordance with the usual practice, and checks were received on the store at Balaklava, though the full amount of them was never drawn. The camp-kettles supplied to the men appear to him to be of a very inconvenient form for carriage, which he conceives led to the men throwing them away, besides they were nearly worn out. Thinks that arrangements should be made to prevent the men having to carry them. They might, for instance, be put on the same mule that carries the tents, as the weight is not great. Is confident that the bill-hooks served out to the troops are of the same description as those condemned at Chobham, of which the edge split and turned as soon as they were used; the handles also came off.

Appendix, p. 45.

Appendix, p. 58.

In regard to the fatigue of the men, 40 or 50 were sent down to Balaklava in December every moderate day for about three weeks, in order to bring up provisions. From 10 to 12 men per company have also been employed daily in procuring fuel for the company, going out at eight o'clock, and returning about one. This has been for the last ten weeks, ever since the brushwood became scarce. The warm clothing and huts were brought up principally by the public bat horses, with little aid from the men.

Surgeon John Dunlop, 88th Regiment, *examined.*

States, that having only been in charge of the corps since the 10th January, 1855, he must refer for all transactions previous to that date to 1st Class Staff-Surgeon Moore, attached to the medical staff of the Light Division.

* I wish to correct the statement in my evidence regarding the return rendered of rations deficient. This return is perfectly correct, these rations were never received by the regiment from any source, but owing to the means adopted at the suggestion of Major-General Codrington, "it was never impossible to furnish the men with full rations for *several days successively*," except on the three days mentioned; but rations fell short occasionally, as shown in the return. This I explained when I sent back the return unaltered on the 2nd of May.

H. SHIRLEY, Commanding 88th Regiment.

Finds fever to have been very prevalent in the corps for the last two months, and till the last few days it has been increasing in severity; has lost seven in the month of April; in most cases it has assumed a typhoid form, which, he thinks, may be in part referred to the sufferings of the men during the past winter, but not to their present condition, of which he sees no reason to complain. Dysentery is not nearly so common as it was. There is no scurvy whatever in the corps at present. He thinks the tents of the Turks and the French much superior to ours both in form and from their being lined, as also from the pole being in one piece, and suggests that some improvement should be made in this respect.

Has no further observation to offer.

MAJOR GEORGE DIXON, Commanding 77th Regiment, *examined.*

Appendix, p. 45.

States, with reference to his deficiency return, that the men of the regiment were, between the 28th November and 12th December, on half, and sometimes on quarter, rations of salt meat, and that on one day there was only half a ration of biscuit issued. In consequence of this, Colonel Egerton, then commanding, sent down men to Balaklava to carry up the various portions of the rations, except rum, which the Commissariat continued to issue in camp till the 24th. The deficiency in rum extended to about half a gill a day per man. Rum was also drawn for the sick, but it was all required for the hospital, and no part could be applied in making up this deficiency. The number of men employed in bringing up rations was from 30 to 50 daily, and they were thus employed from four to five times a week. On the 27th of January the Commissariat again issued full rations, but Colonel Egerton, fearing a recurrence of the previous difficulties, continued for two days to send fatigue parties as before, and thus formed a reserve store sufficient for three days' consumption, which was the only store of rations ever formed in the regiment. Up to the 14th January, when the camp-kettles were issued, and men told off as cooks, he has seen very large quantities of salt beef thrown away, particularly by the young soldiers, who, in consequence of the difficulty of cooking in their tins, and the want of time to collect fuel when they returned exhausted from the trenches, preferred going without food to being at the trouble of preparing it. The salt pork was frequently eaten raw for the same reason, and the men were in a great measure deprived of their coffee, owing to the difficulty and delay of roasting and grinding it. They lived chiefly on their biscuit and rum whenever the weather was bad, which often lasted for three or four days. Occasionally they got a little rice, though the regular ration of that article was stopped at that time. Up to the middle of January the men could obtain nothing whatever from Balaklava by purchase, so that they were entirely dependent for their food on such rations as they could obtain from the Commissariat. He only received eight public bat horses from Varna, this was about the 10th October, and about the end of November they were taken by the Commissariat in consequence of the failure of their own transport, and all were killed by want and over-fatigue but one. There have been two huts erected per company, and two for the hospital. These were chiefly brought up by the men, the bat horses not being readily applicable to this purpose. From 40 to 50 men were employed on this duty from the middle of January on all days when the weather was favourable, and the men could be spared. The last hut is not yet completed. A second supply of eight bat horses was obtained in December, which were employed in bringing up the warm clothing. Should it be resolved to carry camp-kettles in future, thinks that they ought to be larger, say one to every 20 or 25 men.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON R. G. BURTON, 77th Regiment, *examined.*

States, that scurvy exists to a considerable extent still in the corps, and that many of the men who are doing their duty have scorbutic affections of the gums; these men have great difficulty in eating their biscuit, as it makes their

gums bleed. The greater number of the cases put down as diarrhœa and dysentery were connected with a scorbutic taint; indeed nearly every disease was aggravated and rendered more intractable by the same cause. In the event of any vessel coming from Malta, a supply of oranges and lemons would be of the greatest possible service to issue to the troops. The accommodation and supply of blankets and bedding for the sick in camp is now satisfactory. He has only had three deaths from disease and two from wounds, in the month of April, which he considers very satisfactory evidence of the improved state of the men. Thinks that care should be taken to have proper latrines in the trenches, as the smell is becoming very annoying and injurious to health, and that the latrines used by convalescents should be covered over in bad weather.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL, Commanding 90th Regiment, *examined.*

States, with regard to the fatigue duties performed by his men, that parties varying from 25 to 100 men, were employed for eleven or twelve days in December in carrying up provisions from Balaklava to the camp. The roads were at this time in a very bad state, but each man carried up about twenty-eight pounds. About fifteen fatigue parties, averaging from 25 to 60 each, were also sent there for the purpose of bringing up warm clothing at the rate of a couple of blankets, or a couple of fur coats, to each man, the roads being then in a very bad state, they could not take more. From eight to ten parties, averaging from 20 to 40 men each, were also sent for huts, and so severe was the fatigue duty, that during the time when provisions were being carried up, men who had come in wet from the trenches were paraded an hour afterwards to proceed to Balaklava for this purpose, from which some of them did not return till the next morning. He has no doubt this contributed to increase the sickness and mortality among the men, and therefore did not continue to bring up huts. The issue of vegetables has been gradually increasing since the end of February, and in the month of April the supply has been at the average rate of from half to three-quarters of a pound daily. Scurvy has now entirely disappeared among the men, and a vast improvement has taken place both in their appearance and spirits. In addition to the rations, the men purchase from the canteen bread, butter, cheese, herrings, and particularly mustard for their salt meat. Is of opinion, that an issue of split peas with the pork would be of advantage to enable the soldier to make soup, and the vegetables now received would be of much more use if distributed regularly as a ration. At present, if the Quartermaster does not arrive in time at Balaklava, he receives none, however urgent may be the necessity for his men.

SURGEON ROBERT ANDERSON, 90th Light Infantry, *examined.*

States, with reference to the fatigue duties performed by the men, that he has no doubt that they added very materially to the sick list. That on their return from Balaklava it was a common occurrence for men to report themselves sick, and that he either found them so, or they were so much worn out by fatigue as to be quite unfit for military duty. Some, too, were frost-bitten from exposure. The prevailing disease is fever, which is now mild in form; it was formerly of a much more aggravated character.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—*Wednesday, May 2.*

Major Rooke, Commanding 19th Regiment, *examined.*

From the 8th to 20th December, 12 or 13 fatigue parties of an average strength of about 40 men went to Balaklava to carry up provisions and a little charcoal. Each man carried about 20lbs. Carried altogether 5,328lbs. salt pork, 3,000lbs. biscuit, with 400lbs. or 500lbs. charcoal. The parties at starting were stronger than stated, but some of the men were always unable to proceed and were sent back, and it sometimes happened, that men who had gone to Balaklava were unable to return that night. Nearly all the men were then suffering more or less from bowel complaints, and the men composing those parties were generally men who had that morning come off duty in the trenches, and were consequently much exhausted. If these parties had not been sent, the men would have been entirely without meat, and the supply of biscuit would not have been equal to one pound per man. It was a matter of absolute necessity, notwithstanding the weak state of the men and the fatigue they had undergone in the trenches, to send them for food, otherwise they could not have been subsisted. It is his opinion, that the men suffered materially in health from having to perform this duty. The roads were then in a very bad state. It was a laborious operation for a man in health to go down to Balaklava and return without a load. The men who carried the pieces of salt meat in bags, had their clothes saturated with brine and never could get them dry again. The boots with which they were supplied were of bad quality, and after two or three such journeys went to pieces. These were what are called ammunition boots. A regimental board reported upon the boots. Will furnish a copy of the proceedings. About the 13th October received eleven regimental bat horses from Varna, which, with the hospital horse, gave twelve. By the 8th December not more than four of these were fit for work; the total number alive being then seven. The animals were starved, having had only six pounds per day of corn and neither hay nor straw up to that date. Some days after the 14th November, the commissariat transport having failed, they were employed to bring up provisions, and had also to bring up their own corn from Balaklava. Of the four that remained fit for work on the 8th December, two were employed in addition to the fatigue parties in bringing up provisions, and two in bringing up clothing, both the regimental and the warm clothing and blankets, the men being then very much in want of regimental as well as of warm clothing. The bat animals being quite insufficient to bring up the clothing, about twenty fatigue parties of about thirty-five men each on the average, were sent to Balaklava in the course of the winter to bring it up as soon as possible after it was issued from time to time. It was necessary to bring up the clothing because the men were suffering from the want of it. Eight or nine fatigue parties of forty men each on the average, brought up a hut for the hospital about the beginning of February, and planking for the roofs of two sheds now occupied by forty-five or fifty men. The men, during bad weather endured much fatigue and exposure in procuring fire-wood. The parties of seven or eight men from each company under a non-commissioned officer, set out immediately after breakfast at half-past eight or nine and were seldom back before twelve or half-past twelve It frequently happened, that many of these men had been on duty in the trenches the night before. Has not the least doubt, that the fatigue of the journeys to Balaklava, in addition to their other duties, injured the health of the men and increased the amount of sickness and mortality. For some time before the 8th of December, when the men commenced going to Balaklava for rations, they had frequently been on short rations, and during the greater part of the time they were so employed they had not more than half their allowance of rum.

During the bad weather, the trenches were deep in mud, and the men suffered much in consequence. During the day, in the 2nd parallel, they could not move about, and at night they could not be induced to keep in motion in the deep mud. The fatigue parties sent for rations, brought up sufficient for the daily consumption of the regiment; but not sufficient to accumulate any store. The last occasion when such a party went was the day on which the order appeared directing that no more fatigue parties were to be sent, as the commissaiat were in a condition to supply full rations in the division. On that occasion they brought up two days' rations of meat, but the commissariat refused to issue rations till that was consumed. Other regiments, having a greater command of transport animals, especially having used the horses of absent officers, were able to bring up their provisions with less fatigue to the men when the commissariat transport failed. One corps had twenty-one animals, while the 19th had only two fit for work.

THOMAS LONGMORE, Surgeon, 19th Regiment, *examined.*

Has sent in the answers to the queries and the returns called for. Will furnish copies of certain letters referred to in the appendix to his answers to queries In his opinion, the fatigue and exposure undergone by the men in carrying up provisions and other stores from Balaklava mate ally increased the sickness and mortality in the regiment. It is his opinion, that if the men had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, the amount of sickness and mortality would have been materially diminished even if all the other circumstances had remained the same. Attributes the sickness and mortality not to the influence of climate, but to the other causes referred to in the answers to the queries.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—*Thursday, May 3rd.*

MAJOR-GENERAL CODRINGTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Light Division, *examined.*

Has been in command of the brigade from its landing in the Crimea to the 5th November, when he took command of the division until the 22nd February, when he resumed command of the brigade. Thinks that the brigade was fairly rationed till after the 14th November. From that date the Commissariat transport began gradually to fail. First the wheeled carriages gradually got fewer and fewer. The draught mules and horses were then converted into pack animals. These too got fewer in number, and in the latter days of November, we began to live from hand to mouth. At that time, seeing the failure of the Commissariat transport, ordered a proportion of the regimental bat animals to be employed for Commissariat purposes; but they also got gradually fewer and fewer, from the work and the state of the roads. In the early part of December was therefore, obliged, as a matter of necessity, to order duty parties of 6 per company throughout the division to march to Balaklava, and bring up 20 to 24 pounds each of salt meat on their backs. This was necessary, because the Commissariat Officer stated, that there was no supply on the ground, or likelihood of his being able to transport even the days' rations to camp. This refers chiefly to salt meat, the biscuit at that time was principally brought up by the regimental bat horses, or by the cavalry horses, or brought from the small store at Lord Raglan's. This being a most distressing, painful, and unusual duty, both from the extreme depth of the mud through which the men had to struggle, and from the brine penetrating through, and saturating their clothes, he decided that the supplies brought up should be for the benefit of the regiment that brought them, and not for the general use of the division. Several of the regiments succeeded in bringing up more than the rations of the day; but it occasionally happened that they lost the benefit of their greater exertions by having smaller issues made to them by the Comissariat, in consideration of what they had on hand; and the regiments had constantly to supplement the deficient rations issued by the Commissariat from the reserve they had brought up for themselves. During the whole time of these difficulties, forage was issued only at Balaklava, and had to be carried up by the regimental bat horses:—that is the corn, for hay was rarely obtained; and this further diminished the transport available for carrying up supplies. The chargers had frequently to bring up their own forage. Does not doubt that some of the men who came off duty in the trenches were obliged to go to Balaklava the same day; and has no doubt whatever, that the health of the men, as well as the efficiency of the division, suffered from the necessity of employing the men on that duty. The duty of bringing up rations from Balaklava was so severe, that some regiments discontinued sending the young soldiers of the drafts, because they were knocked up by it, although they had been excused trench duty for about a fortnight after their arrival. The collection of fuel with deficient tools was very laborious and involved much exposure to bad weather, and having to be done in addition to all other duties, was much felt by the men. In the daytime many of them preferred being in the trenches, which were then generally wet and muddy, to the duties they had to perform in camp. Men coming from the trenches, during the time when they were cooking each for himself, had generally to go out and procure fuel before they could cook their food. Consequently many of them preferred going without their meat to undergoing the labour of procuring fuel and cooking their food, and many more cooked it imperfectly. Many of the men were then subsisting on their biscuit and rum, with occasionally a bit of raw pork and sugar. A large quantity of salt beef was thrown away; much of the pork left uncon-

sumed; but the fat was used for lights. Attributes the excessive sickness up to about the third week in December to deficient and improper food, to the men being almost constantly wet, and the excessive labour they were undergoing; but, subsequently, the extreme cold of the beginning of January seemed to swell the sick list even more than the previous wet. At that time the men had received a certain portion of under-clothing, brought up chiefly, he believes, by the officers' horses, and by fatigue parties; but the loose, long boots were then very deficient. The men were then wearing their ordinary service boot. The men suffered extremely from the cold, and some even died of sheer cold and exhaustion. Frost-bites became very numerous, and many had to be sent or carried home from the trenches. The officers afforded every assistance in getting up supplies for the men; without that assistance many of the supplies would not have been got up at all. A great part of the supply of biscuit was brought to camp from head-quarters by the small-arm ammunition ponies, when it was considered a case of exigency. The hospitals suffered terribly from this want of transport. Their state was frightful from the increasing number of sick, the diminishing means of transport, and the consequent impossibility of doing any thing for the sick.

Major-General Buller, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Light Division, *examined.*

Has commanded the brigade since it landed in the Crimea, except from the 1st December till the end of February, when he commanded the 2nd Division. Deficiencies had occurred in the rations issued to the brigade before he left it on the 1st December, but not very often. The 2nd Division, while he commanded it, received nearly all its rations of meat and biscuit in full. Attributes this in a great measure to the energy and good management of Mr. Power, the commissariat officer in charge, whom he had previously known in a similar situation at the Cape, where he displayed the same qualities. A great part of the salt meat was carried up from Balaklava by the men, who suffered much from the brine both saturating their clothes and producing sores on their hands. The distance from the 2nd Division to Balaklava was about six miles, and the mud was such as he had never seen elsewhere. The labour of bringing up the rations was therefore very great, and very injurious to the health of the men. The labour of procuring fuel was also great, but not so great in the 2nd Division as in some others. In the Light Division the difficulty was much greater. The men had thrown away the greater part of their camp kettles, and were therefore obliged to cook each for himself. Many of them, returning exhausted from the trenches, preferred leaving their salt meat on one side, or eating their pork raw, to the labour of procuring fuel and cooking. In the early part of the winter the men suffered for want of sufficient warm clothing, and blankets were also then deficient. There has been much sickness both in his brigade and in the 2nd Division, especially in the former. As to the causes: 1st, Thinks the men landed physically weak from the effects of disease in Bulgaria. 2nd, The labour required of the men was beyond their strength. 3rd, The men for a long time were never dry. 4th, Their clothing was deficient. 5th, The long use of the same salt food without vegetables. The hospitals, during the times of difficulty, were without sufficient accommodation, most of the sick being in bell tents; and proper diet could not be procured for them. The men had little rest. It often happened that they were two successive nights on duty. Undoubtedly if the men had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat, bread, and vegetables, the sickness would have been much less, and the pressure of the duty upon the men would not have been so great, because a greater number would have been efficient. Desires to state that the commissariat is much underhanded, and depends for hands to do the greater part of their work on the regiments. He urged the commanding officers of the 2nd Division, during the difficulties, to give for that purpose the best men they could find; but it often happens that the commanding officers dislike parting with their good men. It would be advantageous to have attached to each regiment a certain number of supernumeraries, which would enable commanding officers to reward good men of ten years' service with appointments, which would improve their circumstances without detracting from the effective strength of the regiment.

Captain E. R. Forman, Commanding Right Wing, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, *examined.*

Fatigue parties, averaging about 30 men, were sent five or six times to Balaklava to carry up provisions; and three or four times for huts, parties of from 50 to 100. None were sent for warm clothing, which was brought up on the bat animals, and a stray Dromedary which was picked up. The general health and strength of the men has much improved during the last two months. Their spirits too have much improved. During the winter seldom saw a man smile. Now they are cheerful. Remembers on one occasion that he was with his company six nights out of nine in the trenches. At that time they were in a bad state, being either muddy or frozen. Alternately freezing and thawing. It often rained in the early part of the night and, when the men's clothes were quite wet, froze towards morning.

John Fraser, Surgeon, Right Wing, Rifle Brigade, *examined.*

Has received the queries and form of return, and will send the answers and return called for.

Arthur Stuart Baynes, Commissariat Clerk, *examined.*

Has been in the Department since May last, and ever since with the army. Has at present charge of the 1st brigade, Light Division, and has done that duty since 1st January last, and from 16th October to 31st December was in charge of the stores of the whole division. Admits that there was a very considerable deficiency of meat, and upon one occasion of biscuit also during that period, of which he submits a return. This deficiency extended to half the meat ration on five days of that month, to three fourths of the ration on two days, and to a quarter of the ration of meat on three days. But two or three of the corps noted in the return did not suffer from this deficiency, because they sent fatigue parties to Balaklava and brought up the quantity required to complete the ration themselves. The ration of salt meat was one pound; that of the biscuit one pound also; consequently the deficiency of the latter amounted on one occasion only to half a pound per man in the course of that month. There was a deficiency also of half a ration of rum; viz. half a gill per man. The reason of these deficiencies was, that the road became impracticable for wheeled conveyances after the 20th November, so that the beef, which was formerly brought up in tierces, and the rum in puncheons, had to be brought up on the backs of animals, of which three times the number were thus required that had formerly been used. Had there been sufficient transport animals of course this change would not have created any material difficulty, but on reporting the necessity for the required increase to Mr. Darling, none could be procured, consequently there was no alternative but for the men either to be left without rations or for the corps to bring them up themselves. Some regiments had more private horses and bat animals at their disposal than others, and hence arose the difference in the quantity of rations received by the different corps in the division. Some of the corps, viz. the 7th, 77th, 23rd, and 33rd, besides bringing up what was required for their daily consumption, were also enabled to form a store for themselves, from which occasional deficiencies were supplied. He is not prepared to say, that even if there had been a road passable for wheeled carriages there would have been no deficiency of transport, as a considerable portion of the animals consisted of bullocks, and he does not know whether they would have withstood the inclemency of the weather, exposed as they were all night. No fuel was brought up at that time, nor was it considered a part of the ration.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—*Friday, May 4th.*

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, G. J. Webb, *examined.*

Has had charge of the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division from the 1st January last. During the period from 1st to 26th January, he admits the deficiencies shown in a statement hereto annexed, but after the latter date there occurred no further deficiencies that he is aware of. In explanation of these deficiencies, he offers the same statement as the preceding witness, Mr. Baynes, Commissariat Clerk, and adds that the crowded state of the town of Balaklava, arising from the vast quantity of stores which had to be taken from a very limited space materially increased the difficulties he had to contend with in making the issues regularly. He was often delayed too by having to go on board ships in order to get supplies, and having no boat at his command, the men were consequently delayed till a late hour. The days were short, and there was a great difficulty in returning home in the dark. Many of the Arab drivers deserted, and the loads were stolen. Offers the same reason as the previous witness before referred to, for some regiments receiving more rations than others. The course of proceeding in his division for obtaining the necessary supplies is as follows. He, in the afternoon of every day, makes up a statement of the quantity on hand of each article, and the time for which that supply is calculated to last. This is sent to the Commissariat officer in charge of the division, who from it and a similar statement from the 1st brigade, compiles a statement of what is required to keep up the supply of the division. The reasons why some regiments got rice and others none, after the order was issued for resuming the supply, was precisely the same as has been referred to in explanation of the deficiencies in other items. Is not aware whether at this time there were any equivalents for rice, such as barley, peas, or other farinaceous diet which could be issued in lieu thereof. In issuing rations, he permits the Quartermasters of regiments to draw whatever they require on their own checks, which are filed against them, and at the end of every three days he, Mr. Webb, receives the ration returns of each regiment, in arrear on which a receipt is given for the actual amount of provisions drawn. Has recently heard that a different practice has prevailed in other divisions, but this is the course he has always adopted here, except as regards what is now generally issued at Balaklava. From the experience he has had of foraging bat horses, he is of opinion, that when hay or straw are not obtainable, as was the case during a part of the period referred to, an issue should be made of three pounds of barley in lieu thereof. If live cattle could have been obtained for the issue of a fresh meat ration, a saving of transport would have been effected to the extent of twenty-five horses or eight carts daily, supposing the cattle arrived in a condition to perform the journey from Balaklava, and the same transport would have been nearly sufficient to bring up the quantity of fuel, in the shape of charcoal, which was allowed to each man.

Assistant Commissary-General Montagu Darling, *examined.*

States that he has been with the army in the Crimea from its arrival, and has had charge of the Light Division from its first formation at Scutari. Concurs in the statements of the preceding witnesses, Messrs. Baynes and Webb, and adds that he will obtain information as to the date from which fuel for the hospitals and trenches has been specially issued from the Commissariat camp store. A requisition was, on a late occasion, suddenly made upon

him, when inspecting the 1st Brigade, for straw, for filling the paillasses in hospital of the 7th Fusiliers, which he declined complying with, but on an application, through the head of the Medical Department, on receiving which he would have had straw provided expressly for hospital purposes; the application having been quite casually preferred, he did not consider it right to take the straw from that provided for the bat animals, for which there was but the day's feed in camp. Believes that he told the bearer of the requisition that the application should have been made through the principal medical officer. He reported the circumstance to the Commissary-General, and ultimately an order was given that medical officers of regiments might, under the approval of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, receive straw for this purpose from the depôt at the Col de Balaklava. The date on which this order was issued, was 23rd of April, and that of the application, 17th of April. Will ascertain and state, whether, in the months of January and February, the salt meat was issued in sufficient time the day before it was intended to be used to admit of being steeped and as much of the salt taken out of it as possible. For this purpose he has always supplied half casks as soon as asked, and he knows that all the regiments now have them. He has also supplied them for making tubs to wash clothes in. It is, however, only about two months since any application was made to him on the subject of the tubs for steeping the salt meat, and therefore this precaution might not have been taken previous to that date, but he supplied them as soon as he was informed they were wanted.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WOOD, Commanding the Artillery of the 4th Division, *examined.*

States that in the middle of January, finding that scurvy was making its appearance among the men, he applied to the officer commanding the artillery, for lime-juice, and that about a fortnight afterwards, it was issued as a ration for about a month, the Commissariat stating that they had no more. Knows that vegetables were occasionally issued during winter, but cannot state in what quantities; refers to Captain Johnstone for this information. He has had to bring up all the supplies ever since the middle of November by the horses of the battery, which he considers prejudicial to their condition and health, particularly during the time that they were on short rations. Cannot state exactly how long that was, but refers to Captain Johnstone. Recollects however, that for four days after the loss of the Prince, he had no hay at all for his horses. By stating in his replies to queries, that the fresh meat is not good, means that it is lean. Was induced to apply for a ration of tea instead of coffee for the men about the month of January last, from an impression that the coffee as used by them, was prejudicial to their health. Obtained tea for some time, and found a great improvement in their health afterwards, as will appear from the medical returns. The men of his division had the advantage when the waggons were sent down to Balaklava for rations, which was generally the case every day, that they could purchase potatoes, and other vegetables when they were to be had, as also vinegar, mustard, pepper, and other condiments, to make their salt rations palatable, which he conceives gave them a great advantage over other corps which had not this means of conveyance. His men never had to be sent on fatigue parties to collect fuel, as it could always be brought up in the waggons from Balaklava, if there was any difficulty in obtaining it otherwise. His men have no duty to perform in the trenches, and are not out at night, except for their own regimental guards and piquets, which admits of their having four nights in bed; they have however to take down shot and shell, and heavy guns, to the batteries at night, which service sometimes keeps them out till midnight, but during the bad weather in winter when the rest of the army suffered so much, there was comparatively little of that work to perform, which no doubt operated very favourably for their health. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather during winter, it was impossible to keep the tents dry, but each man had an oil-cloth to lie upon; they had

only one blanket at first, and did not receive any addition or warm clothing till it was issued to the other troops. The men were badly off for boots, and occasionally lost them in the mud.

Assistant-Surgeon Hornsby Wright, Royal Artillery, *examined.*

States that the prevailing disease at present is fever, of a remittent character. During winter it was a low fever which generally assumed a typhoid form. In the month of April, there was a slight increase of sickness as compared with the month of March. Has had no deaths from fever since the end of March. Has not had a single case of relapse. Is aware that ever since the arrival of the men, they occasionally obtained fresh fish, cheese, potatoes, and other things of that kind from the shipping, and a few shops in Balaklava, They had also abundance of vegetables up to the middle of October, which they obtained from the gardens at Balaklava.

FORTIETH DAY.—*Saturday 5th May.*

MAJOR FREDERICK CHAPMAN, Royal Engineers, *examined.*

Hands in the replies to queries required of him, and further states that the principle on which he has regulated the duty during the siege is this:—He allows every man two nights in bed for one on duty, and only sends to the trenches such a number as will admit of this relief, unless under pressing circumstances, such as a new battery being erected. His instructions to the engineer officers in charge of the party were, that if the weather proved so inclement as to prevent the performance of the duty for which they were specially detailed, they were to be sent back to their tents. The parties were relieved early in the morning, about daylight, and the men who returned were then allowed to rest in their tents till one o'clock, when they became available for any work in the park. The men going on duty had warm coffee about five o'clock, and those coming off found their breakfast prepared for them on arriving in camp. Up to the end of December there was no difficulty in regard to fuel, as the men cut down two large trees at the picket-house, which lasted them upwards of a month; but from the beginning of January it became necessary to bring up charcoal by means of the officers' private bat animals, and the men had also to dig for wood. About six men per company were detailed regularly for this duty, and four for carrying water. He had only two parades a day, the first at 8 A.M., for all men who had not been in the trenches during the preceding night, and another at one o'clock for all hands. During the day all the men not in the trenches were employed in camp in different ways, according as their respective trades were required in the works going on, and this even when the weather was inclement. There were not above half a dozen days during the winter on which they were not so employed. The corps had not any advantage in being hutted at an earlier period than the others, and they were exposed to the like sufferings from the wetness of the ground on which they lay. Some were occasionally frozen to the ground during the night. A portion of the men suffered much inconvenience from having left their knapsacks (by general order *) with spare clothing on board ship, and which knapsacks one company never recovered at all, and another not until the month of February. He conceives this loss and inconvenience might easily have been prevented had some person been left in charge of them on board, with instructions to put them into a general store ship, to be sent round to Balaklava harbour. The men were not completed with a second blanket till about the 10th January, up to which time they suffered much from cold, and frost-bites were frequent. Thinks that the men required a second blanket and warm under-clothing in the end of November. The ammunition boots were of indifferent quality, and wore out very soon. The boots supplied by the ordnance were found to be much superior to those supplied from the Quartermaster General's store. All the rations except the salt meat and rum were, since 10th January, carried up from Balaklava by fifteen bat mules, which the Sappers and Miners were allowed to have for the carriage of entrenching tools when moving in the field; but not being always required for that purpose, they were made applicable to carrying the rations. For the facility of procuring forage, these mules were kept at Balaklava, under cover of sail-cloth, put up in a day, and they came up whenever the weather was not very unfavourable. The result of this arrangement has been that the whole are still alive after having done the work throughout the winter. With the aid of these mules a store was formed at head quarters of the Sappers in each attack for biscuit and groceries, but which was given up last month, being no longer required. In regard to vegetables, will send a statement of the exact quantity received by the men

Appendix, p. 4.

* The general order referred to permitted, but did not require, the corps to leave their knapsacks behind.

on each occasion when an issue took place, as stated in his reply to query 13. From 10th January an officer was stationed at Balaklava to take charge of the transport belonging to the corps and look out for supplies, and to this circumstance he attributes the regularity with which they were obtained. One of the chief purchases the men make is flour, of which ten barrels and four sacks (value £58 10*s.*), have been purchased in the course of the winter. Cheese and butter are also favourite articles of purchase. In explanation of the statement which has been made by several officers as to the wetness of the trenches and want of drainage, he conceives that everything has been done which could possibly have been effected to drain them with the means at the command of the Engineer Department, considering the situation of the trenches with reference to the surrounding ground. The soil is rocky, requiring blasting in many places to effect proper drainage, and rendering it impossible to give a level floor to the trench except by much more manual labour than they could obtain.

Assistant Surgeon George Hyde, Royal Engineers, *examined.*

States that the prevailing disease at present in the hospital of the left attack is fever. That by the term improper food in his answers to the queries, he means too frequent an issue of salt meat, also want of variety and want of vegetables. For some time nearly all the cases of bowel complaint and fever were complicated with scorbutic symptoms, and these are inserted in the returns, not under the head of scurvy, but of the predominant symptoms. Is of opinion, that if the men had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables throughout the winter, all other circumstances remaining the same, there would have been much less disease. The prevailing fever has of late assumed more of a typhoid character. He has been well supplied with furniture for the hospitals since 20th April. Is perfectly satisfied now with his supplies of medicine and medical comforts since about the beginning of February.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—*Tuesday, 8th May.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADYE, Assistant Adjutant-General Royal Artillery, *examined.*

Has been with the army ever since it landed in the Crimea, and during that time has held the chief staff appointment in the artillery. Is acquainted with the means of transport employed by the artillery, including transport for ordnance stores. Early in October, 1854, previous to the first bombardment, the quantity of ordnance stores to be moved from Balaklava to the front was very large. The transport then available for that purpose consisted of the horses of the field batteries and Horse Artillery, which were intended for other purposes, but having no other transport were employed to convey ordnance stores to the front. It was hoped that they would not be required for their proper duty which is to drag the field-guns and ammunition-waggons on the march or in action. To a certain extent the reserve ammunition pack animals were also available and employed. But it was a slow and often a difficult process to convey such stores on pack animals. Besides which, they were often required by the engineers for the carriage of gabions and other things, consequently they were not of much assistance to the artillery. In these circumstances, he made frequent applications for transport to the Commissariat through the Quartermaster General, and on one day obtained twenty arabas, (bullock carts) and on six or seven other days about six or eight arabas which was all that the Commissariat could spare. These gradually dwindled to nothing, and the hope of obtaining efficient assistance in transport from the Commissariat was abandoned. To have been of much use he would have required 100 or 200 daily. The artillery obtained no other assistance in transport from the Commissariat than what he has stated.* The reserve ammunition animals are employed to carry small-arm ammunition for the troops, which must be attended by this reserve whenever they prepare to go into action; it is of vital importance to the army that they should at all times be efficient. The general-officers were, therefore, veryaverse to let them be employed on any duty that was at all likely to impair their efficiency. In the ordinary course of the service these reserve ammunition animals are provided and taken care of by the Commissariat, as part of the transport of the army specially set apart for that duty, and are not applicable to commissariat purposes. About the beginning of January, the artillery waggons were employed for seven days in carrying provisions to the depôt formed at Lord Raglan's and furnished waggons as shown in return marked A, (on the average 23 daily), and from the time when the commissariat transport failed in the end of November, the greater part of the rations, and the whole of the forage of the artillery was carried to the front from Balaklava on their own waggons. The horses suffered much from this labour and from a deficiency of hay, caused sometimes by their inability to bring up a sufficient quantity owing to the state of the roads, and sometimes, he thinks, to its not being obtained at Balaklava when they went for it. Submits a return of the deaths among the horses of the Royal Artillery from 1st October to 31st March. showing that they amounted to about 50 per cent. A battery stationed at Balaklava, got the horses early under cover, and being near to forage saved nearly the whole of them. Two troops of Horse Artillery sent down later to Balaklava, got their horses under cover there, and saved a large proportion of those which they took down. Return marked B shows more particulars as to the deaths of horses. They had previously suffered severely.

* It appears that on the afternoon of the Battle of Inkerman some arabas were lent by the Commissariat to take ammunition to the front. The number of arabas thus employed is unknown, but this assistance only lasted one day.

Submits a state showing the strength of the Royal Artillery, and the number of deaths from 1st October to 1st May, from which it appears that the mortality, including killed in action amounts in those seven months to about ten per cent. The comparatively small proportion of deaths is to be attributed to several causes. Two troops and one battery at Balaklava had no night duty in the trenches, and got early hutted from being near the harbour. The field batteries in front did not remain all night in the trenches, though they were occasionally on fatigue duty there for a great part of the night. The siege-train companies remained in the trenches, but probably in a smaller proportion than the men of the line. The batteries had their waggons, by means of which they were supplied regularly with their food, and got up all their other supplies; thus escaping the labour which the line had to undergo on fatigue parties to Balaklava. The artillery generally got their warm clothing, consisting of good pea-coats, mackintoshes, boots, and under clothing, as early as the beginning of January; and the clothing was of much better quality than that of the line. It was sent from Woolwich, Each man had also what is called a water-dick, being a piece of oilskin to put under him. The batteries also had the advantage of being able to bring up in the waggons various articles of food and comfort from Balaklava which their higher rate of pay enabled them to purchase. The siege-train, on the other hand, had night work in the trenches, and had no waggons; they consequently had not their rations so regularly, but they got occasional assistance in transport from the batteries; still their food was sometimes deficient. There was no difference in the clothing, or the tents, or the rate of pay, between batteries and the siege-train. So far as relates to their circumstances in camp during the winter, the only difference consisted in the siege-train having more night work in the trenches and not having the same command of transport.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Nedham, Commanding Royal Artillery, 3rd Division, *examined.*

States that his command at present consists of only one field-battery F, at the camp, commanded by Captain Vesey; the other is at Balaklava. With reference to the replies to queries forwarded by him he can submit no exact statement of the deficiency of forage, but is informed by the Quarter-Master Serjeant, that on every occasion when there were any deficiencies they were subsequently made good. Having been so short a time as four weeks in command himself, and Captain Vesey but a fortnight longer, they can only state this fact on the authority of the Sergeant whose duty it was to attend to such details, that the cause of these deficiencies of forage, so far as he can ascertain, was, that on some occasions there was no hay in Balaklava, and at other times, there would have been a difficulty in his drawing it even if it had been there, owing to want of transport. The delay in the cooking to which he refers in his replies, caused the dinner-hour to be often so late as 3 o'clock instead of twelve in consequence of the men having to collect fuel, and there being no issue of charcoal till about the 25th December. The issue of charcoal has lately been raised from three-quarters of a pound to eighteen ounces; but even that he considers insufficient. With reference to the quantities of fresh and salt meat issued in each month, he is informed that the issues of fresh meat in January and February were very small not exceeding one day's ration in the week, in the former, and two days in the latter month, while in March, the proportion was reversed, and nearly all the issues were of fresh meat, but he cannot explain the cause of this irregularity in the proportions of these issues; he is assured, however, by his Quarter-master Serjeant that such was the case. During the months of January and February, when this extensive issue of salt-meat was taking place, the quantity of vegetables issued was comparatively small, but within the last month the supply has been ample; he cannot, however, state the precise quantity at either period. In order to have the men completely hutted, he should have eight huts including the hospital. At present all that he has been able to obtain are four, the difficulty being want of transport, as the horses are at present employed with the siege-train, and in bringing forage for themselves.

Assistant-Surgeon Matthew Combe, Royal Artillery, *examined.*

Has served with the 3rd Division during the whole time he has been in the Crimea; states that the health of the battery during the month of April has been as good as in England. Is of opinion, that the scorbutic taint has been quite eradicated, and will furnish a return to establish this fact. The supply of medicine and medical comforts improved in February, and continued to improve till about the beginning of March, when it became, and still continues to be, ample. There is no disease prevailing at present in the battery. Is of opinion, that if the men had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables during the winter the amount of sickness would have been much less even had all the other circumstances remained the same. He considers all the men now doing duty to be in a very sound and healthy state. During the winter this could not have been said of any of them.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—*Wednesday, 9th May.*

MAJOR WODEHOUSE, Commanding Battery H. attached to the Light Division, *examined.*

States that the waggons of the H. battery were not employed to carry provision to the depôt at Lord Raglan's; but the horses were so employed for two days carrying bags of biscuit—probably about twenty-five from each battery. A small portion of the men's rations was, on few occasions, brought up on the waggons; but nearly the whole were issued by the Commissariat in the division. The forage has been brought up by the battery waggons, until about six weeks ago, when corn was issued in camp; but he still brings up his own hay. The health of the battery has been very good. The men had little night work in the trenches during the bad weather; and had about four nights in bed to one on duty. They had little trench duty, except during the time of bombardment. Of about fifty drivers, ten or twelve went daily with the waggons to Balaklava. About twelve were employed daily to procure fuel, and were occupied nearly the whole day on that duty. During the frost and snow, this duty was very laborious. Twelve men were also told off for cooking; but it sometimes happened from the state of the weather and the wetness of the wood, that the fires could not be kept up so as to cook properly. The men also carried up one hut for the hospital. Does not think that the men suffered for want of clothing, but they were for some time ill off for proper boots and socks till they got a supply in January of long boots. The supply of fuel issued by the Commissariat at the Col de Balaklava, is now sufficient for cooking, and has been since the railroad was opened to that point. It is to be observed that all the gunners were daily employed in camp cleaning, excavating stables, &c., and that all the drivers were employed, from daylight till dark, with their horses—when on no specific duty.

MAJOR PIPON, Commanding A. Battery, *examined.*

The evidence of Major Wodehouse having been read to him, concurs in it generally; but states that on an average he thinks he lent about two waggons a week to the Commissariat, during the months of November and December. The only short ration the battery has had, was on the 14th November, when half a ration of rum was short. The duties of his men were the same as those of the H. Battery. The deaths appear to have been somewhat more numerous; but the proportion cannot be ascertained with precision, for want of information from Scutari.

MAJOR SINGLETON, Commanding E. Battery, *examined.*

Has been only ten days in command of the battery. Major Morris commanded during the winter. He is absent, but will be back about the end of the week.

Dr. Ward, Surgeon of H. Battery, *examined.*

Of the cases classed under the head of diseases of the stomach and bowels in the return he sent in, thinks that the greater part were connected with scorbutic tendency in the system. For the last six weeks the prevailing disease has been continued fever. There has been no increase in the number of cases lately, and has not had any deaths from that disease. Is of opinion, that if the men had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables during the winter, the amount of disease would have been considerably diminished, even if all other circumstances had remained the same.

Assistant-Surgeon McMunn, A. Battery, *examined.*

The evidence of Dr. Ward having been read to him, concurs in it with the exception that he has had one death from fever in his hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, Commanding Siege Train, *examined.*

States with reference to the peculiar duties of the men employed in that force, that they had to remain in the batteries for twelve hours at a time by day and night; that each man had about three nights in bed to one on duty, on the average, There were also six or seven selected magazine men in each attack, who were on duty on alternate nights. These men were not exposed to the inclemency of the weather while in the magazine; but they were so when marching to and from it, which sometimes occupied from three to four hours each way. The reliefs had, on many occasions, to carry shot and shell with them into the batteries, and sometimes to drag guns also. During the whole winter, these men had also to dig roots for fuel, as none whatever could be procured otherwise; they had also to carry their water from a distance of about three quarters of a mile. The Commissariat was only able to bring up biscuit and salt meat; the rum and groceries, and also the medical comforts and warm clothing, had to be brought up entirely by the men from Balaklava, on their backs, with such assistance as the officers' ponies could render. These ponies had also to bring up their own forage. The siege train having no bat horses, was, in respect of conveyance, in a worse condition than the troops of the line during the winter. During this time, nearly every effective man of the right attack, not on duty, was sent daily to Balaklava, to bring up supplies. Those of the left attack, however, obtained some assistance in transport from the field batteries near them; but they had to go to the right attack, a distance of about a couple of miles, to draw their rations daily. All this fatigue and exposure appears to have been a decided cause of sickness. During the two bombardments, the duties of the siege train were much heavier than usual, as they went into the trenches to work the guns for ten hours, and then had only six hours for rest, during which, however, they were left entirely undisturbed. It is the practice for all the men off duty, belonging to the siege train, to go on fatigue every evening for the purpose of carrying shot and shell, and dragging guns into the batteries; and they are always employed in this way from seven to twelve P.M., and sometimes until daylight. During the early part of the winter, some of the men were exposed to the inconvenience of having no change of clothing, as they left their knapsacks by orders, either on shipboard or at Balaklava. In the former case, the ships left the harbour, and were not heard of for a considerable period. They were also later than the line in getting their extra blankets, waterproof coats, and long boots. Each man, however, brought from Woolwich an oiled dick, which he placed under him when he lay down, and this helped to keep him out of the wet. As yet, the siege train have got no huts, except for the sick. Throughout the winter, they

have had to live in tents, which are very rotten. Every disposition was shown by the officers to assist the men by lending their own horses for the purpose of bringing up rations, and had it not been for such assistance, it would, on many occasions, have been impossible for the men to subsist. During this time, the officers, like the men, had only their rations to subsist on.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DICKSON, Commanding Right Attack Siege Train, *examined.*

Concurs with the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, and further states in regard to rations, that during the greater part of the months of December and January, the men were very badly and irregularly supplied, particularly as regards salt meat. On some days they were on half rations, and once or twice upon quarter rations, which were never made good. Thinks the biscuit was generally issued in full; but it often happened in regard to all the rations, that they did not arrive till it was too late for them to be cooked; sometimes not till midnight.

CAPTAIN OLDFIELD, Commanding Left Attack, *examined.*

Has nothing to state with reference to the period antecedent to the 1st April, so far as regards the left attack; and in regard to the right attack to which he previously belonged, concurs in the statements of Lieutenant-Colonels Dickson and Warde.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON TAYLOR, in Medical charge of the Left Attack, *states.*

He has been doing duty with the Siege Train since 17th October. That the health of the men had very considerably improved previous to the late bombardment; but that the severe duty on that occasion, materially increased the sickness. The weather in the first days of the bombardment, was rainy and stormy, and the men, who had to work in some of the batteries, were knee deep in water, and they were in that state for thirty-six hours.

Believes that excessive work and exposure to the vicissitudes of the Crimean climate, has been the cause of the great amount of sickness in camp On landing in the Crimea in the middle of October, the rations were good and plentiful, though salt meat was rather too frequently distributed, unprovided as the men were at the time with vegetables. Lived on his own rations almost completely, for nearly three months.

For the first month or two, the wells were very badly constructed, and the supply of water was consequently impure and unwholesome, and a very probable cause of the diarrhœa and dysentery which was so prevalent. This was represented at the time; but the duties of the siege had to be attended to, and the construction of proper reservoirs was greatly neglected.

Has never been without medicines or medical comforts in the Left Siege train, though the difficulty of transport from Balaklava to camp, was very great during the winter.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.—*Monday, May* 14.

Sir John Campbell, Commanding 4th Division, *examined.*

States that he has been with the army since it landed in the Crimea, and in command of the 4th Division since 10th November. The men of his division have not been regularly rationed. The deficiencies he thinks commenced on the 17th November, and there were occasional deficiencies till the 1st January. Is of opinion, that the deficiencies and irregularities were such as to have been injurious to the health of the men. As far as he knows, the articles composing the rations were excellent of their kind. The men of his division were very seldom sent to Balaklava. The 4th Division had no bat horses till 26th January, and therefore had less transport at its command than other divisions; but as soon as deficiencies occurred in the rations he represented the circumstance, and urged the necessity of the division being supplied with bat horses. In consequence of these representations, and the knowledge that the division had no transport of its own, great exertions were made by the Commissariat to send up their supplies; and the officers having lent their private horses for the same purpose, fatigue parties were sent to bring up provisions from Balaklava, and also from head quarters; but every exertion, by employing private horses of officers, was made to avoid the necessity of sending them. The necessity for employing the men on this duty arose from deficiency of transport. It was a duty involving much fatigue and exposure. A great part of the warm clothing was carried up from Balaklava by the men. This was also a duty involving much fatigue and exposure So was the duty of collecting fuel; and during the time that snow was on the ground they could not obtain a sufficient quantity. Instead of mattocks, pickaxes were served to the men, an article not suited to such work. The sole reason, so far as he knows, why fuel was not then issued as a ration was the want of transport. Thinks the Commissariat had fuel at Balaklava if it could be brought up. Is of opinion that the health of the men was injured by overwork. Is of opinion, that their duty in the trenches, and on picquets and guards, involved as much labour and exposure as men could have endured without injury to their health. The additional labour and exposure consequent upon the deficiency of transport must therefore have been injurious to them. Is of opinion, that for some time the men were unable to cook their rations properly, and suffered in consequence. The causes of the defective cooking were the want of camp-kettles, the men having thrown most of them away at the Alma, the lateness of the issue of rations, the deficiency of fuel, and want of time. It was frequently necessary for men, on their return from the trenches, to set out to look for and grub up root for fuel before they could cook their food. Has reason to believe that some of the men were so much exhausted, that on coming from the trenches, they preferred living on their raw rations, or the biscuit and rum, to going out for fuel to cook their food. Has seen salt meat unconsumed lying in the tents and camp, and has seen men eating their pork raw. Is of opinion, that at this time issues of preserved meat would have been very acceptable and beneficial to the men. Has known cases in which an offer of six bottles of porter for a small jar of potted meat was made to a whole corps, and not one man would accept it. The weight of meat in the jar might have been about 4 pounds, and porter was then selling at 2*s.* 6*d.* a bottle. Thinks that as compared with other divisions there has not been much sickness in the 4th. Attributes the greater healthiness of the 17th, 57th, and 68th regiments, as compared with the other regiments in the division, to various causes; these three regiments had been for some time at Mediterranean stations,

and were mostly composed of men of some years' service: the 17th arrived later, and did not go to duty in the trenches till after they had received their warm clothing, and they paved their tents immediately on arrival. That regiment and the 57th are on the best ground. In the 68th the system of cooking has from the first been considered better than in the other regiments. It is probable too that these three regiments were recruited from a better class than the others. Is not aware of any other advantages enjoyed by those corps which were likely to exempt them from the same amount of sickness that prevailed in the other corps. Attributes the sickness which has prevailed in his division to overwork, exposure, deficient clothing, and improper diet. The men generally became perceptibly weaker during the winter. Is of opinion, that had it been possible to issue regularly in the division camp full rations of food and fuel, and to save the men all fatigue and exposure, except the duty in the trenches, and on piquets and guards, the amount of sickness would have been considerably less than it has been. Before the men received their warm clothing they suffered much for want of it. Did not make any written representations as to the deficiency of warm clothing, but made repeated verbal representations, both personally and by the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division as to the deficiency. Warm clothing was not obtained on the application of divisional or regimental officers; and the answer to all such applications was, that the warm clothing would be distributed by the Quartermaster-General's Department, and that the divisional and regimental officers must wait till that distribution was made. Repeated applications were objected to. He therefore does not consider the officers of the division or of the regiments at all responsible for any delay that may have occurred in obtaining the requisite authority to draw warm clothing for the men from the Quartermaster-General's Store. When such clothing was issued there was great difficulty in getting it carried up from the Quartermaster-General's Stores at Balaklava. Up to the 26th January all the warm clothing was carried up either on the officers' horses or by fatigue parties of the men. In consequence of the want of transport a considerable time occasionally elapsed before the whole quantity issued could be carried up to the camp. He avoided sending fatigue parties to Balaklava as much as possible; believing the fatigue and exposure to be injurious to the men. He has no reason to believe that any part of the delay which occurred in supplying the men with warm clothing is to be attributed to any neglect on the part of commanding officers. The commanding officer of one of the regiments considered it more injurious to the men to be employed during bad weather in carrying up warm clothing from Balaklava than even to be without it for a time. Since he has been in command of the division has not received any intimation of the articles of clothing that could be obtained for his division on application from the Quartermaster-General's Store. Is decidedly of opinion, that the provisioning of the troops in front would have been much facilitated by the construction of a road from Balaklava, passable at all times for wheel carriages. Is of opinion, that since the commencement of the siege it would have been impossible for the troops to construct such a road, and at the same time to carry on, "upon the same scale," siege operations in which the army was engaged. A commissariat depôt was formed at Lord Raglan's head quarters, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the division. The distance to Balaklava is about 6 miles. Is of opinion, that by the formation of depôts in the camp, before the bad weather set in, the difficulties afterwards experienced in supplying the army might in a great measure have been obviated. Is not aware of any reason why they should not have been formed if there had been sufficient transport. Is of opinion, that the health of the men suffered from the long-continued use of salt meat without a sufficient quantity of vegetables, but must leave it to the medical men to say to what extent. Is of opinion, that if the troops had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables during the winter there would have been less sickness. Is of opinion, that everything which by its direct effect produced sickness tended also to produce it indirectly by throwing an additional amount of duty upon the men who were not on the sick list; the same amount of duty had to be performed by diminished numbers. On the whole is satisfied with the manner in which the commissariat officer attached to his division has performed his duty.

LIEUTENANT GENENAL PENNEFATHER, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, *examined.*

During what time since the army landed in the Crimea have you been with it?—The whole time, except from about the 6th of January till the 27th February.

During what time have you commanded the division?—Has commanded the 2nd Division since the 30th October, except from the 5th or 6th December to 27th of February.

Were the men of your division regularly supplied with full rations daily throughout the winter? —With the exception of three or four days.

Were men of your division sent to Balaklava to carry up provisions to camp?—Three or four times.

In what numbers?—750 in all.

What caused the necessity for employing the men on that duty?—Want of transport.

Was it a duty involving much fatigue and exposure?—Very much.

Were men sent to Balaklava to carry up any other supplies for the regiment?—Yes, for warm clothing, but not very often.

Did the men undergo much fatigue and exposure in collecting fuel?—Yes, especially in wet weather and snow, and from deficiency of tools, although the brush wood was near the camp.

Were they always able to get enough?—Not always.

What was the average amount of duty in the trenches, and on picquets and guards performed by the men from the 1st November, to the 28th of February, how many hours in the twenty-four?—The men he would say, have not been in bed much more than alternate nights.

Is it your opinion, that the men have been injured by over-work?—Clearly.

Are you of opinion, that their duties in the trenches and on picquets and guards involved as much labour and exposure as they could bear without injury to their health?—Much more.

Must not the additional labour and exposure consequent upon the deficiency of transport have been injurious to them?—Certainly.

Is it your opinion, that the men suffered in health from defective cooking of their meat?—Yes.

What were the causes of the defective cooking?—Want of camp kettles, which the men threw away at the Alma; difficulty of getting fuel; distance from water, half a mile of difficult road.

Was it frequently necessary for men on their return from duty, to set out to look for, and grub up roots for fuel, before they could cook their food?—Yes.

Did it happen that many of the men were so much exhausted that they preferred going without cooked food to undergoing the labour of collecting fuel, and cooking?—Occasionally.

Has there been much sickness in your division?—Very much.

Can you favour me with a state of its strength when it landed in the Crimea, and weekly since that time?—I order the Assistant Adjutant-General of the division to furnish copies of the weekly states.*

To what do you attribute the amount of sickness?—Hard work, and exposure to the Crimean winter, constant wet or frost, snow and bitter cold,—the men never had their feet dry.

Did the men generally become perceptibly weaker during the winter; even those who continued to go for duty?—Yes, manifestly, but the men never grumbled.

Had it been possible to issue regularly in the division camp, full rations of food and fuel, and to save the men all fatigue and exposure, except the duty in the trenches, and on picquets and guards, is it your opinion that the amount of sickness would have been considerably less than it has been?—To a certain extent.

* Since I gave my evidence, I regret to find Colonel Wilbraham cannot furnish the states here referred to of the whole of the Second Division; weekly states of the First Brigade, Second Division, excepting for October, accompany this paper.

Did the men suffer from want of sufficiently warm clothing, and proper boots?—Yes.

Were any representations made or transmitted by you to head quarters, regarding the deficiency of proper clothing and boots?—Not for extra clothing, which was a gift to the men; but frequently for great coats, and ammunition boots, which were obtained.

How was warm clothing obtained, was it on the application of the commanding officer to the Quartermaster-General, or how?—It was distributed by the Quartermaster-General, but not on application; he sent a requisition authorizing it to be drawn.

Do you consider the commanding officer of a regiment or division, in any way responsible for any delay that may have occurred in obtaining the requisite authority to draw warm clothing for his men from the Quartermaster General's store?—Certainly not, as regards extra clothing.

When such clothing was issued, was there difficulty in getting it carried up from the Quartermaster-General's store in Balaklava to the camp in front?—Yes.

Have you any reason to believe that any part of the delay in supplying the men with warm clothing, is to be attributed to commanding officer's of regiments?—Certainly not, they were as anxious as if the men had been their own children.

Is it your opinion, that the provisioning of the troops in the front would have been much facilitated by the construction of a road from Balaklava, passable at all times for wheeled carriages?—It would.

Are you of opinion, that it would have been possible for the troops to construct such a road, and at the same time to carry on the military operations in which the army was engaged?—Certainly not, from the commencement of the siege,

Was a Commissariat depôt formed at Lord Raglan's head quarters?—I saw a quantity of bread there, but know not to what extent there was a depôt.

How far may that be from the camp of your division?—About three miles.

How far may it be from the camp of your division to Balaklava by the line taken during the winter?—From the camp at Inkerman, fully seven miles, or perhaps more.

Is it your opinion, that by the formation of one or more depôts in the camp, before the bad weather set in, the difficulties afterwards experienced in supplying the army during the winter might, in a great measure, have been obviated?—Yes.

Was there any reason why such a depôt, or depôts, should not have been formed, if there had been sufficient transport?—Knows no reason why such a depôt should not have been formed at Lord Raglan's, or at any other position not too far in advance, except the want of transport.

Are you of opinion, that the health of the men suffered from long continued use of salt meat, without a sufficient quantity of vegetables?—Cannot but think that the long use of salt meat without sufficient vegetables, must have had a deleterious effect upon the health of the men, but considers the exposure to the Crimean winter, and the hard work, to have been the chief causes of sickness.

Is it your opinion, that if the troops had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat, and vegetables, during the winter, the amount of sickness would have been considerably less?—Not considerably, but to some extent.

Did not everything that by its direct effect produced sickness, tend also indirectly to produce it by throwing an additional amount of duty upon the men who were not in the sick list; had not the same amount of duty to be performed by diminished and still diminishing numbers?—Clearly.

Have you been satisfied with the manner in which the Commissariat officers attached to your division, have performed their duties?—Particularly so.

Are you satisfied with the rations as at present issued?—Yes, the soft bread occasionally is not good, but is always, when not good, exchanged without difficulty or delay for good biscuit.

Have you seen any quantity of salt meat lying about the camp?—Certainly not in his division.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.—*Tuesday, May 15th.*

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER, in Medical Charge of the Light Division, *examined.*

States, that he has served with the army throughout the whole of this campaign, and with the Light Division in the field. The supplies of medicines and medical comforts have, generally speaking, not been in sufficient quantities, the requisitions for both, until latterly, being in many instances curtailed, in others, none were to be had; rarely, if ever, were the requisitions complied with in full until latterly. Three pounds of arrowroot for the whole division were at one time issued while cholera was raging, at another, of a requisition for sago, arrowroot, essence of beef, and candles: the latter only were sent. Speaking of candles, recollects a Deputy Inspector-General riding up to his tent, and informing him that he could let him have five pounds for the whole division, desiring, however, only one candle at one time to be issued to each regiment. The requisitions were also tardily complied with, as will be seen by the letters attached, Nos. 8 and 9. A requisition from one division was sent to me for one bottle of wine, half a pound of arrowroot, and one pound of sago; the party had come about ten miles for the same. Occasionally mules with panniers had to return with few or none of the supplies sent for. The supply of medical comforts early in February had become ample, but derived in a great measure from the "Times Fund," also the "Crimean," and from private contributions, along with a better supply from our own stores. Latterly we have been well supplied from our own stores. As regards medicines, many important ones were at times only obtained in small quantities, viz., of pulv. opii and calomel only four ounces of each were got for a sick list of 636 of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, &c., which was about one dose of three grains each of these two medicines to each patient. (See letter on the subject, dated 2nd December, 1854, and No. 8.) Again, one ounce of pulv. opii and four ounces of blue pill were got for the whole division, consisting of nine regiments, besides marines and artillery, the sick list being 619 of the diseases above mentioned. See copies Nos. 9, 10, and 11, attached, which will show that supplies were not always to be had, although most essential for the treatment of the diseases. When we embarked for the Crimea no divisional supply of medicines was obtained, merely the pannier supply of the 1st Brigade of Light Division replenished; not so those of the 2nd, they being behind had not time. I embarked on the 30th August, on board the steamship "Emperor," where I found 500 men and officers of the 7th Fusiliers, with two assistant surgeons, but no medicines; one was sent on shore at once, and he brought a small medicine chest. We disembarked on the 14th September. There were no ambulances that I saw when we landed. At Alma, the Light Division had above 1000 killed and wounded. Medical officers had to operate chiefly on the ground, and amid many difficulties. Those of the Light Division proved themselves good practical surgeons, as well as first-rate operators. The wounded were conveyed to the beach by the French ambulances, sailors, and some few country arabas, for the purpose of being sent on board the ships. Is unable to account for the deficiency of medical comforts and medicines from which the army has suffered, seeing that there had been at all times frequent and easy communications by steamers with Scutari and the Constantinople market at command, in addition to the large supplies sent out from England. Thinks, that with some reasonable foresight in this country, the army could have been kept well

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supplied with everything requisite in the shape of medicines, medical comforts, hospital stores, &c. During the winter, the supplies of comforts and medicines for the divisional stores were brought up by the ambulance mules or pannier ponies, now they are brought up by the transport service. No fresh meat was to be had for the sick (or very little) in December and January, which would have been beneficial to the patients. (See letter, dated 12th February, and No. 15.) Afterwards got half a pound fresh meat daily for each patient in hospital, and with the addition of preserved meats and vegetables, made excellent soup for the patients. There has been a good deal of scurvy in the division; many of the cases of bowel complaints were connected with a scorbutic tendency in the system. Attributes the prevalence of scurvy to the effect of improper diet upon constitutions debilitated by fatigue and exposure, with insufficient clothing, &c. Lime-juice was first issued to the duty-men about the first week in February. For a considerable time during the winter the men were without vegetables. Is of opinion, that if the men had been more abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, &c., during the winter, the sickness and mortality would have been considerably less, even if all other circumstances had remained the same. If they had also been properly clad, and in huts instead of tents, with proper arrangements for cooking, and issues of fuel, the sickness and mortality would have been comparatively small. Wrote officially and strongly on the above subjects, viz., clothing, food, huts, fuel, &c., to both the military and medical authorities here. (See copies of letters attached, dated 4th, 24th, 26th, and 29th, November, and 4th and 10th December. The sick list on the 4th November was 296, and on 10th December, 825. Is of opinion, that it would have been very advantageous to the health of the men to have continued the issue of rice throughout the winter, and thinks rice should always form a portion of the soldier's ration in the field (should barley not be given), along with pepper and salt, also preserved vegetables, which are now so portable. Vinegar should be given when salt provisions are issued; in short, he would desire to assimilate the soldier's food to that of the royal navy on salt meat days, issuing pea-meal instead of whole peas; the meal could be kept in tins according to one or two days issue. The quantity of sugar now issued is not sufficient to sweeten the coffee, more ought to be given. Is of opinion, that it would be beneficial during the hot weather, to substitute a pint of sound porter for one half gill of rum. He is of that opinion notwithstanding some appearances of the return of cholera. During the whole time the army has been in the Crimea, the medical department of the Light Division has suffered much from deficiency of transport. When the Ambulance Corps failed,—partly in consequence of the weight of the waggons, having pensioners as drivers, &c., &c., (no men less fitted could have been selected,)—the sick ordered to Scutari were first taken down to Balaklava by the French ambulance, then when they could no longer spare their ambulances, the sick were sent down on the cavalry horses, and when they knocked up, there remained no other means of transporting them, except the pack horses, with their pack saddles. The consequence was, that cases most requiring to be removed could not be transported, and were necessarily left to encounter all the disadvantages under which they suffered here. A few men were carried down on stretchers. The present supplies of medicines and medical comforts are now very good, and the field hospital accommodation is also now very comfortable, thanks to the untiring zeal and energy of the medical officers of the Light Division, who spared neither trouble nor fatigue in obtaining supplies of all kinds, whenever they could be obtained, never caring from what source, to render their patients more comfortable, &c., &c., many of them using their own horses in bringing up supplies &c., when the Government ones were not to be had. The hospital serjeants have also had most harassing and laborious duties, during the whole of this campaign, many of them I regret to state have fallen victims, nearly all of them have at one time or another, been laid up with sickness, yet strange to say, they have only fourpence extra pay, the same as the orderly, for the performance of their responsible and laborious duties, exposed to all kinds of diseases, and up at all hours, when other non-commissioned officers, who have the good fortune to be appointed clerks to Brigade-majors, or Assistant Adjutant General's here, &c., get 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 2*s.*, per day, for making up some states, or writing a few hours during the day: there can be no comparison between the two duties. Again, medical staff officers, whatever be their rank, receive pay

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for one civil servant, and are not allowed by the regulations batmen, whatever number of horses their rank entitles them to; quite different with the staff officers, batmen being allowed to them for their horses, &c., the consequences of the above, during this campaign, was that civil servants were not always to be had, and I have seen medical officers loading their own baggage ponies. At Gallipoli again, some medical officers there, who could not obtain civil servants, had to draw their own rations, cook them, carry water from the public wells, &c., &c.

Again, a medical officer in charge of a division is not allowed a non-commissioned officer to act as clerk, as an Assistant Adjutant-General, or Brigade Major is; if one is granted as a favour (which is very seldom done), he receives no pay for the same; strange that such anomalies should exist in the same service. Men of the Light Division, were, during a portion of the winter, told off to carry up from Balaklava, rations. There was great misery, owing to scarcity of fuel, want of cooking places, &c. Raw or green coffee was issued nearly all the winter to the men. Much valuable time, of both medical officers and hospital serjeants, is occupied in pen-and-ink work, which could be much more advantageously employed. Numbers of reports and returns could be dispensed with, with great advantage as unnecessary, and those retained much simplified, and without detriment to the service. Fresh soft bread would have been of great service to the sick, had it been procurable. Soft bread was not issued to the hospitals, until some time, he thinks, during last month. The men suffered much from the boots being too small; they ought to have been of such a size, as at least to have worn with them two pairs of stockings. The late issue of warm clothing, want of huts, fuel, &c., &c., caused much wretchedness and misery. In a conversation with Sir George Brown, on the 7th March, I recommended the huts and hospitals to be ventilated. The same day an order was issued by him to have the same done. A hospital staff corps should be raised of active and intelligent men, to act as hospital serjeants, warders, orderlies in the hospitals, clerks to inspecting officers, &c,. and servants to the medical staff, so as to remedy the evils and inconveniences previously mentioned, &c., &c.

P.S. I may add that while cholera was raging in the division at Monaster, and the comforts told out to us in such small quantities, &c., I desired all the medical officers in charge of corps &c., to purchase whatever they deemed requisite for their patients, and could not be obtained from the very limited divisional supply, and that I would be responsible for the payment of the same, should the Government refuse to pay the amount.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—*Wednesday, May 16th.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RICHARD ENGLAND, Commanding 3rd Division, *examined.*

During what time since the army landed in the Crimea have you been with it?—The whole time.

During what time have you commanded the division?—Since the first formation of the army.

Were the men of your division regularly supplied with full rations daily throughout the winter?—There were certain exceptions, but generally the troops had full rations.

Was the deficiency or irregularity such as to be injurious to the health of the men?—In a general sense perhaps not, but the issue of salt meat was much too frequent. I have known salt meat issued eighteen days out of twenty-one. Green coffee was also pernicious, because of the want of time and fuel to cook it properly.

Were the articles good of their kind?—Yes. The fresh meat was poor; the salt pork excellent.

Were the men of your division sent to Balaklava to carry up provisions to the camp?—Yes, sometimes.

How often, and in what numbers?—They have been sent to the extent of 800 men in a month.

What caused the necessity of employing the men on that duty?—The absence of adequate Commissariat transport.

Was it a duty involving much fatigue and exposure?—A vast deal of both.

Were men sent to Balaklava to carry up any other supplies for the regiments?—Yes: warm clothing when it arrived, and portions of their own necessaries; also to bring up huts, but not very frequently for this latter purpose.

Did the men undergo much fatigue and exposure in collecting fuel?—Much.

Were they always able to get enough?—That much depended upon the state of the weather. During the snowy period they had to clear away the snow before they could find the roots of bushes, the bushes themselves having disappeared, and during the hard frosts which prevailed the difficulty of digging up these roots was of course much increased. The tools were also very bad and scarce. Soldiers have been frequently known to eat their salt rations raw, and I am therefore the more convinced that they had neither time nor means, or indeed energy, to get a sufficient quantity of wood to cook them.

Why was fuel not supplied to them at that time as a ration as it is at present?—Want of transport was stated as the reason why fuel was not supplied, but I am not aware that fuel was in the public stores of the country.

Is it your opinion that the health of the men was injured by overwork?—Yes, combined with other circumstances.

Are you of opinion that their duties in the trenches and on piquets and guards involved as much labour and exposure as they could endure without

injury to their health?—These duties were more than they could have performed without injury to their health, especially during the severe weather.

Must not the additional labour and exposure consequent upon the deficiency of transport have been injurious to them?—Certainly.

Is it your opinion that the men suffered in health from defective cooking of their meat?—Yes.

What were the causes of the defective cooking?—Want of food, want of leisure, defective cooking-places, and a deficiency of camp-kettles. They had good water.

Was it frequently necessary for men on their return from duty to set out to look for and grub up roots for fuel before they could cook their food?—Yes; latterly two cooks per company have been told off for cooking.

Did it happen that many of the men were so much exhausted that they preferred going without cooked food to undergoing the labour of collecting fuel and of cooking?—I have certainly heard and fully believe that such was the case.

Has there been much sickness in your division?—Yes. A return hereon is herewith transmitted, marked No. 1.

Can you furnish us with a statement of its strength when it landed in the Crimea, and weekly since that time?—A return hereon is also herewith transmitted, marked No. 2.

To what do you attribute the amount of sickness?—Exposure to severe and inclement weather, overwork in cold and wet trenches, insufficient covering, and for a long time want of an adequate supply of warm clothing, besides the other causes before referred to.

Did the men generally become perceptibly weaker during the winter, even those who continued to go on duty?—Yes.

Had it been possible to issue regularly in the division camp full rations of food and fuel, and to save the men all fatigue and exposure, except the duty in the trenches and on piquets and guards, is it your opinion that the amount of sickness would have been considerably less than it has been?—Yes.

Were any representations made by you relative to excessive duty, want of fuel, &c.?—In regard to all these points I have made representations, verbal or written, but I have said less about the fuel than upon other matters, seeing there was no remedy.

Did the men suffer from want of sufficiently warm clothing and proper boots?—Yes.

At what period did they begin to be in distress for want of warm clothing?—The middle of November.

Were any representations made or transmitted by you to head-quarters regarding the deficiency of proper clothing and boots?—Many in the shape of requisitions; but I never was aware that the stores contained any large amount of warm clothing.

Are you aware that there were various supplies of warm clothing beyond what were received by the troops which might have been applicable to their wants had they been considered necessary, but which never appear to have been delivered out of store?—I knew nothing in regard to warm clothing being available beyond the quantity directed by head-quarters to be drawn for the division.

How was warm clothing obtained? Was it on the application of the commanding officer to the Quartermaster-General, or how?—In ordinary cases it was by an application from the commanding officer to the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division, who forwarded it to the Quartermaster-General, and who returned it "approved" in cases in which the things could be obtained. But with regard to extra clothing, approved requisitions originated and were sent direct from the Quartermaster-General to the divisions as it was available.

Are you aware of any reason why the issue of warm clothing should not have been received by the troops till several weeks after the requisition was received from the Quartermaster-General?—In the case of warm clothing I am not aware that such delay ever occurred. I presume want of transport and the impossibility of furnishing adequate fatigue parties may have occasioned delay in other matters.

Do you consider the commanding officer of a regiment or division in any way responsible for any delay that may have occurred in obtaining the requisite

authority to draw warm clothing for his men from the Quartermaster-General's store?—No, I do not.

When such clothing was issued was there difficulty in getting it carried up from the Quartermaster-General's store in Balaklava to the camp in front?—Frequently, owing to the deficiency of public transport and to the absence of a practicable road. There were perhaps on an average eight bat animals left per regiment, but they were in the lowest condition.

Did it happen that in consequence of the want of transport some time elapsed before the whole quantity issued could be carried to the front?—Commanding officers obtained their supplies as they could, but frequent delays occurred from the difficulty they had as to the means of transport, or in employing fatigue parties, owing to the pressure of other duties.

Have you any reason to believe that any part of the delay in supplying the men with warm clothing is to be attributed to commanding officers of regiments?—No.

With reference to the deficiency in transport did it ever occur to you to represent the expediency of the spare animals left at Varna being brought over to this country?—In many instances officers commanding regiments have applied to me to obtain them, and I have invariably recommended their applications to the notice of the Commander of the Forces through the Quartermaster-General.

Is it your opinion that the provisioning of the troops in the front would have been much facilitated by the construction of a road from Balaklava passable at all times for wheeled carriages?—Undoubtedly.

Are you of opinion that it would have been possible for the troops to construct such a road and at the same time to carry on the military operations in which the army was engaged?—No.

Can you state at what time the road from Balaklava which has been made by the French troops was commenced, when it was completed, and how many men were engaged upon it?—I cannot be accurate as to these points.

Was a Commissariat Depôt formed at Lord Raglan's head-quarters?—In a slight degree; there was a depôt there for rum, and also one for biscuit for a short period.

How far may that be from the camp of your division?—Two miles.

How far may it be from the camp of your division to Balaklava by the line taken during the winter?—About six and a half miles.

Did that line pass near Lord Raglan's head-quarters?—Yes.

Is it your opinion that by the formation of one or more depôts in the camp before the bad weather set in, the difficulties afterwards experienced in supplying the army during the winter might in a great measure have been obviated?—I have no doubt but that local depôts formed near each division would have considerably lessened many of these difficulties.

Was there any reason why such a depôt or depôts should not have been formed if there had been sufficient transport?—None that I am aware of, if the requisite stores were in the country.

Are you of opinion that the health of the men suffered from the long-continued use of salt meat without a sufficient quantity of vegetables?—Yes; because scurvy was thereby considerably superinduced.

Is it your opinion that if the troops had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables during the winter the amount of sickness would have been considerably less?—Yes; because probably scurvy would not have prevailed.

Is it not the practice in the service that whenever troops are on salt provisions for any considerable time without vegetables, lime-juice is issued as part of the rations; and was this done in your division?—I think that lime-juice ought to have been so issued, if it was procurable. The troops had it in February.

Did you during the time that the men were on salt meat make any representations or suggestions for their being supplied with fresh?—Several, exclusive of remarks thereon, on the back of the daily states.

Are you satisfied with the way in which the men are now rationed?—I have never known troops better supplied than they are at the present moment.

Did not everything that by its direct effect produced sickness tend also to produce it indirectly by throwing an additional amount of duty upon the men

who were not in the sick list? Had not the same amount of duty to be performed by diminished and still diminishing numbers?—Undoubtedly.

Have you been satisfied with the manner in which the Commissariat officers attached to your division have performed their duties?—Yes.

Is there anything further which you desire to state?—Nothing. I think all that I have to state is embodied in the foregoing replies, but I am quite ready to answer any further specific questions.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—*Sunday, May 20.*

Sir Colin Campbell, Commanding 1st Division, Balaklava, *examined.*

Has been with the army the whole time it has been in the Crimea. Has been in command of these lines since 25th October, and in command of the troops holding this position. The troops here have been regularly supplied with rations during the winter with one or two trifling exceptions. Irregularities in the time of issuing the rations occurred especially while the enemy was in force in our front, and men could not be spared to go for the rations. The bat animals of all the regiments, except thirteen retained by the 93rd, were employed to carry provisions to the troops in front. Cannot say that the irregularity was such as to be injurious to the health of the men. The articles issued as rations were good of their kind. The men under his command were extensively employed on fatigue parties carrying provisions, ammunition, and military stores to the front. Handed in copy of a letter of the 29th January, to the Quartermaster-General explaining the fatigue duty performed by the troops under his command without any special orders so to employ them. Want of transport was the cause of so many men being employed on fatigue duty. It was a duty involving much fatigue and exposure, in consequence particularly of the depth of mud they had to wade through and the severity of the weather. The men had also to construct entrenchments and batteries for the defence of the position they had to occupy, extending upwards of three and a half miles. They had also the fatigue of carrying up all their own rations and warm clothing as well as their huts. They had also for a time to collect their own fuel, but in this respect were more favourably situated than the troops in front. The 93rd were at one time somewhat pinched for fuel, but in general the troops were able to obtain enough. From the 25th October till about the 5th December, during which time the enemy were in force in our front, half the men were on duty during the night in their trenches, and the whole of the men have slept accoutred from the 25th October to the present time. Is of opinion that the health of the men has suffered from overwork. Taking into consideration the youth of the majority of the men, their duties under arms involved more labour and exposure than they could endure in such weather without injury to their health. The additional labour and exposure consequent upon the deficiency of transport was therefore unquestionably highly injurious to them. Is of opinion that the young soldiers suffered in health from defective cooking of their meat. The causes of the defective cooking were deficiency of camp kettles, which many of the men had lost or thrown away, (they were consequently obliged to cook each for himself in his mess tin,) deficiency of dry fuel, and the inexperience of the young soldiers in using any other. Before a supply of camp kettles could be obtained the evil was in some degree remedied by his being able to procure the loan of several large boilers from Roustum Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops. It frequently happened before vegetables were issued, that the men did not consume the whole of their rations of salt meat. Has seen entire pieces as they were issued lying about the camp which he ordered to be buried. There has been a good deal of sickness in his division. Will endeavour to obtain a state of the 1st Division when it landed in the Crimea, and weekly since that time. Attributes the sickness to various causes, fatigue, exposure to very inclement weather, heavy night duties, long course of salt meat without sufficient vegetables, constant wet feet, and the extra labour imposed upon them by the deficiency of transport. The men cannot be said to have become perceptibly weaker during the winter, for their spirits never flagged, and if they were weak they did not show it, but that they had become weaker was proved by the rapidity with

which they succumbed to attacks of disease. This applies especially to the Highland Brigade. The post mortem examinations proved that the men who died of bowel complaints had for the most part scorbutic ulcerations of the intestines. Is of opinion that if there had been sufficient transport to admit of the regular issue of full rations of food and fuel to the men in their camp, and to save them from all fatigue duties, except such as belonged to their own lines, the amount of sickness would have been less than it has been. The men did suffer from cold before the warm clothing was issued. Extra articles of warm clothing were obtained on requisitions sent from the Quartermaster-General to the regiments. Until those requisitions were sent the divisional and regimental officers were not aware what articles were to be issued. Does not consider the commanding officer of a division or regiment responsible for any delay that may have occurred in issuing requisitions for warm clothing. To make him responsible, he must first have been informed that the articles could be obtained. There was no delay on the part of commanding officers in sending men to carry up the warm clothing when the requisitions were received. Is of opinion that the provisioning of the troops in front would have been much facilitated by the construction of a road from Balaklava to the front, passable at all times for wheeled carriages, but that could not be done for want of hands. Is decidedly of opinion that it would not have been possible for the troops to construct such a road, and at the same time to carry on the military operations in which the army was engaged, it was out of the question. A Commissariat depôt was formed at Lord Raglan's head quarters. Is of opinion that if the troops had been abundantly supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, during the winter, the amount of sickness would have been considerably less, and the diseases with which the men were attacked of a less serious character. At the time when the troops under his command were living on salt meat and biscuit, the French troops immediately adjoining had fresh meat and fresh bread every second day. Cannot state precisely the rations of the French troops but will ascertain. Everything that by its direct effect produced sickness also tended to produce it indirectly by throwing an additional amount of duty upon the men who were not on the sick list. The same amount of duty had to be performed by diminished numbers. Is not satisfied with the manner in which the Commissariat officers attached to his division have performed their duty. Is dissatisfied with the arrangements of the Commissariat for the issue of vegetables. Only yesterday he ascertained that one of the brigades had been abundantly supplied with vegetables during the past week, on the requisition of the commanding officers on the stores in Balaklava, while the other brigade had received but a limited supply, because, although the commanding officers had received intimation that vegetables could be obtained in that manner, they did not receive information from the Commissary when the ships came in—so that the supply for the men depended upon the Quartermasters finding it out themselves.

Sir, *Camp, Balaklava, January* 29, 1855.

I have the honour to inclose to you a report which I have called for from Lieutenant Elphinstone, Royal Engineers, on the state of the defences of battery No. 4, and its adjacent works, which, with this letter, I request you will do me the favour to submit to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief.

During the last eight weeks the European troops under my command hav been employed on fatigue to a very great extent. When I understood from th Artillery officers here, that the progress of the siege would be assisted by my doing so, I employed of my own accord, and without any order, all the available soldiers in carrying to the park the following Ordnance stores, besides a quantity of shot and shell, of which I have no account, viz.:—

33 platforms, of 60 pieces each, being a load for	3960 men
120 large platform sleepers - -	1200 ,,
New shoes for platforms in 90 packets -	90 ,,
450 pickaxes - - - -	220 ,,
About 60 facines - - -	120 ,,
About 30 cut couts for platform shoes, &c., -	1236 ,,
Total	6926

Besides which, these men have carried to Lord Raglan's nearly 4000 bags of biscuit, being above 13 days' consumption for 25,000 men; frequently 1300 Europeans, and from 300 to 500 Turks have been thus employed. At the same time the troops had to carry up from Balaklava the whole of their rations, their regimental transport having been taken away from them by the Acting Quartermaster-General of the Division, and their public animals by the Commissary, the latter for the purpose of carrying the rations of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division; during these fatigues there frequently remained to protect the position merely the ordinary day guard and the cooks, these fatigues usually lasted from 7 to 8 hours daily, during which time the men were mid leg in mud.

While these labours were going on the weather was very severe and caused the slight degradation of the parapets reported upon by Lieutenant Elphinstone, which small damage speaks for the exellence of their construction.

As the soldiers under my command were all employed as I have described, it would have been impossible to repair these injuries, even if the weather had permitted me to do so, which it did not, and the state of the earth at present is still such as to prevent the slight requisite repairs from being undertaken, on which subject I have had frequent consultations with Colonel Cameron, and the Officer of Engineers.

I am anxious for the sake of the officers and men under my command that the Field Marshal should be aware that from the moment the Russian force retired from our immediate contact, those offcers and those soldiers have not been left in idleness but on the contrary have been constantly employed in labours entirely unconnected with the defence of this post, excepting that they carried up their own provisions, and for the last three or four days have been carrying their huts into camp.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Airey,
Quartermaster-General.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.—*Monday, 21st May.*

DR. HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals, *examined.*

Has been with the army since June last, and Principal Medical Officer during all that period. To a certain extent up to the middle of February there was a deficiency of astringent medicines, owing to the loss of a large supply of medicines in the "Prince" steamer; but does not think that the army was ever without some of the salts of opium. The regimental medicine chests which were left at Varna when the army embarked for the Crimea were first sent to Scutari, and from thence on the 4th of December they were ordered up to Balaklava, where they were stored at the end of the month, as there was no possibility, from want of transport, of bringing them to the front. Representations were made to him of deficiencies of medicines, which in the opinion of the medical men were essential to the treatment of the prevailing diseases, at times when he was unable to supply those deficiencies. This was in consequence of the stock here and at Scutari having run out. There were unnecessary delays in complying with his requisitions for medicines on the stores at Scutari, and frequently the quantities demanded were not sent. In some instances articles demanded were omitted altogether (*vide* requisition dated 15th November); but he is not prepared to say that if no such delay had occurred, there would have been no deficiency. Had no accident happened to the supplies, and had my demands been promptly complied with, on reference, I am of opinion no deficiency would have been felt. It was the daily expectation of the arrival of supplies that had been demanded, and the imperfect compliance with those demands that created embarrassment. The demand in camp for certain medicines exceeded what he had anticipated, and an instruction to the Apothecary at Scutari to purchase 50 pounds of opium was not immediately complied with, only 5 pounds having been sent, until, on repeated representations, the remainder was supplied. Supplies of medicines much required in camp, which had been sent from Scutari on his requisition, having been shipped on board the Medway without any intimation of that fact having been given to him, were not landed at Balaklava, but carried back in the "Medway," to the Bosphorus, and, on the return of that ship to Balaklava, were not recovered till after a search in her hold, made by his directions, when they were found and landed. Intimation had in the meantime reached him that the medicines were on board of that ship. There was, up to a recent period, a great deficiency of storage for medicines and medical comforts on shore, and great difficulty sometimes in getting at the articles required, which were in the hold of the storeship "John Masterman." Periodical returns, showing the quantity of medicines received, issued, and remaining in store, are submitted to him by the apothecary at the quarterly periods; but not at any intermediate periods, unless called for. The duties of the apothecary and dispenser were very laborious at this time; and calling for additional returns would have added much to their difficulties. He is instructed, however, to give intimation when any particular medicine is running short, and it depends upon the vigilance of the storekeeper whether or not he receives intimation in time. Has not considered it necessary to call for intimation of any extraordinary demand for any particular medicine. The requisitions for medicines are sent to him for approval, and he has thus the means of knowing when the demand for any particular medicine is greater than usual, or than he had anticipated. Is of opinion that there has been a considerable amount of confusion arising chiefly from the inexperience of the persons employed in the Medical Store Department. But that Department is now getting into a more regular and systematic form and does not now anticipate any recurrence of the

difficulties or irregularities that have taken place in the supply of medicines and medical comforts. Is quite satisfied with the capacity and activity of Mr. Fernandez, the present apothecary. Will obtain and furnish a return of the dates of his requisitions to Scutari, and the dates when the medicines were received. Appendix, p. 177.

Will furnish a monthly return showing the admissions and deaths in the Crimean army from the 1st October, 1854, to the 31st March, 1855. Will send in copy of a requisition made upon the Quartermaster-General about three weeks ago for stores which could not be furnished. Will furnish a note of demands for straw or hay to stuff paillasses, which were not complied with by the Commissariat. Hands in a return by the purveyor of articles of medical comforts purchased by his orders at Balaklava. But for these purchases the deficiency in medical comforts would have been far greater than it has been. Hands in a return of requisitions for medical comforts from 11th January to 31st March, 1855, showing the dates thereof, also the dates of receipt of the articles, together with a return of issues of medical comforts to field and general hospitals from 1st September to 31st December, 1854. Will furnish a statement of the official representations made to head-quarters relative to the hard work, exposure, diet, &c., to which the troops were subject. There has been a good deal of scurvy in the army; since the latter part of December a considerable proportion of the cases of bowel complaints were scorbutic. The greater part of these do not appear in the returns under the head of scurvy. Sameness of diet and want of sufficient vegetables acting on constitutions already debilitated by wet, cold, and fatigue, were the principal causes of this disease. Is of opinion, that if the soldiers could have been supplied throughout the winter with fresh meat several times a week, or on alternate days, the amount of sickness would have been less; and if they could also have been supplied with vegetables that would have still further diminished the amount of sickness. Is of opinion, that where so great a tendency to bowel complaints prevailed it was unfortunate that the men were not supplied with fresh meat instead of salt. Is decidedly of opinion that the duty performed by the men in the trenches and on piquets and guards was more than their constitutions could bear without injury to their health in such weather as they were exposed to. This was greatly aggravated by the heavy fatigue duties to which they were exposed in going to and from Balaklava, and in collecting fuel. Appendix, p. 186. Appendix, p. 173. Appendix, p. 185. Appendix, p. 181. Appendix, p. 161.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.—*Tuesday, May 22nd.*

COMMISSARY-GENERAL FILDER, *re-examined.*

Can you state the dates of the applications made by you for sea transport for cattle and mules which were not complied with?—(In answer to this question hands in copies of letters dated 24th and 28th December, and 10th January, and refers to letter to the Quartermaster-General of the 16th January.) In consequence of my letter of the 28th December the "Jason," as suggested by me, was again placed at my disposal.

Did you make any application to Lord Raglan or the Admiral?—No: the proper channel for making application for vessels of that class is to the Quartermaster-General.

Can you state the average time occupied by cattle-ships in their voyages to and from the Bosphorus?—I am having a statement prepared which will answer this question, and will furnish a copy of it when prepared.

What arrangements for care and forage of the transport animals at Varna, and on the road to Constantinople, were made by you; and what was the date of their departure and arrival?—There was a Deputy Commissary-General at Varna, having the general superintendence of the Commissariat duties there, and a Commissariat officer and superintendents were dispatched with the animals to take care of them on the road to Constantinople. The date of the order for their removal from Varna was the 6th October, but I have reason to believe that they did not move till the beginning of November. I cannot state the precise date of their arrival at Constantinople, but they were waiting at Bujuk Tchekmedje for shipment by the "Jason" on the 30th November.

Were the animals at the place of shipment when the "Jason," which sailed on the 28th November, arrived at Constantinople, and if not, how long had she been there before they were ready for shipment?—The "Jason" was ordered to Constantinople on the 25th, but I believe she did not sail till the 26th. I know, however, that she was at Constantinople on the 28th, but I cannot state positively that the animals were at Tchekmedje on that day; I infer, however, from the terms of Deputy Commissary-General Smith's letter of the 30th November, in which he says that they were fast recovering after their journey, that they must have been there for some days.

Was she detained after they were on board, and how long?—I am not aware that the "Jason" was detained after the animals were actually on board. It appears from Deputy Commissary-General Smith's letter of the 12th December, that she was to sail on the 13th, but I believe she did not sail till the 14th. (Hands in extracts from Commissary-General Smith's letters of the 30th November and 12th December.)

Appendix, p. 8.

Why were those animals sent to Constantinople instead of being shipped at Balchicke?—They were sent there by the order or with the concurrence of Lord Raglan, in consequence of Varna being broken up as a military depôt and Constantinople being considered a better place for them, and where they would have both food and shelter, which they would not have had at Varna. (Handed in a copy of his memorandum of the 5th October, and Lord Raglan's instructions thereon of the 6th October, directing that the animals be sent to Constantinople.)

Appendix, p. 7.

Had the "Jason" been placed at your disposal for Commissariat purposes before the 26th November?—She was at my disposal for that trip, and for that particular purpose only.

Did any naval officer interfere with the control of the Commissariat over that vessel?—I do not complain that any naval officer interfered with my control over her on that occasion.

Did the "Jason" make a second trip for transport animals?—About the 28th December the "Jason" made a second trip for transport animals.

How long was she absent on that occasion?—I do not recollect. (Handed in a letter, however, which shows that she still had sick and horses on board on the 7th January.)

Did she go to the Sea of Marmora for fuel?—Yes she did, after the 7th January, but without orders from me.

Was that by Commissariat order?—It was by the orders of Deputy Commissary-General Smith that she went.

How long was she detained in consequence of that order?—I cannot state how long she was thereby detained, but will endeavour to ascertain. I cannot say that it may not have been a week or ten days.

Was there unnecessary delay in dispatching the "Jason" on her first trip for transport animals; I mean from Constantinople?—I cannot say that there was any avoidable delay in dispatching the "Jason" from Constantinople on her first trip for transport animals, but there was delay consequent upon unexpected repairs.

Were 150 mules, which were ready for shipment at Samsoon in August, countermanded?—To the best of my recollection Mr. Hanson had engaged to bring a certain number of mules from Samsoon, but not being able to provide transport himself, I appointed the "Albatross" for their conveyance, deducting 3*l*., or 2*l*. 10*s*., per head for each animal. Mr. Hanson may have asked for a second trip of the "Albatross," which I was unable to give, and there may have been mules left behind, but I received all that he presented, with the exception of such as were not passed by the Inspecting Officer.

When the transport failed here in November, was any attempt made to obtain mules from Samsoon, the nearest port?—No, I had 2,000 animals down at Constantinople.

Were any transport animals obtained from Eupatoria?—Yes.

At what date?—Late in December, or early in January.

In what numbers?—I cannot state the exact number, but will ascertain.

Were they obtained at your request, or on your suggestion?—No; Lord Raglan wrote direct to the Commissariat Officer at Eupatoria. I was not at head quarters at the time.

You stated in your former examination that you had been prevented from forming a depôt in front to the extent you had contemplated, by the diversion of commissariat transport to siege purposes. Is that so?—Yes.

That which you consider a diversion of your transport to siege purposes commenced early in October; you say at the commencement of the operations, is it not so?—Yes, from the first.

Did you not then consider it necessary to increase the amount of transport, seeing that an unexpected demand had been made upon it, and that a very necessary measure could not, as you state, be carried out in consequence of that demand?—I had as much transport on the spot as I could feed.

Had you any reserve forage that you could have brought here?—No, I made urgent representations to Mr. Smith to send all the forage he could procure, and had also sent to England most pressing demands.

Had you not a reserve of hay at Tchekmedje at that time?—Yes, but there was some delay in taking it over from the contractor. The chief cause, however, of the delay in forwarding supplies to the Crimea, was from the hydraulic presses being erected at a distance from the place where the hay was, and it requiring to be shipped and landed again before it could be pressed, and this operation could not be carried on in wet weather. On learning that the contractor for that hay had failed to complete the quantity he contracted to furnish, I wrote in September, whilst at sea on the voyage to the Crimea, to England, requesting that 2,000 tons of hay might be sent out immediately.

If the hydraulic presses had been near to the hay, would it have enabled you to feed a larger number of animals here?—Certainly.

Since the army has been before Sebastopol, has Lord Raglan at any time proposed or suggested an increase of the land transport?—I have no recollection of his having done so; he was always desirous that there should be as

much transport as possible in the Crimea, but he was at the same time sensible of the difficulty of feeding the animals here during the winter.

Have you at any time objected to an increase of the land transport, I mean while it was in the hands of the Commissariat?—None, except the difficulty of feeding them in the depth of winter.

Since the army has been before Sebastopol have you ever had sufficient land transport to enable it to move into the interior, if such an operation had been desirable or necessary?—No, I always looked to bringing up my 2,000 animals from Constantinople, and that purchases would be made at the proper season, if such an operation were contemplated.

Did you take any steps to enable you to procure that amount of transport if it had been required?—Yes, I wrote to England for a large quantity of transport, chiefly draught animals, and also to Malta, and was prepared to send officers to Asia Minor and surrounding countries for pack animals; but the formation of the land transport corps made it unnecessary to carry out these arrangements.

You obtained from the navy a supply of salt meat; at what date was that?—21st January, 1855.

Was the application made verbally or in writing?—I think that I wrote direct to Sir Edmund Lyons.

Was that transaction entered upon your records at the time, and officially reported?—I do not know that I officially reported it. I was in the constant habit of giving and receiving supplies from the navy, which does not require reporting. I have issued to them much more than I have received from them. I am issuing to them frequently.

What was the quantity of salt meat in store when that application was made?—(In answer to this question handed in a statement of the quantity of salt meat issued, &c., from the 1st to the 21st of January, at the depôt of supplies at Balaklava, signed by Deputy Commissary-General Drake, and stated that he had no doubt whatever of the perfect accuracy of that return).

Appendix, p. 11.

Was that the smallest quantity of salt meat in store at any time?—I believe it to be the smallest quantity of salt meat that was ever in store.

How came it that the stock fell so low?—Owing to a continuance of contrary winds I became somewhat uneasy about the state of the supply of salt meat in store in the Crimea, that I sent a steamer to Constantinople expressly for the purpose of bringing up a cargo of it, but owing to a misapprehension on the part of the Commissariat officer there he sent her back with other supplies. I then made application, as a measure of security, for a supply from the navy, and the quantity I received from that branch of the service did not exceed what I had supplied the seamen and marines with on shore. (Handed in a letter dated 18th January addressed to Commissary-General Smith on this subject.)

Appendix, p. 10.

Where is the salt meat obtained, and at what price?—All the salt meat issued to the army was obtained from England, and has cost, including freight, from 6*d.* to 6¾*d.* per pound until recently. It is now dearer.

What is the highest price which you have paid for fresh meat?—I cannot state with accuracy, but I think that it may be between 5*d.* and 6*d.* a pound, taking into account freight and all losses.

It appears from the return which you have furnished that the five divisions of which the British army is composed had only about 6¼ lbs. of fresh meat per man, including the sick, in the month of December, and something less than 9 lbs. per man, including the sick in January, and that during those two months bowel complaints prevailed, which were aggravated, and the tendency to which was increased, by the use of salt meat. Will you explain why a greater quantity of fresh meat was not supplied to the troops during those two months, seeing that there was no difficulty in procuring cattle for slaughter?—Three of the cattle-vessels were damaged in the storm of the 14th November—the Touning, the Albatross, and the Cormorant. The Touning did not get out of dock till about the 20th December, and the Albatross was six weeks before her repairs were completed. The Cormorant was more slightly damaged; she was only detained a few days. In the meantime I got the assistance of some other vessels from the navy, but not to the amount of the vessels I now have at my disposal. The casualties attending a

winter navigation, and the occupation of Balaklava as a shipping port, and its crowded state, materially interrupted the service of this supply. Frequently it occurred that vessels could neither get in nor out when the wind blew with any degree of violence, nor could a vessel be allowed to move when it blew hard without danger to other ships. On one occasion the whole cargo of cattle on board the Albatross perished. On another occasion the whole of the cattle intended for shipment were overwhelmed by a snow-storm. I will furnish a copy of the official report on this subject. On another occasion, during the winter, five or six of the cattle-vessels were detained in the harbour after they were ready to sail five days without being able to get out; three days the wind blew violently from the south, which prevented the egress of any vessel; on the fourth day there was a gale from the north, when no ship was allowed to quit her moorings, and on the fifth day it was found that there were so many vessels at the narrow entrance to the harbour that not one could get in or out, and it was not till the sixth day that the cattle-ships could proceed.

Did you apply to the navy for assistance and make them aware of your difficulties?—I made the naval authorities aware of the difficulties, and applied to them for all the assistance which they could afford.

Did you get all the transport you could obtain, and bring over as many cattle as possible?—Certainly.

Much of the disease which has prevailed in the army is attributed by all the medical officers to the long use of saltmeat without a sufficient supply of vegetables. If fresh vegetables were not obtained, how came it that preserved potatoes and other vegetables were not provided?—The Commissariat do not supply vegetables unless specially ordered to do so, but as soon as they were ordered, I employed every available means to procure them.

About what time were preserved potatoes returned in store; was it before or after the 10th December?—So long as the soldiers were required to pay for preserved potatoes there was an indisposition to take them, insomuch that a large quantity which had been carried about for a considerable time was sent back to the depôt at Scutari.

Can you state or furnish a statement of the monthly quantity of preserved potatoes issued to the troops since 10th December?—I think that Mr. Drake can furnish a statement of the monthly quantity of preserved potatoes and other preserved vegetables issued to the troops since 10th December. Appendix, p. 11.

What arrangements have you made to secure a sufficient supply of vegetables, either fresh or preserved, henceforward?—I am getting here fresh vegetables, both by contract and otherwise, from Samsoon, Constantinople, Volo, and Malta, and the Government at home is sending out a supply of preserved vegetables monthly.

Do you consider it your duty to acquaint the officer commanding the forces periodically with the supplies that are in store?—I am in the habit of furnishing Lord Raglan with a return of the supply in stores every eighth day. This is done in compliance with his Lordship's wishes, but it has not been the general practice with armies in the field to send in periodical returns of the supplies in depôt, but only of those in possession of the troops and in charge of the divisional Commissariat officers.

Do you consider it your duty to inform him of the supplies that can be obtained, such for instance as fresh meat and vegetables, or do you leave him to find out what is requisite and procure it as far as you can when it is ordered?—In regard to anything connected with established articles of supply by the Commissariat, I should consider it my duty to keep his Lordship informed of the resources of the country.

Were you at any time urged to increase the supplies of fresh meat and vegetables?—Lord Raglan was always anxious that there should be as much fresh meat as possible issued.

Do you consider it the duty of the Commissariat to supply fresh meat and vegetables when practicable without inordinate expense, or do you consider that you have fulfilled your duty when you have furnished salt meat and biscuit with the other articles of the regulated ration?—I should consider it my duty to make every effort to procure a constant supply of fresh meat; and I consider salt meat an exceptional ration which, however, it is necessary to

have, to provide against any irregularity or difficulty in supplying fresh meat.

Do you consider it any part of your duty to inquire or ascertain what available supplies are best calculated to preserve the health of the troops, or do you consider that you have fulfilled your duty when you have provided what you have actually been ordered to supply, though articles better calculated to preserve the health of the troops could be obtained at the same cost?—Of the different articles which are issuable under the regulations as part of the authorized ration, it would be my duty to suggest the substitution or more frequent issue of any of them which might be considered more suitable to the soldier, in lieu of others less suitable.

Under what circumstances did the issue of rice to the troops cease on the 15th November, when the supply both of fresh meat and vegetables began to be short?—The supply of rice was originally issued as a temporary measure. The allowance was to cease at the end of September; at that period, finding I had plenty of rice and transport, I proposed to Lord Raglan that the allowance of rice should be continued till 15th November, which his Lordship directed accordingly by a general order of the 30th September. On the 15th November our difficulties in respect to transport had commenced, and I was no longer in a position to carry up any extra supplies. Lord Raglan was subsequently very anxious that the issue of rice should be resumed, and on the 27th December he renewed the order for its issue, but it was not until the first days of January that I was in a position from want of transport to carry it to the front.

Were you in a condition to have supplied it had there been transport to carry it up?—Certainly.

Was the only reason why the issue of rice was not earlier resumed the want of transport to carry it?—Certainly.

Was there not a deficiency of hay after the gale of the 14th November?—There was.

Is it a fact that a considerable quantity of hay was carried to Constantinople by the vessels that went there for repairs after the gale?—I have no official knowledge of the fact, but I believe that one horse transport left this for Constantinople with hay on board, and some from Eupatoria. The hay in these transports did not belong to the Commissariat, and I had no official knowledge of its existence.

Was not the Commissariat in any way responsible for that proceeding?—In no degree whatever. A rule had been established that horse transports should have on board, at all times, six weeks forage for the number of animals which they could convey, and on my applying to Captain Christie, after the storm of 14th November, to be allowed whatever forage might be on board these vessels, I was met by the rule above-mentioned, and was obliged to apply to Lord Raglan for his authority to dispense with that rule. The greater part of the horse transports, I believe, were then at Eupatoria, but before the order could be made available there, those transports had been already sent away; but the quantity, though it would have materially assisted, would not have relieved the difficulty arising from the loss by the storm.

Where did the porter which is now being issued come from?—It came originally from England in the middle of May. The greater part of it was unladen at Scutari in October and November, and transshipped to Balaklava about a month ago. In consequence of the want of transport it could not be conveyed to the front in sufficient quantity to issue generally to the men.

Have any complaints been made regarding it?—No complaints of its quality have been made to me.

Where does the biscuit which is issued come from?—All the biscuit issued to the British troops is procured from England, and the cost has been something under threepence a pound.

From whence do you obtain your supplies of flour?—I have contracted for flour at about twopence halfpenny per pound, deliverable at Baltchik.

During the time that so many complaints were made about the green coffee, did you make any attempt to get a supply of tea from the navy?—I do not consider it possible to have got a sufficient supply of tea from the navy to have been of much service to the men; but I would, if possible, have obtained

a sufficient quantity to have issued to them on alternate days. It is, however, no part of my duty to alter the regulated rations; that rests with the military authorities, and as soon as I got that order I issued it. I am now supplied with tea from England at 1*s.* 1*d.* per pound, while the price of coffee, in tin cases, roasted and ground, is 7*d.*

FORTY-NINTH DAY.—*Wednesday, May 23rd*, 1855.

Assistant Commissary-General LUNDY, *examined.*

Has been employed in General Depôt since 14th January, and is now in charge during Mr. Drake's absence. The statement of salt-meat from 1st to 21st January produced by the Commissary-General and signed by Mr. Drake, was prepared and written by him. It was taken from the store-books. A Return similar to that furnished of salt-meat can be made out for all the articles of the regulated ration from the 1st day of October. Will furnish a complete Return of all articles of issue for each month from 1st October to 28th February, showing the issues, receipts, and remains ashore and afloat. With reference to the Return of salt-meat above referred to, states that the quantity received from other sources than the Royal Navy from the 1st to the 21st January was received either from the Commissariat depôt at Scutari or direct from England or Malta. Will furnish a note of the dates of arrival in harbour of ships bringing salt meat from the 1st to the 21st January, showing the quantity brought by each, as also a memorandum showing the quantities of preserved potatoes and dried vegetables issued to the army in the Crimea from the 10th December, 1854, to 30th April, 1855.

Appendix, p. 11.
Appendix, p. 13.
Appendix, p. 11.
Appendix, p. 11.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—*Friday, May 25th*, 1855.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General WILLIAMS, *examined.*

Having been shown a statement signed by him of the number of cattle forwarded from the cattle depôt at Constantinople to the Crimea, from the 19th December, 1854, to the 6th March, 1855, and his attention having been called to the small number of cattle occasionally shipped on board some of the vessels, especially the "Albatross" on the 2nd January, when only 70 were shipped, on board the "Tonning," on the 21st January, when only 129 were shipped, and on board the "Cormorant" and "Albatross" on the 11th and 15th February, when the numbers were 170 and 193 respectively, he explains that on the 2nd January the main-deck of the "Albatross" was occupied by mules and drivers, and that no more than 70 head of cattle could therefore be put on board. That on the 21st January the cattle to be shipped in the "Tonning" were overtaken by a snow storm; and that the ship having been already detained several days awaiting the arrival of the cattle, it was thought expedient to dispatch her with 129 that had come forward rather than detain her still longer for a full cargo, 448 sheep however were procured and also put on board; that on the 11th and 15th February, owing it was stated to the destruction of a bridge by floods, the contractor. Mr. Whittel, was unable to bring forward a sufficient number of cattle to give a full cargo to either the "Albatross" or the "Cormorant. The average weight of the cattle up to the end of April, appears to have been 80 okes of $2\frac{6}{7}$ lbs. each, or about 225 lbs. of issuable meat. On the 19th December, 302 head of cattle were shipped on board the "Tonning," and a proportionate number on board some smaller vessels; but the Commissary-General intimated that they had been too much crowded, and that the cattle would arrive in much better condition if fewer were put on board. A Report was made to the Commissary-General here with each vessel. In the month of January, the weather being boisterous and cold, the casualties amongst the cattle amounted to fourteen per cent., in February to only six per cent.; states this from memory without being certain of its accuracy; but will ascertain and furnish a statement of the actual per centage of the casualties on the shipments made by him.

Appendix, p. 12.

FIFTIETH DAY.—*Thursday, 24th May.*

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER GORDON, Assistant Quartermaster-General to the army in the Crimea, *examined.*

States that he has held that appointment since the 24th September, 1854; previous to that date he was Assistant Adjutant-General to the 1st Division. It has been the duty of the Quartermaster-General's Department in this army to attend to the issue of extra clothing and all extra stores for the use of the troops, as well as the regular camp stores issued according to regulation. The orders for the distribution of the extra clothing were not very clear, as will appear by the accompanying letters from two different Departments at home, annexed and marked Nos. 1 and 2. By that from the War Office it was fixed as follows:— Appendix, p. 61. Appendix, p. 61.

2 Guernsey frocks,
2 Flannel drawers,
2 Pairs of socks,
2 Pairs of worsted mitts,
1 Sheepskin coat, and
1 Fur cap, to each man.

With regard to the issue of extra stores and many articles of clothing, no orders at all were received, and as no notice was given of the numbers intended to be sent, it was very difficult to form any general plan for their equal distribution to the army: for instance, on the 27th January, the "Foyle" arrived with 1000 Tweed coats lined with fur, on the 4th February the "Black Prince" with 1000 more, and so on till 13th March, when the number received amounted to 32,000. From the small number at first received it was supposed they were intended for the officers, for whom the Duke of Newcastle had stated his intention to send out fur coats, and, consequently, only 2108 were issued. It is now imagined from the number received, although still without any instructions from home, that they were intended for privates.

There was no limitation in the issue of blankets and great-coats, except the Queen's warrant; and no instructions were received from home to suspend the operation of that warrant, although Lord Raglan took upon himself to do so when he thought it necessary.

The watch-coats, capotes, and gregos were comparatively few in number, and were intended for the protection of sentries, and a proportion was issued to each regiment as far as the supply would afford.

The buffalo robes were issued on a similar principle, in the proportion of 1 robe to 3 men.

The ammunition boots were issued in the usual way on requisition of the officers commanding regiments, the men paying for them at the rate of 8*s.* per pair; but Lord Raglan on the 6th January directed one pair to be issued gratis to every man.

Witness believes the return (now shown him) of stores remaining at the Quartermaster-General's magazine in Balaklava on the 2nd December last, as furnished by Mr. Archer, to be correct, and hands in a return showing the amount of supplies received from England for the Quartermaster-General, up to the 13th March, with the dates of arrival in the harbour of each vessel. This return, however, does not comprise the whole of the receipts, as various supplies of clothing and other articles likely to be useful to the troops were ordered from Malta, the Ionian Islands, Constantinople, Trieste, Vienna, Bucharest, Varna, and from Berne, viâ Marseilles. Witness states that the responsibility of the Appendix, p. 62. Appendix, p. 61.

Quartermaster-General's Department, in regard to such supplies, does not commence till they are actually received into store, and intimation given to that effect by the Commissary-General; but he will furnish all information in respect of these stores which he may be able to give. That he conceives the responsibility of custody in regard to them to rest with the captain of the vessel in which they are sent, till he obtains the Commissary-General's receipt, and with the Commissary-General thereafter, until they are issued. The course of distribution of these supplies has been as follows:—As regards supplies issued under Her Majesty's Regulations, officers commanding corps send in a requisition to the Quartermaster-General's Department for what they require, which, if approved, becomes an order to draw from the store. Hands in a copy of the form adopted in this army; but with regard to the extra supplies not referred to in the Regulations, the practice here has been to send from the Quartermaster-General's office approved requisitions for such extra articles in the store as it was considered expedient to issue to the troops. That when the supply was sufficient for the whole army, it was distributed according to the strength of the regiments; but when it was not sufficient for all, a preference was given to the corps most requiring the article to be issued, and when further supplies arrived the other corps were provided. That instructions were given to the officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department attached to Divisions, thatit was unnecessary for regiments to send in requisitions for extra articles, because they would be distributed by the Quartermaster-General as soon as they were ready for issue. These Division officers were, however, instructed by the Quartermaster-General to keep themselves acquainted with the articles which arrived in store and were ready for issue. That it follows as a consequence of this arrangement, that commanding officers of regiments were in no respect responsible for any delay in receiving the requisitions for these issues, and he considers the Quartermaster-General's Department alone responsible for the proper appropriation of them. After receiving a requisition, the responsibility of drawing the goods rests with the commanding officer of a regiment, and his ability to do so must depend upon the amount of transport at his disposal; the distance of the store; the duties his regiment is engaged in, &c. In consequence of the irregularity of the supply, the same principle of issue was also resorted to occasionally in regard to some of the aticles included in Her Majesty's regulations. Witness refers to Major Wetherall, Assistant Quartermaster-General, who has been specially charged with the distribution of these stores, for further information in regard to the details of this duty.

Appendix, p. 63.

Adjourned at 4½ P.M.

[For the examination on Fifty-first day see page 162.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—*Monday, May 28th.*

MAJOR WETHERALL, Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Army in the Crimea, *examined.*

Having been shown a memorandum hereto annexed, calling for explanation in regard to various supplies of warm clothing and stores for the winter, which do not appear to have been applied to the use of the troops to such an extent as the supplies admitted, states, that he was charged with the duty of issuing these stores, and produces a return showing the quantity on hand of paillasses, rugs, blankets, trousers, and great-coats, and the issues in each week from the 2nd December to the 28th April, made up from the returns furnished to him by Mr. Archer, the Commissariat officer in charge of the store. Being questioned whether this return shows the total number received for the use of the army, states, that it does so only to the 25th January, as the supplies in the depôt at Kadikoi and on board the store-ships appear to have been excluded. In regard to the rugs and paillasses not being issued, states that he occasionally mentioned to the Quartermasters of different corps that there were rugs in store, but they declined having them; and that as regards the palliasses, he conceives that they would have been worse than useless, as it was impossible to get straw to fill them. That in regard to the non-issue of great-coats, he had distributed 10,739 up to the 31st March last, and that the old ones were allowed to remain in possession of the corps and to be cut up for leggings, or any covering the men chose to make of them. On being requested to explain why, out of about 12,000 great-coats which had been received into store up to the 16th December, 2,376 only had been issued, states that so far as he was aware it was never contemplated to give each soldier more than one regimental great-coat, especially at a time when additional warm clothing was daily expected, and that he considered it absolutely necessary to keep a supply of great-coats in store to meet the demands which might be made in the ordinary course of the service. A statement of receipts at the Quartermaster-General's store at Balaklava from the 5th December, 1854, to 28th February, 1855, prepared and signed by Mr. Archer, the Commissariat officer in charge of the store, having been shown to Major Wetherall, from which it appears that upwards of 36,231 great-coats had been received into that store up to the 28th February, of which only 8,426 had been issued, he states that having referred to the books and documents in the Quartermaster-General's office, he finds the receipt of so large a number had not been reported to the Quartermaster-General, and that there was in his office no information to show that more than 23,830 had been received up to that date. In like manner the number of blankets stated by Mr. Archer to have been received into store from 5th December to 28th February amounting to 73,600, besides 56 packages of 25 each, having been brought under his notice, he states, that the number reported to the Quartermaster-General as received between these dates appears from the records of the office to have been only 56,958, of which 43,272 had been issued up to the 2nd March, thus showing a discrepancy in that item alone of about 18,000. In illustration of the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns of the contents of the Quartermaster-General's store from the Commissariat officer in charge of it, he hands in a letter dated 24th December by General Airey to the Commissary-General, as also another letter of 26th March, with the enclosed report and relative documents, also of two other letters, dated 28th December and 29th April last, from the Quartermaster-General, all complaining of great inaccuracies in regard to the quantities reported to be in store, which of course increased the difficulty of making a proper distribution. That with regard to the non-distribution of militia coatees, he finds that from the beginning of December there were 5,850

Appendix, p. 89.

Appendix, p. 90 to p. 94

reported as being in store or on ship-board, but they were not issued because the new clothing for each regiment was shortly expected; and that with regard to the militia trousers, orders were given on 2nd December for the issue to each regiment of 100 pairs, which exhausted 3,100 pairs, and about 2000 have since been issued in special cases where found to be required; the coatees might probably have been issued at the same time, but their being in store was not reported. That with regard to the distribution of the buffalo robes, the first shipment arrived in the harbour on 25th December, and the first issue which took place was 940 to the hospitals on the 9th January, and on the 14th 2,020 were issued to the several divisions; a third issue took place out of the second shipment on the 18th, and a fourth on the 23rd, which exhausted in all 7,585, leaving about 4,500 in store which were not wanted, as the men had already been supplied in the proportion of five buffalo robes to each tent.

Memorandum for Quartermaster-General's Department.

The following are the chief points which appear to require explanation in the Quartermaster-General's Department, with regard to the supply of blankets, bedding, and warm clothing.

A large supply of rugs was forwarded for the use of the troops during the winter, of which 10,000 arrived in the end of November or early in December, 10,000 more in the course of December, a further supply of about the same extent in January; yet of these, few or none have been used, except 4500 sent to the General Hospital, though a rug would have been very useful to place under each soldier when he was lying on the bare ground.

Paillasses were also sent out to the extent of 10,000 in November, and nearly as many more in the course of the following month, which if issued in certain proportions to each tent, to put under the rug, would have been of much use, even though straw could not at the time be obtained to stuff them; yet none were issued, except to the hospitals, where only a small proportion of them were required.

Judging from the supply of blankets on hand in January, there would have been no difficulty in giving out early in that month a third blanket to each man, so as to have ensured the necessary degree of warmth at night. The sailors had that number, and they suffered comparatively little from cold; it remains to be explained why the soldier should not have enjoyed a similar advantage, when there was a sufficient store in hand.

Nothing appears to have been more likely to add to the comfort of the soldier in his tent than a warm, dry, great-coat, which he could have exchanged for his wet one when he came in from duty, or he might, in very cold weather, have worn it over the other when in the trenches; yet though 12,000 of these were available in the month of November, or early in December, and nearly 10,000 more in the course of the following month, and though the supply has since been increased to nearly 37,000, yet in very few cases were the men supplied with a second great-coat, and then only in exchange the old one.

It seems, also, that about 2350 watch-coats arrived in the end of November and were ready for issue early in the following month; yet no more than the half of these were distributed even so late as the end of December, though they are described as having been most useful as a protection to the men on duty.

About 6000 militia coatees were also sent out so far back as 28th November, on the supposition that the uniform of the men was in a very ragged state, and did not afford the requisite warmth; few or none of these, however, appear to have been issued: and of 6000 trousers sent out at the same time, not above 1000 pairs had left the store in December, and up to the end of March the total quantity had not exceeded 4000 pairs.

Judging from the examinations of the Regimental and Divisional Officers, all of them seem to have been ignorant of any such supplies being in store; otherwise, they say, they would have immediately made requisitions for them: but according to the principles on which the distribution was regulated, they had no means of obtaining any information on such subjects.

Some explanation appears, also, to be necessary why 2817 buffalo robes, which were of great importance to the comfort of the men in their tents, should have been allowed to remain on board the "Charity" till the 11th January, before any attempt was made to issue them; in consequence of which it was about the third week in January before the whole of that supply was made available; by which time 9244 more had arrived by the "Gottenburg," nearly one half of which are, it is understood, still in store.

The ammunition boots, too, appear to have been issued very slowly, considering the large supply on hand and the alleged sufferings of the men for want of them; but as there was a General Order on the 29th November, informing the officers of corps that they might have any quantity, it appears to have been their own fault if not obtained.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—*Monday, May 28th.*

Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, *re-examined.*

A letter of the 24th December last from the Commissary-General to the Quartermaster-General, urgently requesting that a sufficient steamer might be placed at his disposal for the purpose of immediately bringing up transport animals from Constantinople having been read, the question was put to Colonel Gordon, what steps had been taken in consequence, and he states that on the same day, viz., the 24th December, a letter was written to Captain Christie, Agent for Transports, directing him to place a large horse steamer at Mr. Filder's disposal for this purpose. States that the "Jason" was in consequence selected by Captain Christie; that vessel had been destined to go to Varna for bat horses and cavalry; but on Mr. Filder's application her destination was changed, and she was placed at his disposal on the 28th. In the previous month the same vessel had been placed at his disposal on the 23rd, in consequence of a verbal application on the 21st or 22nd November by Mr. Filder for a steamer to bring up 250 pack animals from Constantinople, and the "War Cloud" was also placed at his disposal for the same purpose on the 14th December.

It appears from a letter of Captain Christie, dated 25th December, which was produced, that the "Emperor," horse-steamer, was also at that date coaling to go to Eupatoria for bat horses for the Commissariat, and that on the 19th November, the "Trent" steamer had been ordered to be sent to Malta for 310 mules, purchased at Alicante by the Government. With reference to Mr. Filder's letter of the 10th January, requesting that steam-transport might be appointed as soon as possible to convey from Constantinople about 900 pack-animals. witness states, that on the same day, viz., the 10th January, a letter was written to Captain Christie to find steam transport for that number of animals, The "Lion" had already been placed at his disposal on the 8th January, for horses or cattle; and on the 15th January, the "Cumberland," which had arrived from England with huts, was also placed at his disposal, so soon as she could be cleared, as well as the "City of London," one of the best steamers in our service. It is presumed that the "Cumberland" may not have been cleared of her cargo and ready to sail by the 16th January, when Mr. Filder reminded the Quartermaster-General that his application for more transport had not been complied with; but the "City of London" actually sailed to the Bosphorus for cattle on the 17th January. The "Tonning" steamer had also been at Mr. Filder's disposal ever since the 6th November. These were all in addition to the regular cattle vessels in the Commissariat service. Witness states, moreover, that a large number of horse sailing transports were placed at the disposal of the Commissariat on the 28th October, and from a list produced showing the distribution of these transports on the 19th November, it appears that 16 of them were then empty and available for Commissariat purposes. States generally that he has no recollection of any occasion on which an application from the Commissary-General for sea transport was not at once complied with, so far as the means at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General would admit. Captain Christie always showed the greatest readiness to meet the wants of the Commissariat, as well as to carry out to the utmost of his power the wishes of Lord Raglan, in regard to the military service; and it must be borne in mind that our vessels were at this time also required for bringing over the Turkish army from Bulgaria, as well as French troops from Marseilles and the Bosphorus.

The memorandum referred to in the evidence of Major Wetherall, relative to the non-issue of a large proportion of the warm clothing and winter stores, and the explanations of that officer having been read over to him (Colonel

Gordon), he states that he is of opinion it would have been an advantage to each man to have had a rug under him, but he is not aware that the question was ever raised as to the expediency of issuing a third blanket; nor does he think it was ever contemplated to issue a second great-coat to each man, in addition to the one in wear, which was renewed when worn out, as the sheepskin coats were considered sufficient; it certainly was not suggested in any instruction from home; and he does not believe there were a sufficient number of blankets, great-coats, or rugs in store, during the greater part of the winter, to admit of such an issue. Thinks that when the men had received two blankets, a sheepskin coat, a fur cap, a waterproof coat, a pair of leggings, a waterproof hood, one-third of a buffalo robe, two Guernsey frocks, two pair of drawers, two pair of socks, a pair of winter boots, a comforter, and two pair of gloves, as well as an extra suit of uniform, consisting of a coat, a pair of trousers, and a pair of ammunition boots, which was renewed when required, they were not so badly off when packed fifteen in a tent. There was no limitation to the supply of blankets and rugs for the hospitals, and, as soon as they arrived, of waterproof sheets. Every exertion was made to obtain straw, or any other material, for filling the paillasses, and a small quantity was procured for the hospitals, but nothing suitable to the wants of the whole army could be found. The principal sufferings of the men arose from the want of hospital marquees and tents, which were soon completely worn out and could not be replaced for want of supplies from England, as will be explained further on. Has no doubt but that many omissions and mistakes have been made, both at home and at the seat of the war, but nothing more than might have been expected (as it was expected and foretold by many military men) from the undertaking of an immense military operation with very insufficient means and scarcely any preparation.

With reference to the voluminous returns prepared by Colonel Tulloch, witness states that it is very easy six months after an event to prepare, at perfect leisure, a lot of statistical returns, and to put questions upon them which cannot easily be answered, the persons chiefly concerned being either dead or removed from their employment. We were placed in a most painful position during the greater part of the winter, viz., that of having the whole army, with its followers, applying for things actually necessary for the proper maintenance of life, without being able to satisfy those demands. It would have been far easier, and more agreeable, to have given than to have withheld anything which could have benefited the troops, and nothing was so withheld; on the contrary, our space for stores was so limited that we were always glad of an excuse to get rid of anything the troops would take, for the sake of the additional store-room it gave us. We were aware that at this very time a lawsuit, or dispute, involving the payment of a large sum of money, was pending at home between the Government and Sir Harry Smith, relative to the issue of camp-stores during the Caffre war. The Commission, therefore, need not be surprised if we were anxious to avoid incurring a similar liability, and to make our issues conformable to instructions from England. This, however, was quite out of the question; and the signatures of Major Wetherall and myself will be found, authorizing the issue of property to the value of some hundred thousand pounds, concerning the disposal of which no direct orders exist. We were also placed in some embarrassment by the War-Office Regulations not being adapted to a state of war; for instance, the office of Ordnance-Storekeeper therein alluded to, did not exist.

Witness being shown a return prepared by the Commission from the evidence of Quartermasters of Regiments of the amount of stores received by their respective regiments, states that it is totally at variance with the entries in his office of the amount authorized to be issued. In some cases they appear to have received more than double the quantity authorized, and in others not half the quantity intended to be given. Thinks it very important that the Commission should inquire into the cause of so extraordinary a discrepancy, and that he should be confronted with some of the witnesses in order that they may explain more clearly these facts, which at present have only been stated by them in secret evidence.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—*Tuesday, 29th May.*

Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, *re-examined.*

Being questioned what was the amount of land transport available for the army from the 14th to 20th November, when the difficulties on that head began to be severely felt, he replies, that our difficulties with regard to land transport, began as soon as we landed in the Crimea, as will appear by the letter from the Commissary-General dated 17th September, 1854, and that the condition of the transport of the army was the subject of constant communication between the Commissary-General and the Quartermaster-General. The Commissariat being responsible for the transport of the army, the Quartermaster-General had no power to call upon Mr. Filder for a statement of the number of animals in his possession, and their distribution. At length the distress for want of transport became so great, that on the 8th January, by order of Lord Raglan, a detailed report was demanded from the Commissary-General of the number of animals in his possession. Copies of this report, and of the correspondence relating thereto are annexed. By this return it appears, that the whole effective transport in possession of the Commissariat for the army on the 16th January was 333 horses or mules, 12 camels, and 1 araba. On the 18th December a letter had been addressed, to the Commissary-General by the Quartermaster-General, calling upon him to provide 476 horses or mules complete with pack-saddles, &c., for the use of the small-arm ammunition corps. On the 26th December, a letter, of which copy is annexed, was written informing the Commissary-General of the expected arrival from England of huts, timber, buffalo robes, provisions, warm-clothing of all kinds, &c., and requiring him to state what arrangements he proposed making in the way of storage, Commissariat labourers, and issuers, and transport for the conveyance of these stores for the troops. The number of public bat animals in possession of regiments on the 4th January was 221, and by the 3rd March they only amounted to 431, the proper number being 1240, not including those required for the small-arm ammunition. Endeavours were made to obtain from the Commissariat the requisite number. On the 6th January a letter was written to the Commissary-General, calling upon him to provide 958 bat animals to complete each regiment to its establishment, as well as a large amount of horse equipment, and on the 18th a further letter was written to him to provide bat animals for the Sappers and Miners. The men suffered greatly for the want of transport, and had not the officers of the army come forward and carried up provisions and medical stores on their own chargers and private baggage animals, the privations of the men would have been much more severe.

Appendix, p. 63.

Appendices, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, pp. 64 to 70.

Appendix, p. 71.

In illustration of the inability of the Commissariat to meet the requirements of the army and the limited scale upon which the transport service had been organized, witness produces the following papers:—Copy of an application dated November 11th, 1854, for 12 mules for the ambulance corps, with Mr. Filder's minute, stating his inability to supply them. Copy of an application, dated November 16th, 1854, for transport from Kamiesch for warm clothing, &c., with Mr. Filder's minute, stating that he was unable to comply with it. Copy of Mr. Filder's memorandum, dated November 18th, 1854, suggesting that the regimental bat animals should be sent down to Balaklava for forage, corn,, &c , for the Commissariat. Copy of Mr. Filder's memorandum, dated November 18th, 1854, recommending that the captain of a vessel bringing mules to the Crimea should be instructed to apply at Constantinople for orders, as he would by that time be able to judge whether it would be advisable to bring them on, or land them in the Bosphorus.

Appendix, No. 15, p. 71.

Appendix, No. 16, p. 72.

Appendix, No. 17, p. 72.

Appendix, No. 18, p. 72.

Witness being questioned as to what amount of sea-transport the Commissary-General had at his disposal after the 14th November, when the land-transport began to fail, refers to his evidence given yesterday, showing that besides the steamers there mentioned, sixteen sailing horse-transports were at the disposal of the Commissary-General, and available for the purpose of bringing over horses; is not aware of any reason why these sailing-vessels might not have been so employed. States that on the 11th December Mr. Filder was informed that all the horse-transports of the army were at his disposal, and on the 12th December, in answer to an inquiry on that subject, Mr. Filder stated in a letter, of which copy is annexed, that 450 was the number of horses he required to be conveyed from the Bosphorus to the Crimea, if not already forwarded by the "Jason." The natural inference was that when the "Jason" arrived with about that number, he did not require any more at that time. In consequence of the great loss of Commissariat animals from starvation and neglect, Lord Raglan determined that the Commissary-General should have nothing to do with the 310 fine Spanish mules from Alicante, brought by the "Trent," consequently Major Woodford, an active officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, was placed in charge of them, and formed the nucleus of the present land-transport corps, which worked in a very satisfactory manner until the arrival of Colonel McMurdo, when the whole establishment was handed over to that officer. The formation of the land-transport corps by the Government at home was quite unknown in the Crimea when Lord Raglan took this step with regard to the Alicante mules, and the chief improvement appeared to arise from the military control and strict responsibility demanded from all concerned, a daily report having been sent to the Quartermaster-General, showing the occupation of the mules, and the hours at which the different parties left and returned to the stables. A similar plan was adopted with a number of buffaloes and arabas received from Bulgaria, which were successfully worked under Captain Michel, of the Royal Artillery, in conveying up huts to the front, until they were handed over to Colonel McMurdo on his arrival. With regard to transport, witness further states, that when the army was in Bulgaria, whole convoys of bread were frequently destroyed by the rain while on the march from Varna to the camps, only ten miles distant; and he does not believe the Commissariat had a single English waggon in their possession for the public service.

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Appendix, No. 19, p. 72.

Being questioned as to the state of the road between Kamiesch Bay and the French camp at the time our own land-transport began to fail, witness states that on the night of the 13th November, a few hours before the great storm began, having to proceed on duty to Kamiesch Bay with a guide and escort from the French head-quarters to point out the best road, he found that no road had yet been constructed, and that the track was in the same almost impassable condition as that leading to Balaklava, so much so that his party had to go the whole way at a foot's pace. With reference to the state of the road between the English camp and Balaklava, he states that the Commanding Royal Engineer was written to on the 23rd October to repair the bridge on that road, and on the 26th October, the day after the battle of Balaklava, the Quartermaster-General sent Captain the Honourable A. Hardinge, an officer of his Department, to report upon the upper road by Karani, between the camp and Balaklava, a copy of his report is annexed. On the 11th November a letter was addressed by the Quartermaster-General to the Commanding Royal Engineer, requesting him to cause the lower road to be surveyed with the view to its immediate repair. On the 12th November the attention of the army was directed by a General Order to the bad state of the road, and enjoining all concerned to diminish the weight of the loads to be carried. On the 13th November the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General stationed in Balaklava obtained a party of Turkish soldiers to repair the roads, but the Turkish officer in command objected to their being so employed, and on that day for the first time the Commissary-General called the attention of the Quartermaster-General to the state of the road. On the 14th November, in consequence of the report of the Commanding Royal Engineer of that date, of which copy is annexed, Captain Dacres, of Her Majesty's ship "Sans Pareil," was written to, requesting him to cause twenty-five scrapers to be made on board his vessel, for the purpose of clearing the mud off the roads preparatory to the engineers commencing operations; and on the same day the Commissary-General was written to for

Appendix, No. 20, p. 73.

Appendix, No. 21, p. 73.

tools, &c., for repairing the road, and a General Order was also issued organizing a working party of Turkish troops; but it was soon found that their work was unavailing, as the short piece of road they made broke up whenever it came to be used, owing to the softness of the subsoil. The ground over which the greater part of the road passes being remarkably free from stones and rock. Alludes to the lower road, the only one in use for the first three months, not the upper one afterwards made for us by the French. Is of opinion that it was quite out of the question to employ British troops to construct the road between the camp and Balaklava, and at the same time to carry on the extensive military operations in which the army was engaged in the immediate presence of an active enemy. Hands in copy of a letter illustrating this view of the case annexed. On the 3rd of December, another report was made by Captain Staunton, of the Royal Engineers, on a different line from that in use, which however he did not think so good for the reasons therein stated. Believes that the French began to work upon their roads much about the same time as the English did, but owing to the strength of their army, they were enabled to construct them far more rapidly. The difference of the position of the two armies must also be borne in mind. The English right rested on the sea beyond Balaklava, and the left on the heights of Inkerman, with the enemy in possession of the intermediate valley; the French base, Kamiesch Bay, required no troops for its defence, being situated on a point of land some miles in rear of the army, and quite out of reach of the enemy. The English base, on the contrary, Balaklava, may be said to have been in advance of the army and liable to be cut off at any moment by a vigorous attack from Liprandi's corps, which was encamped in the valley apparently for that purpose. It was therefore necessary to keep a large force constantly on duty for the protection of this important point. An entire division was also occupied with the protection of the British left at Inkerman. Witness thinks there would have been great disappointment and discontent in England if, on arriving before Sebastopol, the army had begun to make arrangements for passing the winter on the heights in front instead of devoting its whole energy and force in endeavouring to take the town before the bad weather set in. It is evident that this was the expectation of the Government at home, who made no preparations for wintering the army in the Crimea until a very late period, when the necessity for doing so became suddenly apparent; and the consequences of the failure of such an endeavour formed the subject of frequent and anxious conversation between witness and his immediate superior, General Airey, even before the opening of the fire on the 17th of October. It was not, however, desirable for men in our position publicly to contemplate the failure of an attempt of the success of which the greater part of England, as well as of the army, were fully convinced. Witness doubts whether any one in England entertained the idea of the army wintering where it did, until it was too late to make the necessary preparations.

Appendix, No. 22, p. 74.

Appendix, No. 23, p. 74.

With reference to the want of fresh meat and vegetables, witness states that when the troops first arrived at Balaklava, there was an abundant supply of the latter in the villages; but this was soon consumed, and it subsequently became necessary to make frequent representations for a proper supply of both. On the 10th October, a letter from Captain Christie was sent to Mr. Filder, naming vessels to be sent for cattle; and on the 16th October, a letter was written to the Commissary-General forwarding one from Colonel Gambier, of the Royal Artillery, stating that his men had received no fresh meat since they had been in the camp before Sebastopol. On the 24th October, Mr. Filder was written to requesting him to send a Commissariat officer to the coast of Asia to procure supplies for the use of the army, it being stated in the postscript of the letter that "The scurvy having broken out among the troops, renders it necessary to act with promptitude on this occasion." And a circular memorandum was at the same time prepared by the Quartermaster-General for Her Majesty's Consuls at Sinope, Samsoon, Trebizond, and other ports on the Black Sea, requesting them to assist the Commissariat officers in procuring supplies of cattle and other provisions for the army; but Mr. Filder having had verbal communications with Lord Raglan and General Airey on this subject, the result was, that the project was abandoned in consequence of his (Mr. Filder's) representations. Witness believes Mr. Filder thought it more convenient to obtain all his supplies at one market, viz., Constantinople. On the 28th October,

the sailing horse-transports were placed at Mr. Filder's disposal, and were available for the transport of cattle in addition to the regular steam cattle-vessels. On the 30th and 31st October, Mr. Filder was written to, to buy vegetables on board ships in the harbour; and on the 1st November he was written to, to know what quantity of vegetables he had purchased, when a memorandum of the same date was received from him, of which a copy is annexed. On the 2nd of November a letter now produced was also received from him, requesting that his official memorandum of the 1st November should be communicated to the Commander of the Forces. A letter of the 1st November was also produced, showing that a supply of vegetables received from Varna had been distributed in the manner recommended by Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals. On the 10th November an order was issued to the army, notifying that a large supply of vegetables was in the harbour, which the different corps might obtain in equal proportions upon paying for them through the Commissariat. On the 2nd December a General Order was issued to the army that a quantity of potatoes from Trieste, and of preserved potatoes from England, might be obtained at Balaklava on paying for them through the Commissariat; and on the 10th December an order was issued, in consequence of instructions from the War Department, that all such supply of vegetables were to be issued gratis. The supply of fresh meat to the troops, and especially to the hospitals, was the subject of a constant struggle with the Commissary-General all through the winter. It began, as has been shown, on the 16th October, 1854, and by the annexed memorandum it will be seen, that on the 25th February 1855, it was still necessary for the Commander of the Forces himself to press this matter upon Mr. Filder's notice.

Appendix, No. 24, p. 75.

Appendix, No. 25, p. 75.

On being questioned with regard to the issue of lime juice, witness states that at first it was supplied as a medical comfort under the orders of the Medical Department, as Mr. Filder did not consider it an article of Commissariat issue, and the supply was very small. In February, however, Lord Raglan gave orders that the Commissariat were to provide lime juice as part of the daily ration. Hands in copies of two letters from the Commissary-General on this subject, dated February 15th and 18th, 1855, stating his inability to provide the necessary supply.

Appendices, p. 76.

With regard to fuel for the army, at first there was abundance of it everywhere, but in anticipation of the wants of the army, on the 11th October, by Lord Raglan's desire, the Quartermaster-General wrote to Sir Edmund Lyons begging him to send the "Himalaya" and the "Simla" to bring patent fuel and charcoal from Constantinople. On the 24th October, Captain Christie reported the return of the "Himalaya,' and on that day the Commissary-General was written to, to land the charcoal and fuel she had on board and to keep it for the use of the army, and Captain Christie was also informed on the same day that the Commissary-General had received these orders. On the 30th October the Commissary-General was written to relative to the quantity of charcoal or other fuel he had in store, copy annexed, when he replied, on the following day, "the Commissariat has no charcoal or fuel of any kind in its possession, nor has any invoice, advice, or information been furnished to the Commissary-General of any charcoal or fuel having been shipped or forwarded for the service of this army," and on the same day a memorandum was received from the Commissary-General, of which copy is annexed. On the 1st November Captain Hamilton, the officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department at Balaklava, was directed to land the patent fuel. On the 2nd November the question of a ration of fuel was under discussion, as appears by a letter produced from the Commissary-General of that date, and on the same day it appears from a letter produced from Captain Hamilton, that Mr. Adams, the Deputy Commissary-General, took charge of the patent fuel. On the 4th November the Commissary-General was again written to, to send a return of patent fuel and charcoal, and the reply now produced was received from Deputy Commissary-General Adams, stating that the Commissariat Department had "no invoice or information whatever respecting the patent fuel or charcoal," (copy annexed). On the 8th November an experiment was made to test the relative value, as fuel, of Warlick's patent fuel, wood and charcoal, when it appeared from the Commissary-General's statement that two pounds of the patent fuel were only equal to three pounds of wood. On the 10th November the Commissary-General was asked his opinion whether any more patent fuel

Appendix, No. 26, p. 76.

Appendix, No. 27, p. 76.

Appendix, No. 28, p. 76.

Appendix, No. 29. p. 77.

should be obtained, and on the following day it was considered advisable, from the tone of his previous answers, to write a letter to the Commissary-General, distinctly desiring him "to take steps for procuring a sufficient supply of charcoal or other fuel for the use of the army during the ensuing winter." On the 22nd November Captain Hamilton reported that the "Victoria," steamer, which had arrived on the 2nd November with a cargo of charcoal, had been ordered to prepare for sea, having still on board a quantity of charcoal occupying the space of 400 tons, and on the 24th the Commissary-General and Captain Christie were both written to, calling their attention to the fact of this vessel having been ordered to Constantinople, still having on board 400 tons of charcoal intended for the army. On the 4th December, in consequence of a strong verbal remonstrance from General Airey, the Commissary-General sent the letter of which copy is annexed, stating, that long before the 11th November he had prepared a large depôt of wood and charcoal at Scutari. On the 4th December a general order was issued notifying to the army that the Commissary-General would issue at Balaklava certain quantities of fuel and light for the use of the troops. On the following day the Commissary-General addressed to the Quartermaster-General a note, now produced, stating that he much feared the quantity of charcoal landed from the transports was not so great as was supposed, and recommending that it should be sparingly used until a further supply was received from Scutari. On the 5th December a letter was also received from the Commissary-General, objecting to the quantity of charcoal for which requisitions were being sent. In reply to this letter an answer of the 7th December was sent, of which copy is annexed; and on the following day, in order to meet the Commissary-General's wishes, a general order was issued restricting the issue of fuel to the troops encamped on the heights before Sebastopol, as those near Balaklava were still able to collect a small quantity for themselves. Being questioned whether this fuel was to be issued at Balaklava or at the camp, witness states that it was at Balaklava only; and consequently that whether the men derived any benefit from it, depended entirely on their means of transport. Hands in copy of the Commissary-General's reply of the 8th December to the Quartermaster-General's letter of the 7th. Also copy of a letter written by Lord Raglan's desire on the 9th December, in continuation of this correspondence. Also copies of a memorandum by Mr. Filder, dated December 9, and one from Colonel Gordon, of the same date, in reply, with Lord Raglan's minute, and Mr. Filder's counter-memorandum. On the 10th December the scale of fuel and light was fixed by General Order to be the same as that ordered on the 28th May, 1854, but in consequence of the Commissary-General's representations as to the excessive scale of issue thus authorized, the Commander of the Forces, at his request, ordered a Board to assemble to consider the scale. The result of this Board was an increase to the soldier from 1 ration to 1½ ration of fuel, but the scale for the officers was in most cases reduced to very nearly what had previously been the summer allowance; so much so, that they had barely sufficient to cook their own and their servant's food. Witness himself has frequently had great difficulty in making the allowance suffice for these purposes, without having been able to apply any of it for warmth. On the 27th December the Commissary-General was directed to issue fuel and light to the troops at and near Balaklava. On the 9th January the Commissary-General was, in consequence of complaints, directed to send up charcoal for the troops to the Commissaries of Divisions, but he found it impossible to carry the order out from want of transport. On the 10th January Lord Raglan directed that charcoal for every hospital should, at least, be sent up to camp. In reply to this order, the Commissary-General suggested that the hospital pannier-horse, used for bringing up medicines and medical comforts, should be employed in carrying up this charcoal for the hospitals, till more Commissariat animals arrived; but Lord Raglan declined to give his consent to such a proposal. On the 12th January Sir Edmund Lyons was written to, to know if the navy could collect drift-wood that was floating about, for fire-wood. On the 17th January the Commissary-General was written to, forwarding complaints of charcoal not having been issued. On the 18th his attention was called to the non-issue of fuel for the sick of the Fourth Division, notwithstanding the General Order to that effect. On the 19th he was written to, to state what stock of fuel he had on hand, and in his reply (now produced) he

Appendix, No. 30, p. 77.
Appendix, No. 31, p. 77.
Appendix, No. 32, p. 77.
Appendix, No. 33, p. 78.
Appendix, No. 34, p. 78.
Appendices Nos. 35 and 36, p. 79.

stated that there remained in store and landing, *ex* "Medway," about 300,000 lbs of charcoal, exclusive of a small quantity of patent fuel, and a large part of the charcoal received from the "Victoria" steamer, which, however, was of exceeding bad quality, and could not be relied upon. In consequence of the limited quantity in store, only six days' supply for the army, a steamer was sent, on the requisition of the Commissary-General, to bring up charcoal from Constantinople. On the 27th January the Commissary-General was again instructed to make arrangements to facilitate the issue of charcoal. Witness can state that, to his own knowledge, there were frequent occasions on which not a particle of charcoal could be obtained from the store at Balaklava.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.—*Wednesday, 30th May.*

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER GORDON, *re-examined.*

With reference to the complaints which have been made by several officers of the defective condition of the camp equipage, &c., witness states, that General Airey was appointed Quartermaster-General on the 1st September, while the army was embarking for the Crimea, and that he (Colonel Gordon) was appointed after the battle of Alma, consequently neither of them had any knowledge of the state of the stores up to that period. That when the army embarked at Varna he knows it was complete in every article of camp equipment, and hands in a return of the Quartermaster-General's stores, which the Commissary-General was instructed to embark with the troops as a reserve depôt. That until the army arrived at Balaklava on the 26th September, being on the march, no opportunity occurred for inquiring into the state of the stores. On the 3rd October, however, a demand was made on the store by the Quartermaster-General for camp-kettles, but by the Commissary-General's letter of that date, now produced, it appeared—"that he had no supply of camp-kettles within reach of the army." In illustration of the unexpected loss of camp stores on the march through the Crimea, witness produces the camp equipage returns of the army for that period, by which it appears that the men threw away the greater part of their kettles and bill-hooks. An extract from the 4th Division returns is given as an example. On the same day that Mr. Filder sent this answer, the Quartermaster-General made the following memorandum, now produced, viz.:—"We had better ascertain all that we require in every way, including instruments such as telescopes, compasses, &c., and make an immediate requisition on the Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards." But before that requisition could be forwarded, a letter dated 6th September (copy annexed) was received from that officer, stating that the Board of Ordnance had given directions for an ample supply of stores being sent out to replace those which were destroyed by the fire at Varna on the 10th August. Expecting the arrival of that supply, no immediate deficiency of such stores was anticipated, and it was not till the arrival of the "Prince" steamer on the 8th November, that witness began to be alarmed at the inadequacy of the supply to be expected from this source, as will appear evident from an extract of the invoice of that ship (copy annexed). In consequence of this, General Airey took immediate steps to obtain supplies, including tents and marquees, from the nearest places where it was hoped they could be procured, viz., Malta, Constantinople, Corfu, Varna, Sinope, Samsun, &c., and Captain Wetherall was sent to Constantinople with instructions (copy annexed) to procure supplies of the nature required; but no marquees were to be obtained. On the 25th November a requisition for camp stores, calculated to meet the wants of the whole army, was sent to England, with a request that they might be forwarded with the least possible delay (copy annexed). The reply to this requisition was a letter from the Quartermaster-General General, Horse Guards, now produced, covering one from the Under Secretary of State for War, pointing out, by the Secretary of State's desire, an informality in the mode of making the requisition, which he was of opinion had better be done according to the mode adopted during the Peninsula War, and stating that he (the Secretary of State) had given directions for sending out the stores, with the exception of those which had already been anticipated. The informality complained of by the Secretary of State, was the direct application to the Quartermaster-General in England for a supply of Quartermaster-General's stores, instead of the former routine of an application to the Military Secretary in the Crimea, who would submit it to the Commander of the Forces, who would forward it to the War Minister in England, who would then give the necessary

Appendix, No. 37, p. 81.

Appendix, No. 38, p. 81.

Appendix, No. 39. p. 81.

Appendix, No. 40. p. 82.

Appendix, No. 41. p. 82.

Appendix, No. 42. p. 83.

directions to the Departments concerned. By this mode it would appear that the Quartermaster-General at home has nothing to do with the supply of Quartermaster-General's stores to an army in the field.

Witness produces a return showing the progress made towards forwarding the supplies, demanded in November, on the 20th April, with the dates of arrival at Balaklava of those which have been sent, and the number which have not yet been shipped from England. Witness cannot understand why there should have been any difficulty or delay in sending out such common articles as pick-axes and shovels, for the want of which the greatest inconvenience has been felt, even in burying the dead. It will be seen by the return, that up to the 24th May, the day on which witness began to give evidence before this Commission, no tidings of these and many other equally simple articles had been received; but that on that very day, the "Koh-i-noor" arrived with the picks and shovels, and the "Gauntlet" with some of the remaining stores, exactly six months after the date of the application. Witness states that it had been arranged, before the army left England, that a large reserve depôt of camp stores should be formed at Malta, from which the army could be supplied; but on sending there it was found that no such depôt had been formed.

Appendix, No. 43, p. 84.

Having been requested to explain the circumstances connected with the inconvenience experienced by the troops in consequence of being separated from their knapsacks on their first landing in the Crimea, Colonel Gordon states, that on the 1st October, Sir E. Lyons was requested to send a ship to collect the knapsacks of the army from the different transports; he appointed the "Oronoco" steamer for this duty, but in consequence of the Generals of Divisions, with the exception of the Duke of Cambridge, preferring not to receive the knapsacks at that time, there was some delay in sending her for them, and in the meanwhile many of the vessels went away on other duties. The question being put whether, if the Generals of Division in reply to the circular addressed to them on the subject, had expressed a desire to get the knapsacks, the "Oronoco" could have collected and brought them to Balaklava, Colonel Gordon states, that he has no doubt of it, with the exception of those in one or two ships which may have been sent away on duty, or broken down, like Her Majesty's ship "Simoon." For instance, the knapsacks of the 33rd Regiment and 38th Regiment were on board the "Apollo," at anchor outside the harbour, on the 1st October, and could have been obtained with the greatest ease if wished for; in fact, it was very inconvenient to keep them on board, as they occupied a considerable space.

With regard to the deficiency of forage, witness states, that ever since the arrival of the army at Balaklava, a constant struggle has been going on with the Commissariat on this subject. On the 9th October, the insufficient supply of food for the artillery horses was pointed out to Mr. Filder by the Quartermaster-General, and from that day up to the 7th March 1855, continual remonstrances were being made on the part of the military, pointing out the number of horses which were dying of starvation, and on the part of the Commissariat pointing out that the horses were receiving more than the regulated allowance. On the 24th of October, the Quartermaster-General wrote to the Commissary-General, calling his attention to the supply of forage (copy annexed), also copy of Mr. Filder's reply to this letter. Witness also produces copy of a letter, among many others, from the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, dated 2nd December, 1854, with Lord Raglan's minute thereon, also copy of General Airey's letter, forwarding the above to the Commissary-General. Produces copy of a statement prepared by Mr. Adams, Deputy Commissary-General, showing the amount of provisions landed at Balaklava on the 26th October, and that there was no hay or barley on shore but what was being landed on that day, and only oats sufficient for 400 horses for one day. Witness remembers sending his horses and servants down to Balaklava during the worst period of the roads for three days in succession without their being able to get any hay, there having been none landed, and they frequently obtained their barley by hiring a boat and going on board the vessel containing it, where they filled their sacks in the hold as they pleased. On the 7th December a general order was issued desiring the issue of full rations of forage to bat and ammunition horses, and in consequence of same further complaint Mr. Filder was informed, on the 13th December, that all horses were to receive full rations according to the general orders of 28th May and 7th June, 1854. Being questioned whether this order

Appendix, No. 44, p. 85.
Appendix, No. 45. p. 85.
Appendices, Nos. 46 and 47, p. 86.
Appendix, No. 48, p. 87.

Appendix, No. 49, p. 87.

was complied with, Colonel Gordon hands in a letter from the Deputy Assistant Commissary-General at head-quarters, dated 7th March, 1854, showing that up to that period the proper rations were not issued, and that the different orders had not been complied with, in fact the Commissary-General seems to have desired his officers to issue rations according to his own views instead of according to the general orders of the army. Witness believes the Commissariat found great difficulties in landing their supplies from the vessels for want of hands, and thinks a great error was committed in not binding masters of transports and freight-ships to deliver their stores at wharves in their own boats instead of the present arrangement, by which they are only bound to deliver them into lighters alongside their vessels. Witness thinks that great benefit would be derived if the transports of the army were placed under the direction of a captain of the merchant service instead of under a captain of the Royal Navy. The former are more accustomed to berthing ships in a crowded harbour than the latter (who rarely enter a small port with a man-of-war), and they are naturally more familiar with the duties of receiving and discharging cargo, &c., than officers of the Royal Navy. Thinks there would be less form and official etiquette necessary with a merchant captain, and less reference to the admiral on the station, who is frequently at a distance. Cannot see what the admiral in command of the Royal Navy need have to do with the fleet of transports belonging to the army when they are not under weigh together. It would also be a great convenience to the military service if this officer, whether of the Royal Navy or Merchant Service, were required to have an office on shore for the transaction of his business with the army, as has frequently been requested by the military authorities, who have offered to place a building at their disposal for this purpose. During Captain Christie's time the inconvenience was less felt than at present, as he for some time lived on board a vessel with a gangway, so that we could walk on board from the shore, and latterly his vessel was within speaking distance of the shore at the upper end of the harbour, but Captain Heath, the present agent of transports, finds it necessary to live on board a man-of-war steamer, at the outer end of the harbour, in Cossack Bay, rendering the transaction of business very inconvenient, especially where wounded and sick officers are concerned, who often have to wait at the water-side until a communication can be had with Captain Heath or his clerk in Cossack Bay. The French military authorities, who have considerable experience in these matters, find it quite unnecessary to have a "Principal Agent of Transports" and his assistants, with the correspondence consequent upon an intermediate office, but transact their business direct with the masters of vessels. Our own Commissary-General finds no difficulty in managing the Commissariat vessels without the intervention of a captain of the Royal Navy; on the contrary, witness expects he finds considerable advantage from a direct communication with the captains, and thinks the same system might be adopted with regard to the army transports, thereby saving a great deal of official correspondence and routine; not that Admiral Boxer or Captain Christie made any difficulties, on the contrary, they most readily undertook whatever they were asked to do, but this varies with the man employed; for instance, Captain Heath finds its incompatible with the "dignity of his position" to continue the practice adopted by his predecessor of sending a daily report to the Quartermaster-General of the arrivals and departures at Balaklava, stating whether the vessels contain troops, stores, &c. As a compromise he allows one of his subordinate officers to do so, but declines to sign it as Captain Christie used to do.

In illustration of the frequent communications which took place between the Quartermaster-General and various Departments, relative to supplies of different kinds, Colonel Gordon submits the following extracts from entries in the Office Register of correspondence on such subjects, from the beginning of October to the middle of December, in addition to what has been already noticed.

On the 3rd October Sir Edmund Lyons was requested to land 150 chests of medical stores from the "Medway" steamer, and on the same day six hospital marquees were landed, and the principal medical officer was informed of the chests being on board the "Medway."

On the 4th October permission was asked from Sir Edmund Lyons for the Commissary-General to purchase tobacco and soap from the navy for the use of the army; the answer was that the limited supplies of these articles did not admit of it.

On the 6th October Sir Edmund Lyons was requested to name transports to receive the sick and wounded, in order that they might be supplied with medical officers and medical stores.

On the 8th October the principal medical officer was informed of the names of the ships selected, and instructed to supply them.

On the 9th October the Commissary-General was instructed to send up all the blankets in store at Balaklava, Varna, and Scutari.

On the 11th October instructions were given to the Commissary-General to bring up from Malta 283 bell-tents, reported to be in depôt there.

On the 12th October a large room and cellar at head-quarters were placed at Mr. Filder's disposal, to be used as a depôt of provisions, in anticipation of bad weather.

On the same day Mr. Filder was written to, to desire that convoys might leave camp at 6 A.M., so as to receive their loads and leave Balaklava before dark.

On the 19th October the Commissary-General was instructed to procure 3000 yards of rope for tents and for picketing horses.

On the 28th October the principal medical officer was informed that lime-juice had been landed for the hospitals.

On the 30th October the Commissary-General and Captain Christie were both written to regarding the number of blankets available.

On the 4th November Captain Christie was requested to ascertain the number of blankets on board different vessels, and to have them landed as soon possible.

On the 6th November the Officer Commanding the Royal Navy at Balaklava was written to, requesting him to furnish the Royal Marines on shore with blankets according to the approval of Sir Edmund Lyons, as there were none in the Army Store.

On the 8th November the Commissary-General was requested to purchase at Constantinople carpenter's tools and building materials, for the use of the troops, according to the list forwarded to him.

On the same day the Commissary-General was requested to order 2000 sets of horse clothing. Appendix, No. 50, p. 87.

On the same day Lord Lucan was directed to make temporary stables as he best could, till timber arrived, and on the 12th November an engineer officer was placed at his disposal for the purpose of assisting.

On the 11th November the Commissary-General was directed to purchase some 1000 wooden sabots for the use of the army.

On the 12th November an officer was sent to report on the firewood to be obtained near the monastery.

On the same day the engineers' detailed list of building materials, that day requested by Mr. Filder, was sent to him; the first list sent on the 8th not having been sufficiently precise.

On the 13th November the Commissary-General was instructed to purchase 3000 cooking-kettles of any size or shape for the use of the men.

On the same day the Commissary-General was instructed to get Turkish horse-shoes and nails, and also nails for English horse-shoes.

On the 14th November the Commissary-General was instructed to preserve the hides of bullocks, and other animals killed, for hutting the men.

On the 15th November an officer was sent to make arrangements for collecting the drift-wood from the wrecks of the previous day.

On the same day the Commissary-General was requested to send an officer by a vessel to Constantinople to buy clothing to replace that lost in the "Prince;" but afterwards, at Mr. Filder's request, Major Wetherall was sent with the instructions of which copy has already been handed in.

On the 16th November a working party was sent to be stationed at the wood near the Monastery, for the purpose of preparing and stacking firewood for the army.

On the 17th November the Commissary-General was instructed to ascertain what there was on board the "Ignis Fatuus" (private trading vessel) of clothing fit for the use of the army to replace losses in the "Prince."

On the 19th November the Commissary-General was requested to purchase 2000 axes of any pattern, and from any quarter, as soon as possible.

On the 20th November steps were taken to procure sheepskin coats from Varna.

On the 21st November a vessel returned from Sinope with the planking, &c., which had been sent for.

On the 22nd November a letter was sent to the Commanding Royal Engineer requesting that the officers sent to purchase wood for hutting, should be instructed to buy anything of that description which they considered adapted for the purpose.

On that day the Commandant at Balaklava was requested to appropriate, in communication with Dr. Hall, any houses that might be fit for the reception of the sick.

On the 24th November Turkish soldiers were ordered to build hospital huts for the sick, under the superintendence of the non-commissioned officers of Sappers.

On the 26th November Captain Christie was instructed to land the hay from all the transports.

On that day the scrapers were reported ready which had been ordered on the 14th November.

On that day General Codrington was written to, informing him that there were plenty of boots in store for all who wanted them.

On the 28th November Sir Edmund Lyons was written to, requesting him to have prepared on board the fleet, 1000 nose-bags for the use of the cavalry.

On that day an order was given to the Commanding Royal Engineer to repair the wharves at Balaklava.

On the 29th November Captain Heath was applied to for 1000 yards of rope, for hospital marquees.

On the 1st December Mr. Filder was written to, calling his attention to various unanswered letters. Copy of this and of his answer annexed.

Appendices. Nos. 51 and 52, p. 88.

On the 1st December the Commissary-General was directed to employ 40 drivers of arabas, sent to him by Lord Raglan, in carrying provisions up to the camp, paying them any wages he found necessary.

On the 3rd December the Commissary-General was directed to purchase pack-saddles at Constantinople.

On the 7th December arrangements were made for the employment of merchant seamen in the construction of cavalry and artillery stables near Balaklava.

On the 8th December the Commissary-General was written to, to know whether he had Turkish horse-shoes in store, and reminding him of the Quartermaster-General's letter of the 13th November on that subject.

On the 10th December a ration of rum was ordered for each French soldier employed in making the road near Balaklava.

On the 11th December the Commissary-General was informed that Lord Raglan had placed at his disposal all the horse-transports of the army to bring up bat-horses from the Bosphorus.

On the 13th December orders were given for 500 horses of the cavalry, to be employed in carrying up provisions to the infantry camp.

On that day Mr. Archer was instructed that requisitions for warm clothing were to be complied with by issuing any stores in hand of the description required, although they might not be precisely the same as the articles specified on the requisition, if the applicants chose to take them in preference to waiting.

On that day the Commissary-General was written to again, requesting that an ample supply of English horse-shoe nails might be sent for. Copy of his answer, dated 15th December, is handed in. Appendix, No. 53, p. 89.

On the 14th December Lieutenant-Colonel Haines, Commandant of Balaklava, was instructed to arrange with the Commissary-General a plan for roasting coffee with the coffee-roaster made by the engineer of Her Majesty's ship "Sanspareil," and to furnish fatigue parties to assist, as Lord Raglan attached great importance to that operation.

On the 14th December Lord William Paulet, commanding at Scutari, was instructed to apply to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for additional accommodation for the sick if necessary.

On the 14th December Captain Christie was instructed to ascertain that every vessel had landed her cargo before she was permitted to leave the port of Balaklava, and to report the fact of her being clear in his report to the Quartermaster-General.

On the 15th December the engineer officer at Balaklava was instructed to carry out Dr. Hall's suggestions for increasing the hospital accommodation at Balaklava.

In conclusion, witness begs to state that from the commencement of the winter the officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department have cheerfully undertaken every duty which has been imposed on them. It has so happened that when anything was required and not forthcoming, no matter what department was responsible, the Quartermaster-General was usually applied to, and not wishing to make any official difficulties, many duties have thus been brought on the Department which did not properly belong to it. We have even had to send express to Scutari for a supply of leeches which, when they arrived, were all dead, owing to the medical officer or purveyor who forwarded them having tightly corked up the bottle in which they were sent.

Witness thinks the formation of a storekeeper's department, with a responsible issuer, similar to the French mode, would very much benefit the public service, and leave the Quartermaster-General and his officers to their proper duties, which chiefly relate to the movements of an army in the field.

Queries addressed to QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL AIREY, *with his Replies.*

Since what date have you held the office of Quartermaster-General?—I was appointed Quartermaster-General on the 1st September, 1854, while on board ship in command of the Light Division, after the troops for the Crimean expedition had embarked.

What are the duties of the Quartermaster-General with reference to the supplies of the army, and their transport by sea or land?—Beyond regulating and controlling the issue of camp equipage (tents, entrenching tools, blankets, &c.), the Quartermaster-General has nothing to do with the question regarding the supplies of the army and its transport. This is exclusively a Commissariat service, carried on by the Commissary-General, under the orders and regulations of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 1st March, 1852. Articles 78, 79, 80, and 81 of the "General Duties of the Commissariat Department," provide for all these details. The Commissary-General is required to purchase all supplies and stores for the use of the several Departments of the army, and is to provide all necessary transport by land and inland navigation; and in the absence of a duly authorized naval agent, he is to engage sea-going vessels.

What are his duties with reference to the rations of the troops? Is it his duty to bring to the notice of the Commander of the Forces any deficiency or defect in the rations of the troops, or whose duty is it?—There is nothing defined by regulation as to the channel of communication to the Commander of the Forces of deficiencies or defect in the rations of the troops. It is the duty of General Officers commanding Divisions to bring any such circumstance to the notice of the Commander of the Forces. This has been done through both the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and immediately referred for the report and explanation of the Commissary-General.

Whose duty is it to take care that the food of the army is such as may be calculated to preserve the health of the troops in the particular situation or circumstances in which they may be placed?—This is the duty of the principal medical officer, who receives his reports from the Deputy Inspector-Generals of the several divisions of the army.

Whose duty is it to take care that the army is provided with sufficient transport for its camp equipments and supplies?—The providing of the necessary transport of all descriptions, and all arrangements regarding the means of conveyance, are made by the head of the Commissariat Department. The Quartermaster-General makes requisitions upon the Commissary-General for such transport as the combatant part of the army may require; but it is the duty of the Commissary Department to arrange that the means of transport are forthcoming.

Has the transport of this army been complete at any time since it landed in the Crimea, either for field equipment or for supplies; and if not, what has been the reason?—The transport of this army in the Crimea has never been complete, either for field service or for supplies. This being a Commissariat service, it is impossible for me to give the reason; at the same time that, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which this army in the Crimea has been placed in an enemy's country, with only the ground on which we stood, and during a Crimean winter, the Commissariat Department has been called upon to perform most unprecedented services for an army in the field. Vast quantitie sof siege ammunition, hutting for the troops, extra warm clothing of all descriptions, extra rations, beyond the pound of meat and pound of bread, fixed by regulation, &c., have required transport.

What measures have been taken to obtain the necessary transport?—This is again a Commissariat duty; but the necessity of preparing a sufficiency of transport was unceasingly and urgently impressed, both verbally and by numerous letters, upon the Commissary-General. Lord Raglan finally sent officers of the army to purchase transport animals at Eupatoria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Sicily, &c.; this measure was, however, deprecated by the Commissary-General, who declared he had not the means of feeding them.

What was the total amount of transport, of all kinds, available to the army

on the 1st December, 1st January, and 1st February, respectively, or other monthly periods during those months?—I have caused a "Copy of the Return of the available Transport" in the month of January to be furnished. The total efficient for the army consisted of 333 horses, or mules, 12 camels, 125 two-wheeled Maltese carts, 1 Turkish araba. Since the establishment of the Land Transport Corps, the Director-General has sent in an estimate of 23,857 animals and 3,088 carriages, as required for the transport service of this army, calculated at 30,000, including all arms.

Was the Commissary-General at any time urged to increase the amount of transport?—Unceasingly; by the Commander of the Forces personally, and by myself.

Did he at any time object to increase the amount?—The Commissary-General urged that he had neither the means of feeding more animals, nor men to take care of them. He stated that he got natives over by hundreds, they died by fifties, and the remainder would not stay.

When the army proceeded to Varna, was it presumed that it would winter in Turkey?—When the army went to Varna I commanded a Brigade of the Light Division, and have no means of knowing what the intentions of the Government might be with regard to wintering.

Were any measures taken with a view to provide for its wintering in Turkey, and if so, what measures?—The Commander of the Forces, or Military Secretary, can alone answer this question.

Was the Commissary-General instructed to make provision for supplying the army during the winter in Turkey, and if so, at what date?—The Commissary-General was in constant communication with the Commander of the Forces, and of course was aware that it was his duty to make provision for supplying the army during the winter, wherever it might be.

Has the Commissary-General been authorized and required to provide, as far as possible, all supplies that the Commander of the Forces may direct him to procure for the army?—The Treasury Instructions, dated 1st March, 1852, for the guidance of Commissariat officers, fully provide for this service.

Has it been the practice to refer questions relative to deficiencies in rations, or changes of rations, to your Department?—Questions of deficiencies in rations were made both to me and to the Adjutant-General. There is nothing defined by regulation as to which Department such references are to be made, and Lord Raglan decided that they belonged properly to the Adjutant-General, as being the Department charged with the efficiency of the troops, which accordingly became the practice in this army.

Do you recollect any complaints on these subjects reaching you in the months of November, December, and January last?—Such complaints did reach me in the months of November, December, and January, and were immediately brought to the notice of Lord Raglan, and, by his Lordship's order, referred for explanation to the Commissary-General.

To what supplies did these complaints chiefly refer?—They referred principally to the almost total absence of fresh meat, the want of vegetables, the want of hay, the want of fuel, and the issue of green coffee.

Did not the supply of rice to the troops cease by General Order on the 15th of November?—On the 30th of September a General Order was issued, continuing the issue of a ration of rice (which had been temporarily sanctioned on the 19th July) to the 15th November. On the 27th of December the issue of a ration of rice, or pearl barley, which was suspended on the 15th November, was resumed by General Order until further orders, and has since been continued. This being entirely a question of Commissariat supplies, it does not come within the scope of my functions as Quartermaster-General to know why the supply was suspended or resumed; but I believe the fact was, that there was no rice in the Commissariat.

Were you not aware that about that time, also, the soldier could rarely use his coffee, owing to the want of fuel to roast, and the means of grinding it?—The want of fuel and the means of roasting coffee were much felt. Lord Raglan ordered the Commissary-General, on the 16th January, 1855, to purchase 2,500 coffee-grinders, which were obtained from Constantinople and issued to the troops. However, in my opinion, a great deal of this discomfort arose from the circumstance of our soldiers not knowing how to set to work to make their coffee; they had actually the same means of roasting it, viz., on

the top of their camp-kettles, besides frying-pans, and other utensils furnished them, and pounding it with a 6-pounder ball, as the French soldier, but the whole thing was new to them; and every one knows how little trouble the English soldier is inclined to take in such matters, looking more to his ration of rum than anything else. At the Cape the issue of green coffee answered very well; the climate was clear and dry, plenty of fuel, and no difficulty experienced. Here the ground was saturated with wet and snow, with heavy rains, making it almost impossible to roast it properly.

Did not the troops, more especially those in front, depend entirely at this time for subsistence on what they could obtain as rations, owing to the difficulty of finding anything to purchase?—Certainly, upon their rations, which consisted of

Meat	1 lb.
Bread	1½lb.
or Biscuit	1 lb.
Coffee	1 oz.
or Tea	¼ oz.
Sugar	1¾oz.
Rice	2 oz.
Rum	1 gill.

but, besides this, every vessel from Constantinople, Varna, Sinope, &c., was ordered to bring fresh vegetables and potatoes; and onions were, on the whole, generally to be obtained by Quartermasters of regiments. Much of this depends upon the activity and zeal of commanding officers: thus some corps always had vegetables, and others none.

Do you conceive that a pound of salt meat and a pound of biscuit, without any other article of diet, is sufficient for the healthy sustenance of the soldier?—This is a medical question; but, in my opinion, a pound of salt meat and a pound of biscuit, without any other article of diet, is not of a nature for the healthy sustenance of a man, but, by reference to our rations, it will be observed that our soldiers had other articles issued to them, such as rice, coffee, sugar, rum, &c.

Were you aware that this ration was reduced by deficiencies to one half and sometimes one-third of the meat for several successive days?—Reports to this effect were received from generals of division.

Did it ever come to your knowledge that even of this limited amount of meat a considerable part was not used, or was eaten raw, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining fuel?—Reports to this effect were also received from generals of division. In fact the soldiers got to loathe the salt meat and, I believe, even if the supply of fuel had been sufficient to cook it, in many instances a great portion would have been thrown away by the men.

Seeing the apparent impossibility of men being maintained in a state of health, and fit for the labours of a siege under such circumstances, will you state what steps you took to increase or improve their diet?—It must be understood that none of these details come within the functions of the duties of the Quartermaster-General's Department, still I was constantly the channel of communication from Lord Raglan to the Commissary-General to increase his supplies of fresh meat, and to issue roasted coffee or tea for the men. I caused four large coffee-roasters to be constructed by the engineers of the fleet to roast coffee for the army, which duty was carried on by a party of soldiers at Balaklava, and answered extremely well. Vegetables were also sent for and issued.

Are you aware that prior to the change authorized by the Secretary at War's letter of 31st December, 1850, it has always been the practice where salt meat formed a portion of the ration, to supply rice as well as sugar and coffee?—During the whole of my service, thirty-four years, I have frequently been in camps where salt meat was issued two and three days a week. I have never known* rice, sugar, and coffee to form part of the ration until I joined this army, though I believe it was the practice at the Cape during field operations, without reference to salt meat. In my opinion compressed vegetables,

* From the Return, page 17 of Appendix, it will be seen that in the West Indies, Bermudas, Mauritius, and St. Helena, where salt meat forms a considerable part of the ration, rice was, prior to 1851, issued to the extent of about 20 ounces a-week, as well as peas.

tea, coffee, sugar, rice, pepper, salt, tobacco, and soap, ought all to form part of the soldier's ration in the field, and salt meat should not be issued for more than two days in the week for any length of time, and then with a proper proportion of lime juice.

Adverting to the Treasury Minute of 14th March, 1854, stipulating that the cost to the soldier of these articles was to be the prices therein stated, can you give the reason why the proceedings of the Board of Officers of the 28th June, 1854, should have been confirmed, where the soldier was thereby made to pay 1*d.* a day for $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of sugar at 2*d.* per pound, and 1 ounce of coffee at $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, though the value of these issues at the above rates was only $2\frac{10}{16}$ farthings?—I was not a member of this Board, I can only suppose that Lord Raglan confirmed the proceedings, because he concurred in the opinion therein stated.

As the price of rice is stated in the Treasury letter of 29th August, 1854, at only 12*s.* per hundredweight, or about $1\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per pound, it would appear then that the soldier might have had for his stoppage of 1*d.* per day the usual issue of 2 ounces of rice, besides his coffee and sugar, and that this privation has, consequently, originated in error?—There must be some mistake in this observation; the soldier has not been charged extra for his rice or rum, so that he gets coffee, sugar, rice, rum, pepper, and salt, for the extra 1*d.*

When difficulties arose in the early part of the winter, in consequence of the continued issue of green coffee, which the men could not use, do you know any reason why another Board should not have been called to order an issue of tea, as being more acceptable to the men, and why was not this done, instead of the issue of unground coffee continuing a subject of complaint till February?—The coffee was used by the men, but it was badly roasted and badly ground, until the measures already stated were adopted. It is impossible for me to say why other Boards were not held; I must repeat that such details do not come within my sphere of duties; they belong to the Adjutant-General's Department: but I can answer for it, that Lord Raglan was in constant, direct communication with the Commissary-General on all these subjects, almost daily, to procure tea or cocoa, or anything as an amelioration; the object was to obtain the best article independent of cost, or anything else. In my opinion tea is the best beverage; it is the only thing the English soldier likes. I called for an opinion from every regiment in this army, and I may say it was unanimous in favour of tea, although some suggested at the same time that there should be a partial issue of coffee. Lord Raglan also applied to the fleet for a supply of cocoa, which they could not afford; but all officers who have embarked on board ship with troops, must be aware, from experience, that our men do not like it, and unless it be the regularly prepared cocoa, it requires a several hours boiling, which cannot be carried on with troops in the field.

The price of tea being fixed by the Treasury at 1*s.* per pound, and the usual ration being a quarter of an ounce, costing $\frac{3}{16}$ of a penny, would it not have been cheaper to the soldier and the public than issuing an ounce of coffee at $6\frac{1}{2}$*d* a pound?—According to this calculation I may conclude that tea would have been cheaper; but cost never entered into any calculation, whatever was best was to be supplied.

Would it not also have saved weight in the carriage, at a time when this was of importance?—Very probably; but the objections raised against tea have always been its bulk and perishable nature in carriage.

Was any communication made to Mr. Filder on this subject, or any steps taken to obtain tea from Constantinople or England?—Lord Raglan was in constant communication with Mr. Filder upon all such subjects; but I have no means of knowing what steps he took in carrying out the details of his own Department.

Did not the greater portion of the rations in November, December, and January consist of salt meat, and was not this issue carried to such an extent that fresh meat was only issued for three days in all December?—The Commissary-General must be referred to for these details, and, I believe, has replied to them, but I can only say that the cry for fresh meat was unceasing.

Do not the regulations for troops embarked on long voyages and exposed to this description of diet without vegetables, prescribe theuse of lime-juice as part of the ration in order to prevent scurvy?—On board ship there is never any want of lime-juice; but by the Regulations, page 344, articles

46 and 47, it would appear that lemon juice comes under the head of medical comforts, and is placed in charge of the medical officer.

Are you aware that scurvy has prevailed extensively among the troops, and that no lime juice was issued as a preventive till February?—I am aware that scurvy prevailed. The Commissary-General was not prepared with lime-juice, it being considered an article of medical not commissariat issue. Lord Raglan when required, immediately made a requisition on the fleet, and sent to Constantinople, Malta, and Sicily for a supply, and the Commissary-General was desired to lose no time in writing to England. When received it was issued to the troops.

With whom would it rest to bring under the notice of the Field Marshal commanding the necessity for this precaution being adopted, and did he do so?—Undoubtedly with Dr. Hall, M.D., the Principal Medical Officer, and I presume he did.

Were any complaints or statements made to you during the months before referred to as to the probability of the health of the troops suffering from the continued use of salt provisions, and if so, what steps did you take in consequence, particularly with the view of procuring more fresh meat?—Yes. complaints of this nature were received, and the Commissary-General urged to increase his supplies of fresh meat; but these subjects would have been specially brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces by the head of the Medical Department.

Do you conceive that an issue of soft bread during the winter would have been beneficial to the troops; if so, what steps did you take to obtain it?—As a matter of individual opinion I have no hesitation in saying that the excellent biscuit issued to the troops was infinitely more salutary than the abominably baked sour bread we had in Bulgaria. When I commanded the Light Division this latter was a subject of constant complaint, and the medical officers of the division stated to me that this bread was the origin of bowel complaints and dysentery; but all this is a medical question.

Were the troops even when in hospital during this period and when suffering from scurvy not supplied with bread as a ration, or hospital comfort; and if supplied when did that supply commence?—The conduct and regulations of the hospitals of the army are under the Principal Medical Officer in his intercourse with the Commander of the Forces. The Quartermaster-General has not these details.

Can you point out any difficulty as to the supply of this requisite for the sick, or refer to any communications with the Commissary-General desiring him to obtain it?—Had the army bakeries and an establishment of regular bakers, there would be no difficulty in supplying the sick with bread, or in fact the whole army.

Dou you recollect any representations being made to you in regard to the want of nosebags for the cavalry during the months of November and December last, and what steps did you take to supply them, and when were they supplied?—On the 11th December, 1854, the Earl of Lucan represented the want of nosebags; 1000 were obtained from the navy, which was more than was wanted at the moment.

Were you then informed that in consequence of the want of them, and the horses being in consequence obliged to eat their barley off the wet ground, a large portion of it was lost, and this at a time when the cavalry were upon short rations?—A very little care, by the construction of a frame from the sides of an old box or the staves of empty barrels by the men of a regiment themselves, would have obviated this difficulty, but our cavalry are not particularly careful or intelligent in such little details of camp life.

Were any representations made to you in regard to the deficiency of forage for the cavalry during the winter, and what steps did you take in consequence?—Unceasing representations to the Adjutant-General; and the Commissary-General was in all cases called upon for explanations, and desired to take immediate steps to remedy this state of things.

Was it through orders from your Department that the Light Brigade of Cavalry was about the end of November stationed at Inkerman at a time when the scarcity was at its height?—The Light Brigade of Cavalry was kept on the heights of Inkerman, near the Woronsoff road, by order of Lord Raglan, a decision come to after a conference with General Canrobert.

Are you aware that for several days the horses of that brigade had no sustenance whatever except 2½ lbs. of barley per horse, was this circumstance reported to you, and if so, what steps did you take at the time?—This was probably mentioned in the report to the Adjutant-General, it did not come through me.

Was it reported to you that the Commissariat officers had offered to the officer commanding that brigade to provide barley at least for the horses, if a sufficient number were permitted to go down to Balaklava for the purpose of bringing it up?—These reports did not come to me as Quartermaster-General, but the Commissary-General now informs me that the General Officer commanding the Light Cavalry Brigade refused to allow his horses to go down to Balaklava for barley.

Was the condition of this brigade inquired into and reported upon during the time the horses were undergoing this experiment of living upon 2½ lbs. of barley per day, without hay or straw?—Certainly; the condition of all the horses of the cavalry was inquired into and known; and those on the heights and those in the valley were much the same.

Are you aware that on leaving Inkerman 19 horses were left upon the ground in a dying state, and that 17 died in the course of the march, while the whole were in so debilitated a condition that the men had to lead them?—Casualty States go to the Adjutant-General. The whole of the horses of the cavalry were not in so debilitated a condition as to require to be led; as great numbers were employed daily in conveying sick and provisions for the rest of the army.

Was the condition of these horses duly reported to you, in order that if they could no longer be of service for purposes of warfare, they might be removed in time to save their lives, if forage could not be sent up to them?—As I have stated before, reports of the efficiency of the troops and horses are made to the Adjutant-General, and not to the Quartermaster-General of an army.

Has any difficulty ever been experienced in consequence of the Commissary-General declining to receive supplies required for the army on the plea that they had not been ordered by him, or that they were not accompanied by invoice, or other such information?—I am not aware of any actual difficulty. There may have been trifling technical obstructions which the Honourable Alexander Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has given me to understand he has entered into in his evidence, to which I would beg to refer.

Captain Tullen, of the "Sea Nymph," states that he had to carry twenty-five barrels of boots three times backwards and forwards from Constantinople to Balaklava because no one would receive them, even at a time when they were much required by the army. Do you know anything of that transaction, if so, state the particulars.—I think it very possible that barrels of boots may have been carried backwards and forwards by the "Sea Nymph." We were, during the winter, very short-handed in our means of landing stores, and very limited in space, and, as we had at all times quantities of boots in store, although too small for the men to wear with two or three pair of socks after being wetted, there was no reason why a vessel should not go upon another service, without having the labour of landing stores which were not likely to be immediately required.

Do you know of any other instance in which supplies required by the army have been sent away from Balaklava without being landed. Did not this happen in regard to some supplies by the "Golden Fleece," if so, state the particulars.—In October, 1854, Doctor Hall, principal medical officer, was at Constantinople, and wished to send medical stores to the Crimea; he applied to Admiral Boxer for transport, and was told the "Golden Fleece" would be the first ship going up. He accordingly sent 1,000 mats on board, and was alongside with other stores when the ship's destination was changed. He did not embark these stores, but the 1,000 mats could not be got out, and they consequently did not arrive in the Crimea until some time after. He brought up the other hospital stores in the "Himalaya."

As Quartermaster-General for the army, is it not your duy to provide shelter for the cavalry horses in winter-quarters? Will you state what steps you took with that view when you found they would have to winter in the Crimea?—Where there are towns and villages, it is the duty of the Quartermaster-General

to provide shelter for the cavalry horses in winter-quarters. Here there was not any such shelter. I, however, obtained all the planking and timber necessary from Sinope and Constantinople, and procured the assistance of 200 Turkish troops from Rustem Pasha, which encamped within the cavalry lines, for the purpose of constructing huts for the men and horses of the cavalry, and an engineer officer was placed at the disposal of the Earl of Lucan, on the 12th November 1854, to superintend the work.

It appears, that the first shelter of this kind procured, was about the 5th January, and that in most of the corps it was the end of January or beginning of February before the horses were under cover, during which most of them perished. Can you explain the cause of this delay?—The cause of delay in sheltering the horses was the impossibility of obtaining labour. The English army itself was already overworked in conducting the operations of the siege, and not a fatigue-party was to be obtained. The native labour was of the worst possible description, indolent and lazy naturally—every half-dozen men required a superintendent to look after them, in order to prevent their sitting down to smoke and gamble, and nothing short of the fear of the "lash" would induce them to come out of their tents in the cold weather, and therefore their actual labour was tantamount to "nil." Even the Turkish soldier's labour, what with difference of language and national characteristics, was very poor.

Was not a proposition made to you by Lord Lucan to obtain the assistance of ship's carpenters from the transports with the view of facilitating this, and what steps did you take in consequence?—Yes; and these ship's carpenters were obtained in a limited number (about 17), but the Earl of Lucan not being so quick as Major Barker, R.A., the latter officer secured the services of these men, and constructed stables for his battery horses.

Considering the difficulty and delay in obtaining sufficient quantities of wood for this purpose, might not framed canvas have been employed temporarily to afford shelter till something better could be procured, and why was not some such expedient adopted?—This expedient was resorted to, and was carried into effect with Major Barker's battery, Captain Thomas's Troop of Horse Artillery, the convalescent horses of the Royal Artillery, and the Alicante mule stables. I am surprised that these were not observed by the Commission when at Balaklava, still they were not found to answer, as the hurricanes of rain and wind in this climate were continually blowing them to pieces, necessitating constant repairs; but the great difficulty we had to contend with was want of workmen, not material.

Was it ever reported to you that even when shelter was procured a considerable portion of the corn was lost from the want of any substitute for feeding-troughs, and from the nosebags being too small to hold the corn?—I never heard of the nosebags being too small, but all such cases could easily be remedied by the Quartermasters of regiments.

Is it consistent with your knowledge that not only did many of the horses in the extremity of their hunger eat up the horse-clothing and parts of the saddlery, but that they gnawed the manes and tails off each other?—They did so. I have seen the horses munching up a whole blanket, and I have seen horses doing the same thing in the winters in Canada. I am told that something in the coldness of the atmosphere occasions this; my own horses did the same under cover.

Considering the prevailing rumours on such matters, and the very heavy loss of the cavalry in the months of December and January, did you at any period visit the lines in order to satisfy yourself as to their condition, and the necessity for hastening their being placed under cover; if so, state the period, and the result of your observations?—I think I may say that I rode through the cavalry camp five times a week during this period, and everything was done to hasten the construction of shelter for the horses.

Did you satisfy yourself by any such inspection that these horses were fitted to perform the duty of carrying up provisions before ordering them on that duty, and whence arose the necessity for being so employed?—The horses ordered for any service were those fit for duty.

As wooden houses began to arrive from England on the 25th December, how do you account for the men being in tents during the greater part of the winter?—Because the transport of the army was wholly insufficient.

Anticipating the arrival of this shelter for the troops, as well as the huts

from Trieste, and large quantities of timber from other quarters, were any arrangements made by you with the Commissary-General as to providing transport by the time that these supplies arrived, as well as for carrying up the warm clothing, and can you submit any estimate of the amount of transport which the Commissary-General was directed to provide for these purposes?—The Commissary-General was himself aware of what was coming out to the army, and it was his province to provide the necessary transport. It was besides the constant subject of conversation between Lord Raglan and the Commissary-General, but Mr. Filder had a great objection to import additional horses into the Crimea, as he constantly repeated that he could not feed them, and that he had been disappointed in his contracts for hay at Constantinople, and in the receipt of his supplies from England.

Why was fuel not issued as part of the ration to the men in front, when the supply in their immediate vicinity failed?—In the first instance the Commissary-General was not prepared to issue fuel. I believe he has explained this in his own evidence. A general order was subsequently issued for both fuel and light to be issued to the troops, but this was considered quite new for an army in the field.

Finding a difficulty in transport as regards all these supplies, did you urge on the Commissary-General the necessity for increasing his means of transport, and have you any correspondence to which reference can be made on this subject?—This was a subject of unceasing reference to the Commissary-General, who was in constant personal communication with Lord Raglan on this subject. A great part of the business of an army in the field is very properly carried on by personal communication, and it was never expected that all these subjects were to be brought to evidence by documentary proof. I regret extremely that the indisposition of Sir John McNeil and Colonel Tulloch prevented their remaining at Balaklava, by which means my examination might have been carried on in person. There are a great many points which might be dilated on, and a proper view of subjects exhibited, as well as erroneous impressions removed, which really one cannot undertake to do in writing. The time of the Quartermaster-General of an army is not his own for any five minutes of the day. The actual current business of the day amply occupies many hours, and many others devoted to lengthy extraneous matter necessarily forces a neglect of what may be of real importance to the service.

The following Questions having been forwarded to Major Hall, Acting Engineer at Balaklava, he replied as under :—

1. HOW long have you been employed as Assistant Engineer at Balaklava?

I was appointed in General Order of the 2nd December, 1854, and relieved on the 21st May, 1855.

2. In that capacity have you been employed to take charge of all timber for building brought into Balaklava for the use of the troops, except what was sent out from England?

Of all timber, excepting the wooden houses sent from England and Trieste.

See Appendix, p. 123.

3. Can you furnish a return of the quantities of wood which have thus come under your charge, the names of the vessels by which imported, and the dates of their arrival at Balaklava?

Yes. The return is annnexed, and marked No. 1.

4. What instructions did you receive from the Quartermaster-General in regard to the issue of this wood, and to what purposes was it intended to be applicable?

The instructions from General Airey were to take advantage of every opportunity to forward its issue, and to exercise such discretion as that there should be no impediment or delay. It was intended for the use of the service generally.

5. Was this wood issued to the troops immediately on its arrival? If not, state the cause of the delay in its being made at once available for the shelter of the men and horses.

It was issued as quickly as possible after being cleared from the ships, but there was not sufficient transport for it, excepting in the immediate neighbourhood of Balaklava. It was an object to get it cleared away, the place for stowing it being limited and incommodious.

6. Can you furnish a return showing the quantities issued to each regiment, and the dates of such issues, or any approximate statement on that head?

Such a return can be furnished, but it would be a cumbrous document, with the daily issues of small quantities to fifty-seven different regiments, from the commencement of December, 1854, to the end of April, 1855. A statement of the amount issued to each regiment, however, is attached, marked No. 2.

See Appendix, p. 124.

7. It being understood that a very small quantity of this wood has been issued in some corps compared with others, can you explain the reason of the difference?

The relative distances of regiments from Balaklava, their strength, and sanitary state, were the chief causes of the difference in the quantities drawn. The arrival of wooden houses had also an influence.

8. Complaints having been received that after this timber began to be received, the applications of commanding officers to have a portion of it for the purpose of placing their horses under cover, were refused in some instances, can you explain the probable cause of this refusal?

I cannot. When there was a stock of the hutting materials, it was never, to my knowledge, refused. There was occasional misunderstanding from the supposition that the timber for the erection of the wooden houses was available for other purposes.

9. Can you furnish a return showing what quantity of this wood is still on

The quantity at present on hand is inconsiderable, as the accompanying

hand, and does that correspond to the difference between the quantities received and issued, as shown by your returns? If not, explain the reason of the deficiency.

account, marked No. 3, will show. The timber was applied, as before stated, to the public service generally—all siege purposes and buildings, including hospitals, mule sheds, buffalo stables, &c. A copy of a memorandum annexed will explain the reason for any difference in the receipts, issues, and remains.

See Appendix, p. 125.

10. Have you had any charge of the huts or building materials sent out from England? If not, who is responsible for the receipt and issue of them?

Captain the Honourable Fane Keane came from England charged with the administration of the wooden houses.

Remarks.—With reference to question No. 8, it may be necessary to add that there was difficulty in obtaining transport for timber at Constantinople, and that in the winter the arrival of sailing vessels was uncertain.

Timber for uprights and rafters occasionally ran short, as may be seen by the account of the cargo of the "Sea Nymph," and date of the arrival of the "Blundell," so that expedients were resorted to for remedying the deficiency by scarping the sides of hills, &c. The timber was chiefly taken to the cavalry lines, lashed to troop and bât horses, which were loaded on the line of wharfs in bad weather and amidst confusion.

The work of unloading the timber vessels was performed by fatigue parties from the Line. These were seldom sufficiently strong, and frequently, when the men had been under arms by night, were withdrawn altogether.

(Signed) G. HALL, *Major*,
Balaklava, May 25, 1855. *Late Assistant Engineer.*

Memorandum.

THE hutting materials for the army were calculated for 10,000 men and 3,500 horses during the winter of 1854-55. In addition to the hutting it was found necessary to issue timber for the following purposes:—In the Cavalry and Artillery, for forge-sheds, hospital cook-houses, latrines, and the flooring of the marquees; and, in the other branches of the service, for field officers' stabling, and for the flooring generally of the tents of the regiment, hospital, &c.

As the materials were, for the most part, carried to the front by fatigue parties, instructions were given by the Quartermaster-General to take advantage of every opportunity, and to exercise such discretion as that there should be no impediment or delay in the issues.

With this intent, estimates were made calculated for the flooring of two hospital tents per regiment, and six tents per company, exclusive of the officers, who also were considered entitled to hutting materials, being issued on the regimental account.

The supply on hand at first admitted of the issue of 5000 superficial feet, and 200 pieces of scantling per regiment, for which signed requisitions were presented, subsequent issues having been made on the calculation above mentioned.

From a variety of causes, locality of regiments, their strength, and means of transport, there has been considerable difference in the quantities drawn by corps. The supply has also at times fallen short from want of shipping.

Difficulty was experienced during the winter in the custody of the timber, from the position in which it was obliged to be landed, and the locality in which it was of necessity stacked, in consequence of want of space near the wharves. There was also considerable loss in the conveyance of the planking to the front in boisterous weather by fatigue parties.

(Signed) G. HALL, *Major,*
Balaklava, April 30, 1855. *Assistant Engineer.*

Captain Keane to Colonel Tulloch.

Royal Engineer Office, Balaklava,
Dear Sir, *May* 21, 1855.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, referring to the number of huts that remain unissued, I have the honour to state the whole of the men's huts have been issued, and there remain about 50 officers' huts on hand.

I arrived here in charge of the huts on the afternoon of the 1st of January, 1855, and the first hut was issued on the 5th, on which day ten huts were distributed. The state of the road, and want of transport, caused the delay in getting the huts to the front.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) W. FANE KEANE.
Captain Engineers.

THE following questions having been forwarded to Admiral Grey, commanding in the Bosphorus, he has replied as under:—

1. How long have you held the naval command in the Bosphorus?

1. Since the end of January.

2. What are the duties of the naval commander in the Bosphorus with reference to transports employed in conveying supplies to the army in the Crimea?

2. The general direction of the transport service is vested in the naval Commander-in-chief.

The principal agent of transports has, under the orders of Commander-in-chief, the immediate superintendence of the transports in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and the arrangements of the service.

The senior officer at Constantinople has authority over the transports in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, he makes all the arrangements for the service at Constantinople, for coaling and watering them, and it is part of his duty to see that they are efficient, and that the terms of their charter-parties are adhered to.

He receives all requisitions from the different departments, civil and military.

He is in direct communication with the Commander-in-chief, with the Superintendent at Malta, and with the Admiralty, and he has also occasionally correspondence with the military authorities at head-quarters.

He is also in direct communication with the principal agent of transports at Balaklava.

3. Is it your opinion that the steam transports employed to supply the army have performed an amount of work equal, or nearly equal to that which is performed by steam vessels, plying for commercial purposes, between ports in Great Britain?

3. This is a difficult question to answer; I have had no experience or knowledge of the manner in which steam vessels plying for commercial purposes are managed, and the nature of the services required is so different from that of ordinary commercial traffic, that a comparison is difficult.

The supplies required may be divided into two classes; 1, those which, like food, forage, fuel, &c., may always be calculated upon with certainty and the quantities required ascertained beforehand and supplied with regularity, and 2, those extraordinary supplies for which the demand cannot be always foreseen.

Of the first description a considerable quantity has been supplied by sailing vessels,

Two steam vessels, the "Faith" and "Hope" have been constantly employed by the Commissariat without any control from the Transport Department in carrying cargo, and from 6 to 7 others, have been employed in carrying cattle.

Of these, I have no record, except of one, the "Tonning"; and I annex a return showing the date of the delivery

of each cargo of live stock, during six months ending on the 1st July.

It will be seen that she delivered—

From Constantinople—
5 cargoes, at intervals varying from 20 to 23 days.

From Ghemlek—
1 cargo, 16 days.

From Sizopoli—
2 cargoes, 11 and 14 days.

From Sinope and Samsoon—
3 cargoes, 8 and 13 days, and that although the distance to which she ran, except in one instance, did not exceed 300 miles, and in three trips was under 200, the average interval between landing each cargo was nearly 16 days.

Whether the length of time thus occupied was caused by any difficulties in obtaining or landing the cattle, I cannot say; but as I have on more than one occasion been told that cattle were waiting conveyance, I should not imagine that there was any delay in embarking.

Of the "Faith's" and "Hope's" performances, I have no record except in one instance.

The "Faith" sailed from Constantinople on the 4th May, with a cargo consisting of—

352	chests of tea.
972	bags of flour.
12	barrels of flour.
2,908	bags of barley.
40 casks .. / 2 barrels .	lime-juice.
50	cases of wine.
130	empty rum-kegs.
18	casks of pepper.
2,270	brooms.
1	box of treasure.

Of these she discharged at Balaklava—

Brooms.
Tea.
Treasure.
202 bags, and 12 barrels of flour.
992 bags of barley.

She returned to Constantinople on the 4th June, with the remainder of the cargo, for the purpose, I believe, of taking up sugar; but the sugar having been sent up in another vessel, she received an additional quantity of barley and sailed again for Balaklava on the 9th June.

Thus the whole work done by this ship, of above 700 tons, for more than a

month, has been the delivery of an insignificant quantity of barley and flour, 352 chests of tea, brooms, and a box of treasure.

For the second description of supplies it is difficult to lay down any rule, and I am inclined to think that a certain amount of delay must always occur in meeting the demand for them; but I have no doubt that good arrangements would reduce that delay much below what is now incurred.

4. Can you state generally the amount of work performed by steam transports, employed for the supply of the army, from the different ports within the Dardanelles, since you have been in command in the Bosphorus, or for any specified time?

4. As I have no returns from Balaklava, and am not cognizant of the proceedings of steam vessels after leaving the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, except occasionally and by accident, I cannot state the amount of work performed generally. I annex a return of some ships with the date of their sailings from different ports. It will be observed that the detention at Balaklava has, in almost every case, been very great. The cause of that detention will be best explained by those on the spot. Appendix, p. 61.

5. Can you state how many steam vessels are placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, and the average number of cargoes landed at Balaklava monthly by those vessels, with the average monthly number of miles that each has run?

5. I have no means of answering this question, as I have not the returns. The principal agent of transports at Balaklava is the only person who could answer to this.

6. Do you see any reason why these vessels should not, on the average of all the vessels and all the ports, make at least three trips per month to and from the ports to which they are now sent for supplies, viz:—the ports in the Black Sea and Bosphorus?

6. The answer to this must depend on the nature of the supplies.

If it applies to vessels carrying cattle, I have no hesitation in saying that if there is no unreasonable delay in landing or embarking cattle, the average performances ought to be from three to four trips per month. I conceive that two vessels to the S.W. two to the S.E. ports of the Black Sea, with three to the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora, ought to give an average of three vessels every five days, or that the seven vessels ought to make 18 to 20 trips in each month. If the vessels do not go into the Sea of Marmora, they ought to make from 22 to 24 trips. But to do this it would be necessary that there should be no detention in landing the cattle and that arrangements should be made for removing them from the vessels immediately on their arrival.

7. Is it your opinion that under proper arrangements and proper control they could be made to do that

7. Undoubtedly they ought to be made to do it.

amount of work, and that it would be reasonable and right to require them to do it?

8. Can you state the number of cargoes landed at Balaklava during the months of April, May, and June, or either of those months by the steam vessels placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, and by other steam vessels running to the same ports?

8. I have no returns to enable me to do so.

9. Is it your opinion that the steam transports placed under the exclusive control of the Commissariat are employed to the best advantage for the public service? (and if not)—

9. If by this question it is meant whether the services required from these vessels are executed, under the present system, to the best advantage for the public service, I should say, decidedly not.

10. On what facts is that opinion grounded?

10. The Commissariat officers have not the means of controlling the masters of transports, nor the nautical knowledge necessary to enable them to judge of the state of efficiency of the vessels, or if the excuses for delay too frequently urged are reasonable or otherwise.

They have no staff of officers or Engineers who can inquire into the state and condition of the vessels.

Again: having only a limited number of vessels, it must often happen that they are employed on service for which they are not the best adapted. There arises also confusion in the arrangements for coaling and watering, which are, in some instances, done under the Commissariat Department, and in others by the Naval Department.

Another evil has been that vessels have been kept employed long after they had become inefficient from the foulness of their bottoms, or defective machinery. As an instance of this, I may mention the case of the "Tonning," now, at last, ordered to England. This ship's speed is reduced from ten knots to seven, while her consumption of coal is increased to the amount of ten tons per day, so that her voyage from Constantinople to Balaklava must cost near 100*l.* more than it would do if she were put into an efficient state.

The Transport Department is, or ought to be, fully competent to deal with all such matters. There are attached to it intelligent officers and Engineers, whose sole duty it is to examine and check the state of every vessel. The arrangements for coaling and watering are made by the Naval Department, and it is most important that the

supplies to the various ships requiring them, should be furnished according to the urgency of the service on which they are employed; but when the vessels are placed solely under the Commissariat, and removed from the control of the naval authorities, the means of judging of the necessity in each case are much diminished, and delays occur, arising out of the divided authority which are prejudicial to the public service.

11. What means would you suggest for ensuring the performance of a proper amount of work by the vessels placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, without interfering with the control of that Department over the destination of those vessels, or the supplies which they are to convey?

11. The system that I should recommend would be, that vessels should be appropriated by the Transport Department to the different services required by the different Departments; that it should be answerable for keeping these vessels in an efficient state, and for the prevention of any neglect or delay on the part of the master in executing the orders of the Department in whose service he might be employed.

As soon as a vessel arrived at the place of shipment the arrangements for coaling and watering should be made by the Transport authorities, and the master directed to follow the orders of the officers of the Department to whose service he was allotted in loading his vessel; and that this should be done entirely by that Department. When loaded, a report of the weight and measurement of the goods shipped, should be made to the Transport Department from which the sailing orders should be given. A daily report of the quantity of cargo taken in or discharged, should be made by the master to the Transport Office; and a similar one by the officer superintending, to his own Department.

On arrival at the place of disembarkation, the master, after reporting his arrival to the naval authorities, should be immediately sent with his bills of lading to the Department to whom his cargo is consigned, and thus, I believe, without any delay, a much greater control would be established over the transports.

The Commissariat and other Departments should give to the naval authorities the fullest information of their probable requirements, and, as far as practicable, regular lines of communication should be established, keeping the same vessels employed on the same lines.

12. Where transports, and especially steam transports, are engaged at a certain rate per month, is it not the

12. I conclude that it must be so, but I have not found, in general, any disposition to lose time on the passages

interest of the owners, and of the masters as representing the owners, though the coal is provided by the Government, to do as little work as possible, with a view to avoid tear and wear of machinery, &c.?

but I should rather be inclined to think that the inclination is to burn more coal than is necessary.

13. Are the conditions on which those transports have been engaged such as appear to you to be conducive to the advantage of the public service, and otherwise satisfactory? (and if not)—

13. I have only a partial knowledge of the arrangement or conditions. As far as I do know them, I think they are very good, and conducive to the public service.

14. In what respect do you consider the conditions defective or objectionable, and what course would you suggest?

Additional Queries addressed to Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Crimea, on 1st August, 1855, with his replies:—

1. Having in your evidence assigned as a reason why various supplies, intended for the comfort of the troops during winter, were not issued, that there was not a sufficient quantity of them in store during the greater part of the winter to admit of such issue, are we to understand that you mean this to apply to the following articles in store at Balaklava during December and January, when the troops are stated to have suffered so much from cold, and from lying on wet or damp ground: In December, 9,370 rugs, 8,750 paillasses, about 4,000 blankets, 10,000 great-coats, and 6,000 coatees; in January, 22,408 rugs, 17,775 paillasses, about 16,000 blankets, 10,000 great coats, and 6,000 coatees (these supplies being in excess of the issues made from the Quartermaster-General's store during those months?

1. This question refers to the details of duties carried on by Major Wetherall, who has already been examined by the Commission.

I have no documents or memoranda in this country to refer to, and can only repeat what I have already said on this subject, which appears to me as clear as possible. Having distinctly stated in my evidence the articles to which I refer, it is evident I do not mean others.

I do not admit the accuracy of the facts stated in the question, which appears more intended to convey the expression of an opinion already formed than to elicit information. The quotation beginning "in store, &c.," should have included the four preceding words of my evidence, viz. "blankets, great-coats or rugs," and then it would at once have been seen that the question was superfluous.

2. With reference to the statement that there was no straw to stuff the paillasses, are you aware that about the date of their arrival—say 1st December—the Commissary-General's returns show that there were 200,000 lbs. of straw in the store at Balaklava, and that the evidence taken by this Commission shows that the Cavalry were at that time rather indifferent about receiving straw as fodder, and frequently left it on the ground, assigning as a reason that they had not the means of removing it? Does it not appear, then, that a portion might have been used for the paillasses, without any additional privation to the horses?

2. I am aware that at the period here mentioned the horses of the army were dying of starvation in great numbers for want of straw, and I cannot believe that the quantity here stated was in store at Balaklava. I have always understood that one great difficulty of the Commissary-General was to obtain storeage for biscuit for the men. I was not aware that the stores were filled with straw for the horses who were dying for want of it. I must also remark that, if in store, chopped straw would not have answered for the paillasses.

3. In case straw could not have been obtained, do you see any objection to hay being used as a temporary means of filling these paillasses? and are you not aware that on the 2nd December there was in the harbour about 120,000 lbs. of hay just arrived by the "Belgravia?"

3. For the reason given above, I cannot believe in the existence of this hay. The explanations forwarded by Mr. Filder, in reply to the questions put to him respecting the inaccurate returns of Quartermaster-General's stores (given in evidence by Major Wetherall), have taught me that Commissariat figures have a peculiar facility for accommodating themselves to circumstances.

4. Supposing that neither hay nor straw was available, might not wool have been obtained from Constantinople, or other ports in the Black Sea, where it is an article of export, for the purpose of filling these paillasses, and keeping the men off the damp ground?

4. I remember the question of procuring wool being under discussion, but am not aware what decision was come to. The Commissary-General was at head-quarters nearly every day, to see Lord Raglan, and most frequently General Airey also;—such a

matter would have been discussed by them; but I imagine their principal efforts were devoted to the daily transport of biscuit and pork, in order to prevent the men from starving. My impression is, that paillasses were issued by the Medical Department for the hospitals whenever straw or any substitute could be obtained. I remember Dr. Hall being very anxious upon this point.

5. Was any application made to Lord Raglan to have wool or any other substitute purchased? or can you state that the Commissary-General was at any time ordered, and that he refused or failed to supply hay or straw for this purpose?

5. Answered in reply to No. 4.

6. Can you state whether the army in the Crimea was ever informed that these 17,000 paillasses were available for issue if they could find the means of filling them; or that the 22,408 rugs and other articles referred to were in store, if required for their use?

6. I have already stated in evidence, very clearly, the mode adopted relative to making the issues, but I must decline entering at this time into the details of Major Wetherall's evidence and duties.

7. You state (page 169 of your evidence), as a reason for not making these issues, that you thought, "when the men had two blankets, a sheepskin coat, a fur cap, a pair of leggings, a waterproof hood, one-third of a buffalo robe, two Guernsey frocks, two pairs of drawers, two pairs of socks, a pair of winter boots, a comforter, and two pairs of gloves, as well as an extra suit of uniform, &c.," that they were not so badly off. Were you aware, when you made this statement, that the returns received from the Quartermaster-General's Department show that the articles, of which the non-issue is complained of, arrived at Balaklava between the 21st and 28th of November, while those to which you refer (with the exception of the blankets), were not received till near the middle of January? How, then, could the issue of the latter have operated as a reason for the non-issue of the former, when they were not available for at least six weeks after the 28th of November, during which period the sufferings of the men, from want of sufficient clothing, were at their greatest height?

7. This question assumes as a fact that which I have not stated, and contains assertions which I believe to be entirely incorrect. I must therefore decline entering on a question founded in error.

8. Adverting to apprehensions of the responsibility that might have been incurred by the Quartermaster-General's Department, in consequence of issuing these stores, could that Department not have relieved itself from all such

8, 9, and 10. I have already stated that we did not shrink from this responsibility, but issued the stores as we thought proper, without any definite instructions from home.

risk by requesting the authority of the General Commanding in the Crimea; and did not his Lordship incur a much heavier responsibility when he directed the purchase of winter supplies at Constantinople, than he would have incurred by directing the issue of what had already been purchased and sent to the army by the home Government?

9. Are you aware whether any application was ever made to his Lordship for authority on this subject; and if so, can you state about what date, and what answer he gave?

10. Supposing doubts to have been entertained by the Quartermaster-General's Department as to their right to issue these stores, particularly the great-coats, was it not their duty to have communicated with the Ordnance, and asked their instructions; and are you aware of any such communication having been made?

11. With reference to the statements at page 169 of your evidence regarding the difficulty of preserving correctness in the issues at a period of great pressure, and deprecating objections founded on statistical inquiries made subsequently, by another officer, during a period of comparative leisure, do you consider that the non-issue of so many thousand articles specially intended for the protection of the men from cold, can be viewed in this light; or that there is anything unfair or unreasonable in calling for a satisfactory explanation as to the reasons for withholding them, or can you give any explanation beyond what has already been offered?

11. This question is so involved, and, like No. 1, has so much more the character of a statement, calculated to convey the expression of an opinion, than that of a question, that I do not see what it is I am called upon to answer. It was not aware that I had represented any "difficulty of preserving correctness in the issues at a period of great pressure." Neither was I aware that I had described any questions put to me as unfair; but I have pointed out the difficulty of answering questions founded on statistical returns prepared by a stranger six months after an event, the persons chiefly concerned being either dead or discharged. What I may be allowed to call unfair is, the quotation of detached portions of my evidence, which, taken in this way, give a different meaning to what they would have when taken in the entire sentence. I have stated my disbelief in the non-issue supposed, how then can I give an opinion of the "light" in which I view what I do not admit. I have stated that nothing was withheld; how, then, can I give "reasons for withholding them?" I informed the Commission that directions were given to meet requisitions with any article the men were willing to take, which was available, and I know perfectly well that this order was attended to.

Replies by Officers commanding Regiments in the Crimea, to the Queries submitted to them by Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch.

Question 1.—What portions of the time during which the Army has been in the Crimea have you been with it? State the dates.
Question 2.—Since what date have you been in command of the Corps?

The replies to these two queries are comprised in the following summary.

	Corps.	Officer's Name and Rank.	Reply to Question 1.	Reply to Question 2.	Date of Replies.	Remarks.
1st Division.	42nd Regiment	Colonel Cameron	Whole time	Since 5th September 1343	1855.	
	63rd Regiment	Captain Carter	Whole time	Since 16th April, 1855	14th May.	
	71st Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Ready	20th December, 1854	Since 13th February, 1855	13th May.	
	79th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas	14th September, 1854	Since 31st July, 1855	18th May.	
	93rd Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie	Since corps landed	Since October, 1853	14th May.	
	3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards	Colonel Ridley	Since 26th November, 1854	Since 14th January, 1855	21st May.	
	1st Battalion Coldstream Guards	Colonel Lord Paulet	Whole time	5th Nov. to 6th Dec., 1854, 4th Mar. to 7th May, 1855	12th May.	
	Scots Fusilier Guards	Colonel Walker	Since 15th January, 1855	Since 20th June, 1854	22nd May.	Was also in the Crimea from 22nd September, to 6th November, 1854.
2nd Division.	30th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer	Since 27th February, 1855	Since 29th September, 1854	24th April.	Was also in the Crimea, and commanded from 22nd September to 6th November.
	55th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy	Whole time	Since 11th November, 1854	20th April.	
	62nd Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Shearman	Since 13th November, 1854	Since 12th December, 1854	19th April.	
	95th Regiment	Major Dennis	Since 19th February, 1855	Since 22nd February, 1855	21st April,	
	41st Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Eman	Whole time	Since 6th November, 1854	20th April.	
	47th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Farren	Whole time	Since 5th November, 1854	28th April.	
	49th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Grant	Whole time	Since 5th November, 1854	24th April.	
3rd Division.	1st Battalion, 1st Foot	Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery	Whole time	Since 10th November, 1854	17th April.	Did not command between 1st February and 4th March.
	14th Regiment	Colonel Barlow	Since 19th January, 1855	Since 30th June, 1847	18th April.	
	38th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Louth	Whole time	Since 1st April, 1854	17th April.	
	39th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Munro	Since 31st December, 1854	Since 11th November, 1853	14th April.	
	50th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy	Whole time	Since 24th February, 1854	20th April.	
	89th Regiment	Colonel Ferryman	Since 15th December, 1854	Since 4th September, 1849	20th April.	
	4th Regiment	Colonel Cobbe	Whole time	Since 14th April, 1854	25th April.	
	9th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Borton	Since 27th November, 1854	Since 10th June, 1855	17th April.	
	18th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards	Whole time	Since 28th March, 1855	18th April.	
	28th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Adams	Whole time	Since July, 1852	19th April.	
	44th Regiment	Colonel Spencer	Whole time	Since 17th May, 1845	18th April.	
4th Division.	17th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Cole	Since 30th January, 1855	Since February, 1855	21st April.	
	20th Regiment	Colonel Horn	Whole time	Eleven years	21st April.	
	21st Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Lord West	Whole time	Since 16th November, 1854	19th April.	
	57th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Shadforth	Since 8th November, 1854	Since 8th November, 1854	20th April.	
	46th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell	Since 9th November, 1854	Since 9th November, 1854	19th April.	
	68th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth	Whole time	Since 14th September, 1854	18th April.	
	1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott	Since 1st February, 1855	Since 1st February, 1854	19th April.	Was also in the Crimea from 14th September 1854 to 1st February, 1855.
Light Division.	7th Regiment	Colonel Yea	Whole time	Since 10th July, 1850	26th April.	
	23rd Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons	Whole time	Since 20th September, 1854	30th April.	
	33rd Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone	Since 26th March	Since 26th March, 1855	Not dated.	
	34th Regiment	Major Simpson	Since 9th December, 1854	Since 23rd March, 1855	23rd April.	
	97th Regiment	Major Welsford	Whole time	Since 9th March, 1855	23rd April.	
	19th Regiment	Major Rooke	Whole time	Since 14th February, 1855	24th April.	
	77th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon	Whole time	Since 21st April, 1855	22nd April.	
	88th Regiment	Colonel Shirley	Whole time	Since May, 1848	22nd April.	
	90th Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell	Since December, 1854	Since 13th February, 1855	26th April.	
	2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Captain Forman	Whole time	Since 11th April, 1855	26th April.	
	1st Dragoons	Major Wardlaw	Since 6th October, 1854	Since 25th October, 1854	13th May.	
	2nd Dragoons	Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths	Whole time	Since 27th August, 1852	20th May.	
	6th Dragoons	Lieutenant-Colonel White	Since 1st October, 1854	Since 1st June, 1854	20th May.	
	4th Dragoon Guards	Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest		Since 18th February, 1855	20th May.	
	5th Dragoon Guards	Major Thomson	Whole time	Since 17th November, 1854	19th May.	
	4th Light Dragoons	Lieutenant-Colonel Low	Whole time	Since 11th November, 1854	19th May.	
	8th Light Dragoons	Colonel Shewell	Whole time	Since arrival of corps in the Crimea	14th May.	
	11th Light Dragoons	Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas	Whole time	Since 9th May, 1854	14th May.	
	13th Light Dragoons	Lieutenant-Colonel Doherty	Whole time	Since 10th October, 1852	14th May.	
	17th Light Dragoons	Major Benson	Since 14th January	Since 14th January, 1855	11th May,	
	Royal Artillery, Light Division	Major Wodehouse	Since 26th December, 1854	Since 26th December, 1854	11th April.	
	Royal Artillery, 2nd Division	Lieutenant-Colonel FitzMayer	Whole time	Since 14th September, 1854	28th April.	
	Royal Horse Artillery	Major Brandling	Whole time	Since 23rd January, 1855	12th May.	
	Royal Artillery, 3rd Division	Lieutenant-Colonel Nedham	Since 3rd April, 1855	Since 5th April, 1855	12th May.	
	Royal Horse Artillery	Captain Thomas	Since 24th December, 1854	Since July, 1854	10th May.	
	Royal Artillery, 4th Division	Lieutenant-Colonel Wood	Whole time	Since 28th September, 1854	27th April.	
	Royal Engineers	Major Chapman	Whole time	Since 23rd March, 1855	5th May.	
	Siege Train	Lieutenant-Colonel Warde	Since 1st February, 1855	Since 1st February, 1855	27th April.	
	Naval Brigade	Captain Lushington	Since 2nd October, 1854	Since 2nd October, 1854	2nd May.	
	Royal Marines	Lieutenant-Colonel Hurdle	Since 3rd September, 1854	Since 30th September, 1854	12th June.	

Question 3, continued.

Have the rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, been issued to your Corps during the time it has been in the Crimea? If not, be pleased to furnish a return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies, and the dates of their occurrence.

*** The Returns referred to in these answers, so far as relates to food, will be found at page 45, and to forage at page 58, of Appendix.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	The rations of food have been all received, and orders for forage, which have been obtained from the Commissariat stores at Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	Rations of food and forage have been issued, but not always as regulated by General Orders, there having on several occasions been deficiencies either in the meat, the biscuit, or the sugar, as also in the forage; for about a month no hay was to be got at all, even for chargers. I am not, however, able to furnish a Return of the quantities deficient, or the dates of such deficiencies; but about Christmas I know that no meat at all was issued one day to the regiment, and several times only half rations. No memoranda have been kept of any of these deficiencies; but since November 26th they were always stated on the back of the morning states sent in to the brigade officer.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Yes; with some trifling exceptions of a small quantity of hay and straw.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	No. The Return required is furnished as far as I am able to do so. I believe it to be nearly correct. See Appendix.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	The food, with very few exceptions, has been issued as regulated by General Orders, in the most regular manner by the Commissariat of the 3rd Division. There was a deficiency in the supply of hay. See Appendix.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Return furnished, showing repeated deficiencies in the rations of food, (see Appendix, p. 45). No return has been kept of deficiencies in forage; but on several occasions it could not be procured. There was no hay issued for at least a fortnight after the regiment landed.
Lt.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes; with the exception of certain days, shown in November and December, agreeable to return handed in, with regard to food. See Appendix. With regard to forage, an irregularity occurred in November and part of December; this was when it was supposed to be issued from the Brigade Commissariat; subsequently bat horses of the regiment went to Balaklava for forage, since which time there has been no scarcity.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Vide Return. See Appendix.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	Full rations of food and forage have been issued to the regiment except from 18th December, 1854, to 21st January, 1855 (as per return); but no small portion of these was carried up from Balaklava on the private animals of officers. See Appendix.

Question 3, continued.

Have the rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, been issued to your Corps during the time it has been in the Crimea? If not, be pleased to furnish a return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies, and the dates of their occurrence.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION, contd.	
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	They have not. The return is herewith forwarded. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	The rations of food and forage have not been regularly issued; vide annexed return. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	No. Vide return. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	The rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, have not been regularly issued to my regiment. A return, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies of food, is inclosed. See Appendix. No account of the deficiencies of forage was kept, but for days together the horses were entirely without hay or chopped straw, and consequently suffered much. During the greater part of the time the regiment has been in the Crimea, the officers have been obliged to send to Balaklava for all their forage, being thereby in a great measure deprived of the use of their horses, the labour of going to Balaklava through mud or snow being very great, and the horses in low condition from want of hay or straw.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Not always. Vide return No. 1. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No. Vide required return. See Appendix.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	The rations and forage have been issued, but at times very irregularly and incomplete, more particularly with regard to forage.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	They have not; see the accompanying return. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	See inclosed return. See Appendix.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No. Return furnished. See Appendix.
Major Welsford 97th Regt.	Rations generally issued, rice excepted. Return furnished. See Appendix.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The amount of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, has not been issued to the regiment. See annexed, return, marked A. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	The issue of forage has been irregular throughout. Return required is herewith transmitted. See Appendix. The deficiencies in the early part of the campaign cannot be accounted for from the want of stationery. Marked No. 1.

Question 3, continued.

Have the rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, been issued to your Corps during the time it has been in the Crimea? If not, be pleased to furnish a return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies, and the dates of their occurrence.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	No. The returns are furnished herewith, as complete as I can make them, but from various causes they are not so complete as I would wish. In the first place the Quartermaster's books, as well as all others, were left on board ship, and we did not receive them till about the end of December, as we landed in very light marching order. Paper and blank forms could not be carried with us, and no paper was to be procured for many weeks; so scarce was it, that I was frequently obliged to write my reports, letters, &c., on the blank sheets and scraps of letters received from England. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Return filled up and signed, and accompanies this. See Appendix.
Captain Forman, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	Rations of food and forage have not been issued regularly. I annex a return, marked A, affording the required information. See Appendix.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	The supply of food has been very regular, with the exception of one day (14th November), and a deficiency of sugar on three or four occasions. With regard to forage, the supply previous to the 1st of January was continually irregular.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	The ration of food, as regulated by General Orders, has been regularly issued since the corps came to the Crimea, excepting one day, the 14th November (the day of the storm). The regulation quantity of forage has been very defective during the months of November and December, 1855, more particularly hay (also see return). See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Vide evidence already given.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	As regards food, a deficiency of sugar for two days only in November last; hay repeatedly deficient, especially in November last.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Food complete, with the exception of three days' sugar in November. Deficient of hay, November, December, January, February, but got barley in lieu of hay for the three former months, but not for the latter, since which time have got our quantity; but the barley was not as good as hay, on account of heating the blood of the horses, and consequently brought out scurvy.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	The rations of the men have been regularly issued; the forage very irregularly from the date of landing in the Crimea until the month of February, 1855.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	The rations of food have, but not so the forage.

Question 3, continued.

Have the rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, been issued to your Corps during the time it has been in the Crimea? If not be pleased to furnish a return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies, and the dates of their occurrence.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	As far as the men's rations, they have been regularly issued. The forage has been very irregularly supplied until the middle of February.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	With regard to food, the whole of the rations have been issued; but as regards forage, it has been issued regularly except in the month of November last, when there were great deficiencies, but owing to the sudden death of the late Quartermaster, I have no means of supplying the dates, or extent of such deficiencies.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	Since the 14th of January the rations of food and forage have been pretty regular. Before that time the forage had been deficient.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	The rations of food have been regular, as also the rations of barley. During the months of November and December, 1854, and January and February, 1855, the supply of hay was very limited and uncertain; often there was none. It is impossible to furnish a return of the quantities deficient, or the dates; no records have been kept thereof.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Yes. Detailed information as to exceptions is given in the accompanying returns. See Appendix.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	The rations for the men of this troop have been issued in full. The hay very deficient, especially during the months of November, December, and January; the only dates recorded are February 3rd . . 750 lbs. short. „ 4th . . . None issued. „ 5th . . . None issued. „ 6th . . . None issued. „ 11th to 13th . 2960 lbs. short. „ 14th . . . None issued. During this period the horses were hard worked in taking ammunition, siege guns, &c. &c., to the front.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	The rations of biscuit, beef, pork, and rice have been issued regularly. Lime juice, vegetables, oranges, have not been issued when authorized by General Orders, the Commissariat Officers having stated that they had not these issues in store. With respect to hay and corn, the issues have been most irregular, but particularly during the winter months. My own horses, and the horses of the field battery, eat each other's tails, blankets, leather, and indeed anything from starvation, and when they required most, they got least. Bran has been deficient on many occasions, although most necessary for the horses.

Question 3, continued.

Have the rations of food and forage, as regulated by General Orders, been issued to your Corps during the time it has been in the Crimea? If not, be pleased to furnish a return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the nature and amount of the deficiencies, and the dates of their occurrence.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, continued.	
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	The rations of food have been issued regularly. The forage for some time after landing was deficient, only 6 lbs. of corn being issued to officers' chargers, none to bat horses. The supply of hay was very irregular until February, 1855, but as many officers were supplied from stock in hand, no date can be given.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	No, they have not. It is quite impossible to furnish the return called for.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Yes. The provisions were supplied by the navy, but the issue of spirits has been regulated by the General Orders of the army.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes.

Question 4.

Has any such irregularity occurred in the issue of the rations by the Commissariat, as to make it impossible to furnish the men with full rations for several days successively? If so, state the dates, and the nature of the irregularities.

*** The Returns referred to in these answers, so far as relates to food, will be found at page 45, and to forage at page 58, of Appendix.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	No.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	No.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The rice ration totally deficient on 4th, 5th, and 6th December, 1854; from 9th to 14th, December; and from 17th to 22nd December: total, fifteen days.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	No.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	The battalion always had its full rations, but one day, when half a ration of rum was short.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	No.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Answered by the above.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	The irregularity in the issue of rations has never caused the men of the regiment to be "several days successively," without "full rations."
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	No.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	No. A portion of the rations was occasionally deficient, but was made good subsequently, with the exception stated in the return called for in third query.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Never. On one occasion only the rations were a little late; and I am pleased to have an opportunity of mentioning that through the unceasing activity of Mr. Power, D. A. C. G. to the 2nd Division, assisted by Mr. Gordon, A. D. A. C. G., the rations have not only been up, in spite of wretched roads and weather, but rarely late for issue.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I do not recollect any such irregularities of issue having occurred for several days together (except in the case of the hay), though they might have for two or three days successively as to some portion of the rations.

Question 4, continued.

Has any such irregularity occurred in the issue of the rations by the Commissariat, as to make it impossible to furnish the men with full rations for several days successively? If so, state the dates, and the nature of the irregularities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	No.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Never.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	The only irregularities which occurred in the issue of rations by the Commissariat are those specified in Return No. 1 (see Appendix), the dates of which are therein given.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Particulars furnished in return above alluded to.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	None.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes, during the months of November and December, as shown by Return for No. 3. See Appendix.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	For several days successively during the winter the men had not their full rations.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	The irregularity in the issue arose almost entirely from the want of sufficient transport, as the drafts, which were encamped for some days within half a mile of the stores at Balaklava, received their full rations of every thing (except fuel) regularly. The dates are given in the return. It is difficult to state the exact nature of the irregularities, beyond the insufficiency in quantity, and occasionally the issue of them at so late an hour as to render it impossible to cook them in time for the men going on duty in the trenches.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	Yes; from 2nd to 12th December, 1854: when the meat ration was short, owing to the Commissariat Department having failed to supply it in full. On the 6th December no meat ration whatever was issued, and no rice was issued from 1st December, 1854, to 10th January, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Great irregularities in the issue of rations occurred after the 14th November. The men, not only for days, but for weeks successively, went to the trenches without their full rations. Vide report I drew up as President of a Board of Examination, and herewith annexed.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes; as will be seen by the accompanying return. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Yes. The dates shown by the return inclosed, in answer to last query. See Appendix.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Yes. The return alluded to in the 3rd answer will show the dates.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	I cannot say for "several successive days." Reply (by return) to No. 3 question shows the days when the men had no ration of meat. Besides this, it often happened that the issue of meat was so late in the day as virtually to be equivalent to its loss (in use) for that day. When the men were for the trenches, this was severely felt.

Question 4, continued.

Has any such irregularity occurred in the issue of the rations by the Commissariat, as to make it impossible to furnish the men with full rations for several days successively? If so, state the dates, and the nature of the irregularities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	Yes, frequently; but the difficulties were chiefly met by the shortcomings of the Commissariat being supplied from a store I established in the lines of the regiment, from which such deficiencies were made good to the troops, who received all that was required. It is impossible to state the exact dates, from want of memoranda, but during the months of December and January last, scarcely a day passed but some portion of the ration was short, and had to be supplied from the regimental store, a daily report of which was always placed on the back of the morning state, and which can be referred to at the Adjutant-General's office.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Yes; but these irregularities were in a great measure counteracted by the exertions of the regiment to supply itself. On the 7th November the ration of biscuit, which had on the 15th October been increased to 1⅓ lb., was again reduced to 1 lb., "the supply of biscuit being insufficient." A little later in November, regimental bat horses were employed to carry biscuit for the Commissariat Department. On the 23rd November a division order directed each corps in the Light Division to send one bat man and three horses every day to carry biscuit to the Commissariat stores. On the 2nd of December the rations fell short, in spite of the assistance afforded by regiments. After that the rations were continually short during the remainder of December, January, and part of February. On the 3rd of December, seeing no chance of any improvement in the Commissariat transport, I sent a fatigue party, consisting of 1 officer, 2 serjeants, and 75 men, to Balaklava, to carry up a supply of provisions for the regiment. On the 10th December a division order was published, directing commanding officers of regiments to send fatigue parties every day to Balaklava for rations. After that order I sent four parties, the first of about 75 men, the second 80, the third 50, the fourth 30. Having obtained a reserve of three days' rations in camp, I discontinued sending fatigue parties, and replenished my stores by the regimental horses, chargers, officers' bat horses, and such public bat horses as were not employed by the Commissariat Department.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Yes. See return inclosed. See Appendix.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	There has not been any such irregularity as to prevent the issue of rations for several days successively, excepting the ration of rice, which had been directed in General Orders, and was much wanted.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The irregularity in the issue of rations has been very great, and on several occasions the men have not been furnished with full rations for many days in succession. The periods and return of the deficiency is explained in return A. See Appendix.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Yes. Return accompanies, marked No. 1. See Appendix.

Question 4, continued.

Has any such irregularity occurred in the issue of the rations by the Commissariat, as to make it impossible to furnish the men with full rations for several days successively? If so, state the dates, and the nature of the irregularities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	I do not think that the men of the 88th Regiment were ever actually several days successively without full rations. The plan adopted, at the recommendation of Major-General Codrington, commanding the Division, was to form a regimental store, which was done by sending all the men we could muster off duty, and who were not for duty at night, as well as such horses as we had, both public and private, to fetch the provisions from the Commissariat stores at Balaklava. From this store we were enabled to make up the deficiencies of the regular Commissariat issue in camp, and the deficiencies shown in the return rendered are those in camp only, and the provisions which we brought up ourselves are not included therein.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Full rations were not supplied by the Commissariat for the days shown in the accompanying return, in consequence of the want of transport from Balaklava to the camp, and the inclemency of the weather.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	See return, marked A. See Appendix.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	No irregularity has occurred in the issue of rations by the Commissariat to the Scots Greys.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Only one day (14th November) without full ration of meat and biscuit; issue of rice stopped for some time; sugar not always issued in time.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	No.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	None.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	No.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	No
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	No such irregularity has occurred.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	No.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	No such irregularity has occurred.

Question 4, continued.

Has any such irregularity occurred in the issue of the rations by the Commissariat, as to make it impossible to furnish the men with full rations for several days successively? If so, state the dates, and the nature of the irregularities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	The men have, I may, say always received their full rations; any irregularity on the subject was of a very trifling nature.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	No.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	No instance known.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Yes; for weeks together, but no record of dates has been kept.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	The seamen of the Naval Brigade have only been short of rations on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of December, and on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of that month. At Christmas the Commissariat transport failed us, and the severity of the weather rendered it impossible for the men to get up, by their own exertions, the necessary amount of provisions. On Christmas Day we were without any until late, when I obtained from Lord Raglan's head-quarters the store laid up for his cavalry escort, which gave us provisions for that day. After this I made such arrangements as made us independent of the Commissariat transport. This short allowance has since been issued to the men, in addition to their daily rations.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	No.

Question 5.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	The greater part of the camp kettles having been lost or thrown away about the time of the battle of the Alma, each soldier was then obliged to cook for himself in his own mess tin, and I have no doubt some young soldiers did not cook their food properly; but since the 25th December last, when the regiment was completed in camp kettles, and the companies told off into messes, the messing has been carried on under the supervision of officers commanding companies, with almost the same regularity as in barracks.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	No; from the want of fuel as explained in the answer to query 16.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Yes; with the exception of a few days after landing.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The cooking was irregular until the 2nd December in consequence of the want of camp-kettles; on that date a supply was received and the cooking was regulated by messes.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	When the battalion was on the heights before Sebastopol during the winter months, the difficulty experienced in cooking arose from the services demanded of the battalion not permitting a proper per centage of men being kept in camp for wood, water, fuel, and cooking. As soon as we were able to obtain leave to withhold men for these purposes, the cooking was as good as under the circumstances it could be; but the difficulty of getting wood was very great, no means of transport being furnished to bring it up from Balaklava, and owing to the small number of tools we then got, and those invariably of very bad quality, it was very hard work to get sufficient brushwood.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	No; from want of time, and the difficulty and time required in digging roots for fuel when in the front.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	No; in the winter it being very difficult to obtain fuel.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	As a rule, the "food," which I understand to mean flesh meat, has been sufficiently cooked; but difficulties have been experienced upon this head from the uncertainty of issue, severity of duty, and scarcity of camp-kettles; but I should say the causes I have stated above tended rather to a delay in serving up of the dinners than to the food being improperly dressed. The above remarks do not apply in any way to the breakfasts, these the men were never enabled to cook properly from the circumstance of green coffee being always issued to the men, from landing till 16th January, 1855, and there being no

Question 5, continued.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt., contd.	toasters nor coffee-mills issued; the result was that the men were entirely left to their own devices, lids of camp-kettles, and mess-tins, and after the batteries opened on the 17th October, powder canisters were broken up, these articles less or more served the purposes of roasters, and the enemy's round shot of mills; in this way the men got something in the shape of a beverage for breakfast. The green coffee was never absolutely thrown away by the men; they did all they could under the circumstances to convert it to use.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62d Regt.	Yes. The men have always been able to cook.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt	They have not. The greater portion of the camp kettles were lost, or became unserviceable, and the men were obliged to cook individually in their canteens up to the 5th December, when a supply of kettles was received.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	In the early part of the winter. No. The men having lost the old camp kettles, each man had to cook his own rations, and from having to cut his own wood, light his own fire, and to go three-quarters of a mile for water, together with the incessant very severe duties, and many of their mess tins having been soon worn out, the men found much difficulty in preparing their food, and many of the young soldiers could hardly be induced to do it.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes; according to the practice of camps. At times, when the snow was deep on the ground, the weather bad, and the roots used for fuel hard to be got at, and not easily dug out of the ground, there were difficulties, and the meals would be late, but they were cooked nevertheless.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	The camp kettles being worn out, for some time the men had nothing but their canteens; and it was difficult to cook properly.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	They have, with one or two exceptions, when, through a scarcity of fuel, the cooks were not able to have the men's meals at regular hours.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	Till the wood about camp became scarce and the severe weather came on, covering the ground with snow, the men were able to cook their food pretty well, which they generally did in their small tins. Camp kettles were then served out to them by degrees, as they became available, and orders were issued that fuel should be supplied to the men, being sometimes charcoal and sometimes wood, but no means were supplied by the Commissariat Department of bringing it up from Balaklava; it had therefore always to be brought up on the few regimental and the officers' private bat animals, generally at the same time with their three days' forage (which commenced by order on 26th November); but sometimes there was none, or only a part to be had that day, and animals had to be sent down the following day for it, and even then sometimes there was none forthcoming; from which deficiencies the food was sometimes not well cooked.

Question 5, continued.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	No; not at all times. The weather was so bad for a long time that the men could not cook comfortably. No fuel was issued by the Commissariat, and it was very difficult to procure any, particularly when the snow was on the ground.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	For several days the food could not be cooked, owing to the want of fuel.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	The men have occasionally had some difficulty in procuring fuel in sufficient quantities and sufficiently dry for cooking purposes, having until very recently depended for the supply on the roots and stumps of old trees in the vicinity of their camp.
Lieut.-Col, Borton, 9th Regt.	The food has been properly cooked, excepting perhaps during the first few days, when the severity of the weather, the arduous nature of the men's duties, and want of tools for raising wood from the ground, caused some irregularity.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	The men have not been able to cook their food on several days when severe drifting snow fell with cold winds, or when heavy rains prevailed, as then they could not face the weather to dig up roots for fuel. During this winter, the number of days when the food was not cooked (either at all or properly) from the above cause, may be considered to have been one in every seven. At all times the labour of procuring this description of fuel, even in moderate quantities, has been excessive and tending to cause detrimental irregularities in the times of issue of the meals: this labour was further increased by the distances to go and return to the places where roots were to be found, and by the insufficiency and inefficiency of the tools given to the regiment, being for an average of 850 men, 37 pickaxes and 7 felling axes, and these not issued till the 9th and 23rd February: up to that time the men were compelled to use any implement they could meet with, and even their hands alone.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Up to 6th January, 1855, they were not able, for want of cooking utensils. Since that period, having had proper utensils, the meals have been cooked properly.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	The wood has been so scarce that there has always been some difficulty in getting an ample supply for cooking.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	The food has been properly cooked, especially for the last two months, since I have been enabled to procure half barrels to soak the salt provisions.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	Yes; since the 19th November, 1854, but from the 20th September to that date the meals were irregular, in consequence of a scarcity of camp kettles, the men having thrown them off their backs as they became exhausted on the march, owing to the heat of the weather, a scarcity of water, and the prevalence of diarrhœa at that time. The camp kettles were replaced on the 19th November, 1854.

Question 5, continued.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Previous to the middle of November, the men cooked their food individually, *i. e.* they were supposed to do so, but in reality they did not do so; they were incessantly on duty; no fuel was served out to them: they were obliged to collect what sticks they could find, after coming off duty, tired and worn out with fatigue, consequently very few cooked their rations at all; they either eat their salt pork raw, or threw it away, living upon biscuit and rum. They could not cook by messes, because they had no camp kettles, having foolishly thrown them away on the line of march from the landing place. When I took command, I determined to remedy this, and fortunately I was enabled to do so, by finding on board the "Golden Fleece" steamer, which brought us out, and which was then in Balaklava, some un-issued camp kettles. I caused a cook-house to be built for each company, and struck off duty two men per company to act permanently as cooks. I got regular permission to keep these men off the duty roster, by representing the absolute necessity of it, declaring my conviction that the regiment would perish unless it was allowed. But even after this arrangement, which has, I believe, saved many lives, the irregular issue of rations (vide report of Board), prevented full meals being cooked for the soldiers.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes; since the 1st January, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	No; from the great difficulty in getting fuel.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	The men have generally been able to cook their food properly.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No. The causes were—the difficulty of procuring sufficiency of fuel. The men depended on vine roots, difficult to extract, and with insufficient tools; in the hard frosts it was almost impracticable; when the snow was on the ground, impossible. The sick or weakly, who did not go into the trenches, were unable to provide for those coming out, and these last arrived in too exhausted a state to supply themselves for some hours.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	The greatest possible difficulty occurred to the men in cooking their food, owing to the total absence of any fuel supplied by the Commissariat, notwithstanding such issue had been directed in General Orders by the Commander of the Forces. During the snow it was almost impossible to dig roots, which were the only resource. I, however, had, during the fine weather, caused a stack of wood, of a limited size, to be cut and piled; this, together with some charcoal which I had caused to be brought up on officers' horses, and stored during the fine weather, saved the men from a total want of fuel; still from the overwork, which frequently caused the men to be on duty in the trenches for two nights in succession, they were so fatigued, and frequently so wet that they were unable to cook their rations.

Question 5, continued.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	The men have been able to cook their food properly since the middle of November, with the exception of two or three days, when the weather was so bad that the cooks could not light their fires. Previous to that time the food was not all properly cooked, owing to the scarcity of camp kettles, and the difficulty of getting fuel; weakly men, and men of little energy preferring to live on their biscuit and rum rather than take the trouble of collecting fuel to cook their own rations.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	No. From want of fuel, none having been issued to them, and no means of procuring any; also from the want of cooking utensils.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No; not during the excessive bad weather.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	The men were not able to cook their food properly for a length of time after arrival, because they were landed without their camp kettles; because no cooks were allowed per company; and because, from the hardness of duty, the constant wet weather, the difficulty of obtaining fuel, and the necessity entailed upon each man to do for himself, it was next to impossible.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The scarcity of fuel, together with the inclemency of the weather, has frequently rendered it impossible for the men to be supplied with properly cooked food.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	No. Want of fuel and camp kettles.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	No. From our arrival here till I purchased some large kettles at Balaklava, in the beginning of December last, the men had very little means of cooking their food except in their own canteens, many camp kettles having been lost on the march, and at Alma; and others, worn out from constant use, never having received any up to that time, except those brought out with a draft, since we left Scutari. Most of this time there was plenty of brushwood to be got, but some of the men were either too lazy or too weak to cut it; billhooks also were very scarce, and exceedingly bad, so that I know some of the men eat their pork raw, and many did not eat it all for want of the means of cooking it.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Not always, during the severe weather in winter, firewood being sometimes difficult to get, and the want of protection against the weather. Continued rain, afterwards snow and bleak winds made it impossible to cook in the open air. The tin camp kettles are not so good for cooking as iron kettles would be, and they are too small where a scarcity of fuel exists. The lids were spoilt by roasting green coffee in them.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No. The chief cause was the paucity and difficulty of obtaining fuel. There were no proper cook-houses built in the first instance; no means of grinding or roasting their coffee; also a deficiency of camp kettles; the men cooked their food in their small mess tins (each for himself, as well as he was able), previous to which each man had to go in search of roots for his fire, after being in the trenches for twelve or twenty-four hours, and, on a few occasions, being unable to cook their food prior to going on duty, the salt pork has been eaten in a raw state in the trenches.

Question 5, continued.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Not always; from a scarcity of fuel.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	The men have not been able to cook their food properly, as they could not get sufficient dry wood to light the fires, especially during the very wet weather and snow, as no public bat animals were served to the regiment till the 1st March, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Occasionally not; from bad weather, want of fuel, late issue of rations, and indifferent cooking places; first kitchen only constructed early in February, from want of materials. Wood cannot even now be obtained to complete a kitchen for each troop, there being still one troop without a kitchen.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	The men have had much difficulty in trying to roast green coffee, and preparing the same for use afterwards, no means being available for grinding it. In November the men had to go a long distance for fuel, and in that month and December cooking was much impeded by the want of sufficient protection from the extremely wet weather.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	No. They have not been able in November, owing to the state of the weather.
Lieut.-Col Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	Owing to the weather, and want of tools to procure fuel after the commencement of the winter in November, the men's food was not well cooked until the middle of December, 1854.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes; with the exception of the green coffee.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	In general they have. Occasionally difficulties arose, owing to bad weather, and deficiency of tools to cut wood.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Generally speaking, yes; a few exceptions from want of fuel.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	The men have been able to cook their food properly since January 14.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	They have not, on account of the deficient supply of good fuel.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	In severe or wet weather I have no doubt whatever but that the food of the men was often improperly cooked, and perhaps, in some few instances, not cooked at all. This arose from the want of proper fuel, and the trouble and labour of getting what was procurable on the spot. The latter consisted of the roots and branches of brushwood growing around the camp. It was generally wet, and burnt badly. The difficulty of cooking properly also arose from the inexperience of the men, and the want of cook-houses, or the material for building them. There was also a feeling that Sebastopol must fall, or that the stay of the corps in the position it then occupied might cease at any moment. This feeling went far towards preventing men, who were otherwise hardly worked,

Question 5, continued.

Have the men been able to cook their food properly? If not, what have been the causes?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, contd.	from attempting any additional labour towards building shelter, or making themselves comfortable. It was a feeling that affected the officers as well as the men. All lived from day to day, uncertain as to a move. The average stay of the Artillery of the Second Division in each encampment since the army appeared before Sebastopol has been about seven weeks. I attribute much of the sufferings of the men to this cause.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Yes; except on the 14th November, when the storm was so great as to prevent them, by blowing their fires out.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Yes; cooked everything properly except the coffee, which for some time was issued in the berry, and not roasted. Now and then, in very severe weather, the rations could not be properly cooked.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Yes; with a few exceptions.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	No, they have not; owing to an entire want of fuel, none having been supplied until within the last month, and the supply, even during this period, has been very irregular, and insufficient in quantity.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Always.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes; except in a few instances, owing to the inclemency of the weather, when it was impossible, especially after the gale of the 14th November, 1854, when, owing to the exposed position on the upper heights, difficulties were experienced.

Question 6.

Has the cooking been done by men told off for the purpose? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Two men per company have been told off for the purpose since the 25th December.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes: but not until the 20th January 1855, when the regiment left the heights for Balaklava.
LieutC ol. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	The men take the cooking in turn, two men told off from each company every week; regimental system.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Always by men told off for the purpose.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes; from 1st December, 1854.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	See answer to Question 5.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes. Latterly from the above cause, fuel and water were procured by men from each company told off for the purpose. The fires lighted and ready for the men to cook when they came off fatigue, and out of the trenches.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Yes; since the 8th January.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	Yes; since the latter end of last December.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	When the army first broke ground, the usual practice of having two men of each company struck off duty as cooks was not allowed, and it was only about the middle of February that a memorandum was issued sanctioning it; owing to this, and also from the scarcity of camp-kettles, cooking by messes could not be carried out; comrades cooked together in their mess-tins.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	The cooking has been done by men told off for that purpose since we have joined in the Crimea on the 13th November, and the same as in quarters.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Yes. From about the 10th December, 1854.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes. Since 10th January, when new camp kettles were supplied.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes. Two men per company since the date upon which a supply of camp kettles was received, viz. 7th December, 1854. During the period which elapsed between the date of the Battle of Alma and the 7th December, the men used their canteens for cooking purposes, which articles sufficed each for one man's mess only.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Yes. When new camp kettles were supplied, 13th Dec., 1854, when the same regularity was established with regard to cooks and messing that is observed in quarters.

Question 6, continued.

Has the cooking been done by men told off for the purpose? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	By men told off for the purpose.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	Men have always been told off for cooking since the camp-kettles were issued, about the latter end of January, and were allowed for in the duty state till lately.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Yes; from the date of the arrival of the regiment, two men per Company are struck off duty, and not relieved, except in cases of misconduct.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	Yes; from 13th January, 1855.
Colonel Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Yes. Since the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Yes, from the 13th January, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Cooking has been performed by men told off for that purpose from date of arrival.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Yes, from the first.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	The cooking has been performed by men told off, since 7th January, 1855.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Latterly it has, since the middle of December.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt	The cooking has always been done by men told off for the purpose, and exempted from trench duty; but many changes take place among these from misconduct and sickness.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	Yes; from the 19th November, 1854.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Since the 14th November, the cooking, as above stated, has been done by men regularly told off for the purpose.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes. 1st December, 1854.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Yes; from about the 1st December.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	The men mess by tents. Each tent messes together, and every man off duty cooks, and I find it is a better plan than telling off regular cooks.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	Cooked individually, or by comrades, generally, until January, 1855. A great number of camp kettles were thrown away on the march from the Alma, the men being unable to carry them. Those companies, or squads, who retained them, cooked by messes. General cooking by told-off men from January to 1st February, and to this date.

Question 6, continued.

Has the cooking been done by men told off for the purpose? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	At first, as every man who could be mustered by any means was produced for duty, no men were told off specially as cooks; but when it came to my knowledge that some of them did not cook their rations regularly, I appointed two cooks to each division, and forbid any grog being issued until all the rations were properly cooked and served, the whole community being thereby kept interested in the completion of the cooking, no further difficulties occurred.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Yes; since the middle of November.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Yes. Since the 7th of January, 1855.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes; from our arrival.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	Since the 31st January, 1855, cooks have been allowed, and the meals have been prepared by them.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	Since the middle of December, 1854, regular "messes" have been established, and men told off as Company's cooks; prior to that date there were no camp kettles in possession of the regiment, consequently, each man had to cook for himself in his mess tin.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	From the 14th January.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	Since I purchased the kettles mentioned in answer to No. 5, the cooking and messing has been done regularly, by men told off for the purpose; a few weeks after I got these large kettles, camp kettles were issued to us by the Quartermaster-General's Department, and these are now in use, the others being worn out.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Two cooks for each company have been told off weekly. For a short time after the first arrival of the regiment, the cooking was done by tents, but it did not answer. Each captain of a company purchased a large tin kettle for his company at his own expense.
Captain Forman, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	Since the latter end of November, cooks were told off for the purpose, and the companies divided into messes, a supply of camp kettles having been issued for the use of the wing.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Yes, always.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	Men have been regularly told off for the purpose of cooking from about the 3rd November, 1854. Previous to that period there was not, as there were no cooking utensils, and every man had to cook the best way he could in his mess tin.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	One man per troop has been told off as a regular cook, and he has been allowed one man as an assistant, for the purpose of bringing wood, water, &c.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Yes.

Question 6, continued.

Has the cooking been done by men told off for the purpose? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION, continued.	
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Yes; ever since we landed in the Crimea.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	It has; since the regiment has been on service.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	By men told off for the purpose.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	It has; from the date of landing.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Yes; from about the middle of October, 1854.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	One man per troop has always been told off, and had nothing else to do than to cook. When water or fuel have been scarce, he has had an assistant.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	The men have taken the cooking in turn, as in England.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	The men generally, during the siege of Sebastopol, have messed by sub-divisions, but it sometimes happened, in severe or wet weather, that each man got his rations and shifted for himself. This occurred very seldom; and it was only on such occasions that it has subsequently come to my knowledge of rations not having been properly cooked; and in some instances of men, not in very robust health, and suffering from cold and wet, preferring to go without their food rather than go through the severe labour, under such circumstances, of getting wood and cooking it. I have never had the slightest complaint at any time from the men in regard to their rations, or of difficulties in cooking them. The cooking was done by the men in turns.
Major Brandling, I Troop Royal Horse Art.	The cooking is performed by the men in turn, according to the system of the brigade,
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	The cooking is done by men told off for the purpose. For a short time each man cooked for himself, in his own canteen, which, in immediate presence of an enemy, is preferable to cooking by messes, in consequence of the sudden turns out.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Yes; from the commencement of the siege.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	The cooking has been done by men told off for the purpose.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Always; from the date of landing.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	A certain number of men have been told off as cooks daily since landing.

Question 7.

Have the different articles issued to the men as rations been of good quality? If not, state what articles have not been of good quality, and at what time they were issued.

OFFICE MES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Yes.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The different articles composing the ration were all very good.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	I have no fault to find in particular with any rations issued for the men, except the salt beef, which I always considered unfit for human food, as there was no time to extract the salt. I saw the men day after day throw it into the mud, after they had made what soup they could out of it.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes; except the salt beef, which was scarcely eatable, a proportion of which was issued with the pork; about two-thirds of beef to one of pork. In January and commencement of February scarcely any pork was issued.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Yes.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	Yes; the fresh meat was usually tough; but I have never known it to be otherwise on service in the field.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	The rations issued to the troops (always speaking of my own corps) as a rule have always been excellent, better beef, pork, biscuits, rum (the latter only indifferent for two or three days) or sugar would be unnecessary; coffee good, but rendered comparatively useless from being issued in a green state.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	The articles issued as rations have been good.
Major Dennis, 95th Foot.	Yes, generally; except the fresh meat, which was very poor, and the green coffee was objectionable. A quantity of rum was reported on the 30th of January as being too new, resembling bad whiskey.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes. As far as could reasonably be expected.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes; but the fresh meat has been lean, and without much nutriment.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Decidedly, always good.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	Of good quality, with the exception of the fresh meat, which has been of an indifferent quality, and badly butchered.

Question 7, continued.

Have the different articles issued to the men as rations been of good quality? If not, state what articles have not been of good quality, and at what time they were issued.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	The different articles of rations have been generally of good quality, except the coffee, which till lately was always issued green, and had to be roasted and ground by the men themselves; but they having no good means of doing so, it was constantly either very much burnt, or not roasted through; and hence the mixture, when bruised up, was very bad to the taste, and certainly without nutrition, if not actually injurious; indeed some of my men complained of severe pains in the stomach after drinking it. I desired the surgeon of my regiment to examine it, and he was of the opinion expressed above. I then reported the circumstance in writing to the Brigadier-General commanding the brigade, and afterwards personally mentioned the circumstance to the Commander of the Forces, and urged that it might be issued to the men roasted at all events. He said he had already spoken to Mr. Filder about it, who said he had no ovens. I replied that I thought Mr. Filder might find ovens as well as the French, whom I daily saw, as I passed through the streets, shovelling the coffee in and out of their ovens, and sending it off in bags by fatigue parties; and that these ovens did not appear to have been built by them, but were in houses forming the sides of the streets, apparently obtained by the French from the natives. His Lordship observed that Mr. Filder said "he could not get any ovens, and that it would be too great an expense to build them." This occurred in August last, in Varna. Roasted coffee was not issued till about the latter end of February, I think. We have also occasionally had issued for several days together, a very inferior description of rum, very unpleasant in its taste, and so fiery as to be likely to be very injurious. I was obliged to throw mine away, and even the men complained of it. I reported it, but the Assistant-Commissary General of the division said they had no other, and that it was not injurious. Some more of this rum was issued yesterday, which I could not drink, and again threw away.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Yes. The fresh meat has sometimes been indifferent.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 5 th Regt.	I think the articles issued as rations have been good.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Very good.
Colonel Cobb 4th Regt.	The rations have been of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Yes, of good quality. I am aware of no notable exception to this.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Most excellent, excepting the issue of green coffee.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes; the coffee being an exception, its being issued green, and no proper means of roasting or grinding it. This was the case until 12th January, 1855.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	The articles issued have been of good quality.

Question 7, continued.

Have the different articles issued to the men as rations been of good quality? If not, state what articles have not been of good quality, and at what time they were issued.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	The rations of all kinds have been very good.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	All the articles have been of good quality, except the fresh meat, which has been very bad generally.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	The salt pork has been good; the salt beef bad, and utterly unfit for use. The coffee was good, but being issued green, neither roasted nor ground, until very recently, gave the men great trouble to prepare it, consequently much was thrown away. The other articles were generally good of their kind.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes; but the fresh beef now under issue is very poor.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Yes; of good quality. The coffee, although of a good quality, was for a long time issued green and unroasted, and consequently almost useless.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	As good as could be expected in the field. The me times very poor.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	The salt pork, the rum, and the biscuit has been good, the fresh meat indifferent, the salt beef moderately good. The coffee, until very lately, was raw, unroasted and unground; from the incomplete way in which it was capable of being prepared, the liquid produced from it was scarcely drinkable, and the want of tea as a ration was greatly missed. I was, however, enabled to meet this difficulty latterly, in a great measure, by the private bounty of my native counties (Somerset and Dorset). The period to which these remarks allude was nearly the whole of the winter.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	The pork has been good, the beef, generally speaking, indifferent, the biscuit good, the rum good, except two days' issue, which was very inferior. The coffee has been good, but was issued in the raw bean, and the men having no roasters or mills to grind it in, found it difficult to make use of this part of the ration. Twenty-four small mills were given to the regiment on the 28th February, and fifteen on the 9th March. Latterly a ration of tea has been issued to the men about every third day, a great improvement.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	All good, except coffee, when issued in the green state.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	The rations issued to the men have been of good quality of their kind.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The different articles issued have been of good quality, excepting the fresh beef, which at times has been scarcely fit for food. The rice is frequently very dirty, a quantity of seed being mixed with it. Dates on which these inferior articles have been issued have not been kept.

Question 7, continued.

Have the different articles issued to the men as rations been of good quality? If not, state what articles have not been of good quality, and at what time they were issued.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	All good, except the fresh meat lately issued.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	They have generally been as good as could be expected, the salt meat excellent in general, also the biscuit. The coffee until very lately, although of good quality, has always been unroasted, and although I caused it to be roasted before issued from the Quartermaster's store, still it was seldom properly done, and to this fact my late surgeon, Mr. Moore, attributed much of the diarrhœa, especially when we were in Bulgaria.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	No complaint of the quality of any of the rations. A ration of salt with fresh meat would have been desirable. The fresh meat cannot be called good.
Captain Forman, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	The rations have been for the most part of good quality; the salt pork has been good, but the fresh meat tough and poor.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	The quality of articles issued to the men as rations have been extremely good, but the men have disliked the salt beef, and have used very little of it, as eating it was considered to promote diarrhœa.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	The rations have in quality been in general as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The fresh meat (beef) has occasionally been very indifferent; the coffee being issued green, rendered it extremely difficult to prepare.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Rations generally of good quality, except coffee. The salt beef was hard and indigestible.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Rations are good, and issued the day previous.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	They have.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	The rations were good.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	To the best of my belief, good, having received no reports to the contrary.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	The salt pork has always been good; the salt beef invariably bad; coffee occasionally bad since it has been served out roasted, which begun about April. The cause of the coffee being bad was owing to it having been too quickly roasted, leaving the inner leaf white, and making the coffee, when ground, of a whitish colour, and unpalatable. Before it was served out ground, the men had no convenience for grinding it.

Question 7, *continued.*

Have the different articles issued to the men as rations been of good quality? If not, state what articles have not been of good quality, and at what time they were issued.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	The quality of all the articles issued to the batteries of the First Division has been good, except the coffee, which, till a very late period, was green.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	The articles of which the rations have been composed have been always of good quality. I have lived for considerable periods wholly on them myself, and I found no fault, nor was any complaint ever made to me.
Major Brandling, 1 Troop Royal Horse Art.	The rations have been good.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Yes, good quality, except the fresh meat.
Major Chapman, Royal Enginees.	Yes, except fresh beef, generally of inferior quality, and frequently bad.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	The rations generally have been of good quality, but very insufficient in quantity.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Always of very good quality. If anything was not found perfectly good and wholesome, I ordered it to be surveyed by three officers, according to Admiralty instructions, and if condemned, it was immediately thrown away (buried).
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes, except on two occasions, 2nd December, 1854, 79 lbs. of biscuit; 14th December, 1854, 49 lbs. of biscuit were found unfit for use.

Question 8.

Be pleased to furnish a Return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, showing the average weekly strength of the corps present in camp, and the number of rations of fresh and of salt meat issued in each week since landing in the Crimea.

[The Returns called for in this Question will be found at page 56 of the Appendix.]

Question 9.

Has soft bread been issued to the corps or to the hospital? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Soft bread has been issued to the regiment ten times since the 12th April. To the hospital it has been supplied daily by the Purveyor since the 12th March, 1855.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes: from the 11th April.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Yes; from the 12th April there have been twelve issues up to this date.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Since the 13th April, 1855, the regiment has been supplied with fresh bread for at least two in every three days.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Occasionally from 12th April.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	Bread has been issued in part to the hospital since the 27th of March, and has been issued on fifteen occasions since the 13th April to the battalion. There was not enough issued for the use of the hospital till within the last three weeks, though by private arrangements we were amply supplied. Whilst on the heights we had no breadfor the sick but what the officers were able to buy.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes; but not until we came to Balaklava. It has been issued eleven times between the 11th April and 9th May. When in the front, bread was purchased for the regimental hospital, from funds furnished by the officers. Since we have been at Balakava bread has been issued to the sick on requisition to the General Hospital.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	To the battalion fifteen times since 12th April; hospital daily since 25th March.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	Yes; from the 13th of April.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Never once to the regiment from 14th September till 31st March; the army received a gift of one pound of bread each officer and soldier from the French Commander-in Chief.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	Yes. From the 18th of April one day's bread in every three days' rations issued to regiment and regimental hospital.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	The regiment received a ration of soft bread some time about the 17th October, said to be a present from the French; and rations of soft bread were received on the 13th, 16th, and 18th April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	No. Except on three or four occasions.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	On one occasion only up to the 31st March, viz. in the month of October. The issue was a present from the French army.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	To the hospital, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 19th April. The battalion has had bread three times, but the biscuit is exceedingly good.

Question 9, continued.

Has soft bread been issued to the corps or to the hospital? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	Soft bread was issued to the corps on the 13th April, and to the hospital also on the same date.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	It was issued to the hospital on the 7th instant, and on every other day since yesterday; it is now ordered to be issued. The regiment has only once received it, viz., yesterday.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Once or twice recently. To the hospital, commencing on 6th April; to the regiment, on the 12th April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	No. It has been issued only on 17th October, 1854, and 13th April, 1855.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	To the corps on the 13th and 19th of April; to the hospital on the 9th, 10th, 14th, and 18th of April.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued to the men, viz.—To the men in camp, on the 17th October, 13th, 19th, and 25th April, in all four times; to the sick in hospital, on the 7th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd April, in all nine times.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued but once to the men, viz., on the 12th instant, in small quantity. None was issued for the hospital until 7th April, since when it has been received on five occasions.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Soft bread issued one day only to the regiment, on the 13th April, and to the hospital since the 4th April, daily.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Once to the corps, 13th April; four or five times to the hospital since 1st April.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Within the last few days some soft bread has been issued to the hospital, and on one occasion to the regiment generally.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	Soft bread was first issued to the regiment on the 12th instant; the next issue was on the 18th instant. Permission was given, on the application of the surgeon on the 24th March last, to purchase soft bread for the hospital.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued to the regiment on the three following dates, viz., 16th October, 1854, 7th and 18th April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Bread was first issued to the regiment on the 7th April, 1½ lb. per man; 2nd issue, on the 19th April, 1½ lb. per man. The hospital received none except from the above issues.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Only twice, within the last fourteen days. The hospital three times.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Only twice, viz. on the 11th and 17th April instant.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	About four times, once when we first arrived here, and since then three times, including this day.

Question 9, continued.

Has soft bread been issued to the corps or to the hospital? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	The first Commissariat issue of soft bread is dated April 3, 1855. I was enabled, by private arrangement, to supply the hospital entirely, and the battalion, though very partially, for a month or five weeks before this date.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	Soft bread was issued once in October, as a gift from the French, since which the commissariat has supplied it three times, viz. 13th of April, 19th of April, and 24th of April, 1855, to the troops and hospital; also to the hospital only on the 21st of April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Soft bread was issued to the corps on the 18th and 21st October, and five times during the present month. The hospital received soft bread on the same days as the rest of the regiment, and on two extra days from the Purveyor.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Yes. On the 18th and 21st October, 1854, and on the 13th. 19th, and 21st April, 1855, to the regiment; and to the hospital on the 6th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 23rd, and 26th April, 1855, from the Purveyor's stores, in addition to that issued to the regiment.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	Soft bread has been twice issued to the men—the 16th and 19th April, and to the hospital during the past week.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	Bread has been issued to the regiment four times since its arrival in the Crimea; once in October, 1854, three times in April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	None, until the beginning of April.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	Soft bread has not been issued, except one day when it was procured from the French, until 12th and 19th inst., either to the hospitals or the regiment in general.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Three times since 11th April, 1855.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	Soft bread has been issued occasionally within the last month, but not previously, except on one occasion, when it was obtained from the French.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Since the 22nd April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	Soft bread has been issued to the troops three times a-week since the 12th April, 1855 (or sixteen times). The hospital patients have had white soft bread daily since the 14th April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	First issue of soft bread to hospital was upon 28th March; to the troops generally, upon 12th April.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Soft bread has been issued occasionally since beginning of April.

Question 9, continued.

Has soft bread been issued to the corps or to the hospital? If so, from what date?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION, continued.	
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Soft bread since April twice and three times a-week.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	Soft bread has been issued to the hospital since the 13th April, and to the corps nearly every other day since that date.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes; to the hospital since the 15th April; to the troops about the 28th April.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	Yes; occasionally since 13th April.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	None, till about the middle of April, 1855.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	Soft bread was never issued to the troops till the beginning of April, and not to the hospital until the 22nd of March. Since then the troops have had it every other day, and the hospital continuously, but the quality has been bad.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	Soft bread has been issued in small quantities during the month of April, for the use of the hospitals.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Soft bread has been issued, both to the men at their duty and to those in hospital, since the 18th of April, but much more frequently to the latter than to the former.
Major Brandling, Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Yes; from about the 7th of April. No fresh bread issued before that date.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	No. About ten days back soft bread was issued.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Not until the last few weeks.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Fresh bread has been issued twice only, viz. on the 14th and 19th instant.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	No soft bread has as yet been issued to the Naval Brigade.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	No.

Question 10.

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	The regiment has been more or less sickly ever since its arrival in the Crimea. It brought the cholera with it from Bulgaria, and this disease, which increased very much in virulence after the arrival of the regiment at Balaklava, did not disappear till the beginning of January. The regiment has also suffered severely from diarrhœa, scorbutic dysentery, and fever. The sickness is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the constant use of salt meat and biscuit, and an insufficient supply of vegetables, to excessive fatigue, and severe night duties in cold and wet weather, and to the men not having been supplied soon enough with warm and waterproof clothing. No warm clothing was supplied until the 29th December, and long before that, the men's shirts were completely worn out. The first issue of waterproof clothing was in February. There would have been much less sickness had they been supplied sooner.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Very: to their constant duties in the trenches during the worst of weather; to their being badly clothed; to the want of means for cooking their rations; to the long use of salt meat; and to the circumstance of the floors of some of the tents having been at one time covered with water.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	The average number of sick has been about eight per cent.; the diseases generally fever, intermittent and continued.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The regiment has suffered very much from fever caused principally by the locality of the camp.
Lieut.-Col. Ainsli 93rd Regt.	Yes; the want of fresh meat and vegetables, and expo.ure to inclement weather.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	The battalion has been very sickly. The worst period of sickness was from the time I arrived up to about the 24th February. I attribute the sickness being so general in the battalion to the want of fresh meat and vegetables; want of clothing during part of the most inclement weather, and from over work; many men being frequently obliged to go into the trenches a very short time after they dismounted guard or piquet. It must at the same time be borne in mind that the battalion landed in the Crimea in an unhealthy state, and never had a chance of rallying.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes; from overwork, bad weather, salt provisions indifferently cooked, want of vegetables, and a deficiency of clothing and boots, at the commencement of the rainy season.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Sickly till removal to Balaklava, February 28th; salt meat, and want of boots.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer. 30th Regt.	Yes; from the effects of a Bulgarian summer, from the severity of the climate here, from overwork, from the want of fresh meat and vegetables during the winter months, and from the want of warm clothing, and especially waterproof boots, in the most inclement portion of the season.

Question 10, *continued.*

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	At times there has been a heavy sick list, but at present I consider the corps to be in a healthy and efficient state for the numbers present, 599 effectives and 64 sick, and no very serious cases in hospital. Whenever there has been an excess of sickness, I consider it was occasioned by overwork and exposure principally; and in a secondary degree, from want of proper clothing, a sufficiency of blankets at the time they were most wanted, during the short days and the earlier part of the inclement season, and an absence of those creature comforts which have for a long time past been obtained from different sources.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	Under the circumstances, the 62nd regiment has been healthy; the arduous duties the regiment has had to perform, the exposure, and want of vegetables, have been the cause of the sickness which has taken place.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Great sickness has prevailed. I can attribute it only to the constant harassing nature of the duties, the severity of the climate, the rations not being of a quality suited to men undergoing such fatigues, and, in the early part of the winter, insufficiency of clothing, and the absolute want of change of clothes for men returning from the trenches, often being saturated with rain and snow; also to the tents, which scarcely afforded any protection from the weather.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes. To very severe duties and exposure, and to too much salt rations.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes. The causes which have influenced the health of the regiment have been—overwork; exposure when on duty; for a time, during the winter, insufficient clothing; want of proper lodging in inclement weather; the long continuance of a diet of salt meat without vegetables, though mitigated to a certain extent by the issue of rice, which latter was for a time suspended.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	In comparison with other corps we have been healthy. The cause of sickness,—hard work, want of rest, and exposure to severe weather (unavoidable).
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	There was a great deal of sickness in the regiment, though not perhaps so much as in some others, during the months of January, February, and March,—especially in February. I attribute the sickness to the men having been so constantly in the trenches, exposed to very severe weather, with no dry clothes to put on when they returned to their tents, which were constantly in a very wet and muddy state, the rain frequently being beaten through by the wind, and the bad construction of the door, necessarily more or less open for constant ingress and egress, admitting it also. This, however, might be remedied in a great measure by roof-shaped porticos being made to the tents, projecting about three or four feet in front of the present doors. The men

Question 10, continued.

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt., continued.	were also without the necessary warm clothing too late in the winter, and had frequently to be sent into Balaklava in large fatigue parties, to bring some of it out; up to their ankles in mud the whole way, frequently carrying a heavy coat, or two or three pairs of long boots, thus adding seriously to their fatigues, instead of being able to rest in camp after their duties in the trenches; besides which a party had to be sent daily, for some weeks, to head-quarters, to bring up bags of biscuit. The chief part of the warm clothing was brought up from Balaklava by the officers' chargers and bat animals; but even many of these became in time unavailable, from lameness and sore backs (as most of the public bat animals of the regiment had long been, from overwork in bringing up the daily rations for the Commissariat Department from the 12th November, their own transport having failed). I was frequently obliged to postpone sending for articles of warm clothing, and subsequently for boards to floor the tents with (which was ordered about the 8th February), to avoid sending men down who had only just come off trench duty, or might be for it that night. Another material cause of sickness, doubtless, was the too frequent use of salt meat, which brought on a great deal of scurvy, and other illnesses frequently followed.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	The corps has not been sickly.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	It has. The duties at Varna, during a very sickly time, were very severe, and weakened the men much. Several men were brought on to the Crimea who were not strong enough for a campaign. The men had to sleep in the open air till about the middle of October, and the duties of the siege have been very severe. The warm clothing and waterproof articles, and long boots, to protect the men from the cold and wet, were not issued in time. Several men suffered in consequence from frostbites.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Very, from want of warm clothing on arrival; from overwork and hardship in the trenches; from sleeping in wet clothing in muddy tents; and I should say more especially from the want of fuel, so as to provide them with warm food.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	There has been much sickness attributable to exposure to the weather; over-work in the trenches; the indifferent shelter of much worn tents; and other causes incidental to a winter campaign. The regiment, however, has been less sickly than any other of the brigade.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Until recently the corps has been very sickly; and of 690 of all ranks who have landed in the Crimea, 182 have died, and 153 are sick at Scutari and elsewhere absent. This mortality occurred nearly exclusively amongst 545 men who landed with the service companies; and I attributed it chiefly to the absence of proper hospital accommodation on their first arrival, and the severe work and exposure to which the men, when insufficiently clothed, were suddenly subjected after a very sickly summer in Malta; indeed, the regiment was so debilitated, that I do not think it was fit to take the field. I must also observe, that 30 men whom the medical

Question 10, *continued.*

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt., continued.	officer in temporary charge considered unfit to do so, were ordered to embark by the Principal Medical Officer at Malta, and of this number seventeen have died, twelve are sick at Scutari, and but one man remains fit for duty at this date.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	As compared with other campaigns in which I have been present, certainly not.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes. Inclemency of the weather, want of proper winter clothing, want of change of diet with vegetables, want of proper shelter from the rain and weather.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	The corps has been very sickly. I attribute the original cause to the effects of the climate, the hard work of the men in the trenches, the want of warm clothing and firewood, and to the continued issue of salt meat without lime-juice.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	The corps has been sickly, though not in the proportion of most other regiments. Many deaths occurred from cholera on first arrival, and many from severe frost-bites, and many more from fever caught at Scutari (nine out of the *healthy* men sent as hospital orderlies). These causes, together with wounds received in action, have produced a very large part of the casualties. Of the remainder of the cases of sickness, there is no doubt that the larger part were occasioned by constant exposure to very severe weather, very hard work, want of sufficient rest (sometimes the men have gone into the trenches with only an interval of eight or ten hours), and still more from want of proper boots and warm clothing. The long boots since issued appear to me of infinite value for such work as that in the trenches. It must be observed that many men were left sick, or as orderlies, at various places on the voyage out, sent away after very few days in the Crimea, amongst which two classes many deaths have occurred.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	The corps has been very sickly, owing to the following most probable causes: over work in the trenches; want of sufficient warmth, rest, and sleep; exposure to bad weather, which occasioned soldiers to be but seldom in dry clothes. The men of the regiment were frequently short of rations during the most inclement season of the year, yet that short ration required double the time to cook it that would have been required in fine weather, and hence much of the exposure of the soldier to cold and rain. His clothes were generally saturated with wet, in which state he was probably compelled to take his short rest, for want of a dry change; added to which, the tents were far from being dry places for soldiers to lie in, as most of them leaked fearfully. There have been many instances in which soldiers have been in the habit of eating their meat uncooked, from want of fuel to cook it, and from sheer hunger, cold, and fatigue. The hospital tents did not (during the rainy season) present a picture of much comfort, nor encourage men to make known their complaints until doubtless many were past recovery, who might otherwise have been restored to perfect health. Grief and despondency, at that very sad period, must have had their full share in the havoc of the sanatory state of the soldier.

Question 10, *continued.*

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Lord West. 21st.	The regiment has been very sickly. The causes are attributable to bad food, and a scanty supply of it, owing to the irregularity of its issue—vide Report of Board—but principally to the excessive overwork and exposure of the men, night and day, in the worst weather, in open ditches, such as the trenches are. There was also a great deficiency of warm clothing until the first week in January. After their privations from bad food, want of clothing, and excessive work, out of all proportion, unheard of and unparalleled in its severity and continuance, the wonder is that a man is left alive to tell the tale.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes; attributable to the nature of the service, the inclemency of the weather, diet, and insufficiency of clothing.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Yes, very; from cold, wet, overwork in the trenches, insufficient food, and want of warm clothing.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	The corps has been sickly. Hard work, salt meat, insufficient food and clothing, and exposure to wet and cold, are the causes.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	Most sickly. I attribute the excessive sickness to insufficient food, want of vegetables, continuous salt meat, overwork, and exposure to most inclement weather with insufficient clothing; the absence of anything to keep the men off the ground, and the impracticability, for want of conveyance, of removing the sick.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	The regiment has suffered very much during the winter by sickness. The diarrhœa and dysentery I attribute to the men lying in the wet trenches; to the total want of fuel, or power in any way to dry their clothes on return, to the wetness of the ground in the interior of the tents, to want of proper warm clothing and proper boots, to the absence of fresh provisions, and to excessive overwork.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Yes, very. I consider the sickness is attributable to three different causes: 1st. To excessive work, and exposure without sufficient clothing in bad weather. 2ndly. The constant issue of salt provisions. 3rdly. And principally to the arrival of two indifferent drafts at the commencement of the wet and severe weather. The first, consisting of 4 officers, 2 sergeants, and 130 privates, joined on the 22nd November; the second, of 102 rank and file, arrived on the 28th November. These men were young and unacclimatized, and for the most part weakly. 133 of the number have died, 57 have gone to Scutari sick, 42 alone are now in camp. I am of opinion that the great amount of sickness in these drafts not only caused their own mortality, but spread disease through the camp. The situation of the camp in the immediate proximity of a ravine may have increased the sickness in the corps; the Royal Marines, who were situated in the same manner, having suffered very much; the 19th regiment also have been sickly.

Question 10, *continued.*

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Yes. From overwork, exposure to the weather, want of proper clothing, and from badly cooked rations.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Generally speaking healthy.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	The corps was very sickly after arrival from the severity of duty; the constant wet weather, the impossibility of keeping the feet dry; from the want of fresh provision and vegetables; and from want of proper arrangements for cooking.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The corps has been very sickly. I attribute this to overwork, exposure, and insufficient shelter, clothing, and food.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Want of proper food, warm clothing—especially the long boots—and overwork in the trenches, and carrying their rations from Balaklava.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	Yes. I attribute the sickness first—to overworking the men; frequently, during most of the worst weather, they were going on duty with only twelve, and even less than twelve, hours off; and during this short interval they were constantly employed cutting wood, cooking their provisions, and, as I have stated previously, at one time, when not for duty at night, bringing their provisions up from Balaklava: secondly, to the want of proper utensils for cooking their provisions: thirdly, from the bad weather, and the want of proper clothing, and especially waterproof boots; and insufficient protection when in their tents. Indeed, they were frequently wet through for days and days together, with no dry things to put on; the mud being ankle deep in many of their tents, and nearly knee-deep outside: they had no change, and even if they had had a change of clothing, they had no place to keep it dry in, their knapsacks being on board ship off the Katcha: fourthly, from being in a constant state of filth and dirt, from the above causes, and also having no time to try to clean themselves.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	I should say certainly the corps has been sickly, the mortality proves that fact; but more particularly in December, January, and February. The climate, exposure, salt rations without a change, bad cooking, want of vegetables, wet feet in the trenches, from a want of proper boots for the work, and also better over-clothing for this particular service during such a winter, have been the causes; also overwork, such as fatigues to Balaklava for rations after a wet night on duty in the trenches.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	It has. Excessive work in the trenches, without sufficient intervals for sleep, cooking, &c., combined with insufficient clothing, inclemency of the weather, without due protection from wet and cold; a continuance of salt rations, without vegetables or rice; and green coffee, without the means of roasting or grinding it.

Question 10, *continued.*

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	The average amount of sickness has been greater than it ought to have been, owing principally to want of proper winter clothing, and of boots, and to the too frequent issue of salt meat without vegetables.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	The corps has been particularly sickly, which is to be attributed to the want of fresh meat and vegetables, and their being exposed to the inclemency of the weather; and the particular duties they have had to perform on foot; the feet being constantly wet, for want of boots; having no dry change, which laid the foundation of fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	The regiment has suffered much from sickness, having lost altogether 50 men out of 295 landed at Varna, of which 27 have died in the Crimea; this is in addition to those sent sick to Scutari. The causes of this sickness have been numerous; but I should attribute the sickness in the Crimea principally to great and constant exposure to inclement weather, and want of sufficient clothing, especially of long boots, which were not issued until the great necessity for them had passed by. The men suffered most during the month of November, when, from the constant rain, they were rarely clad in dry clothes, and the ground upon which they had to lie in their tents was unavoidably some inches deep in mud. The ground upon which the horses stood, and where consequently the men had constantly to stand, was frequently a yard deep in mud.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	The corps has been sickly during the winter, and many men have died. I attribute this to the exposure to wet and cold, particularly in November and December, when the men had not proper clothing, and particularly wanted boots. The want of fresh provisions also contributed much to the sickness of the men.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	No; the men's health is very good.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	It has; and attributable to exposure, want of warm clothing and being so long without the regulated regimental necessaries, which were detained on board ship from the date of the landing of the corps in the Crimea to the middle of December, 1854.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	It has; owing to exposure, and deficiency in clothing suitable for the season, as well as want of articles of necessaries left on board ship.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Yes. From want of clothing, and improper diet.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	The corps has been healthy.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division,	Not at all.

Question 10, *continued.*

Has the corps been sickly? If so, to what causes is the sickness to be attributed?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY. continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	The Artillery of the Second Division have been very sickly. Wet, cold, sameness of food, and exposure to the hardships incidental to keeping the field in winter, have been the causes principally. Other causes contributed—that of not knowing authoritively whether we might shelter ourselves without a probability of a waste of labour and expense by being moved, was the worst of all. I have known officers helping with men to dig out shelter; others stood by with the remark "Just about the time you have nearly finished your work, we shall move;" and so it turned out. The month of December had arrived before the Artillery of the Second Division could commence shelter for themselves with any confidence; and even the rumours of another move began about the month of February in their new encampment. The drivers of the batteries were constantly out from daylight in the morning until a very late hour at night, getting forage from Balaklava. In the early part of the winter they could seldom have known what it was to have dry clothing on them. They lived and lay down day after day and night after night in mud and wet. They suffered more than the gunners in health.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	The troop has been generally healthy.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	During the winter, and from wounds, the corps has been sickly. Service in the field, wounds, exposure to the weather, inadequate cover at night, unwholesome food, have caused sickness.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Yes it has. The sickness is to be attributed to exposure, without a sufficient supply of warm clothing, in the early part of the winter; in some measure as the natural consequences of a winter campaign, in a severe climate, under canvas, and very considerably to an insufficient supply of wholesome food.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	We suffered a good deal in October, on first landing; also in December from diarrhœa and cholera, but have been remarkably healthy since then.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes. From unavoidable exposure to the inclemency of the weather, owing to the service on which employed.

Question 11.

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	There can be no doubt about it.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infatry.	Not unless the fresh meat be of better quality; the men prefer the salt meat.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Very much so.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	I am of opinion that the issues of fresh meat cannot be too frequent, provided the supply of vegetables does not fail; but if there is a scarcity of these, then I would recommend they should be reserved for fresh meat, and peas to be issued with pork, which is generally speaking very good.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Certainly. Since we have had fresh meat seven days out of fourteen, the health of the men has much improved.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	The prevailing diseases were caused by salt meat far too frequently supplied.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col, Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Most certainly; and should not be seldomer than three or four times weekly.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	It would be beneficial to the men, a more frequent issue of fresh meat.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Yes; decidedly.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Yes.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	I am of opinion that fresh meat should be issued as often as possible.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I think it certainly would be beneficial to have more frequent issues of fresh meat—if possible, four times a week—but, at all events, never to issue salt meat two days running. I think also that salt should be issued by the Commissariat with the fresh meat, more especially to the patients in hospital, who at present are left to get it how they can, and if they fail in doing so, do not

Question 11, *continued.*

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt., continued.	derive that nourishment from the fresh meat which they otherwise would. Pepper, also, should be supplied to hospitals, either with the rations, or as a medical comfort.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	I consider that fresh meat is issued often enough at present.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	Certainly, if the meat be of good quality.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Certainly.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	I think it is highly desirable that fresh meat should be issued at least three times a-week.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Certainly; but in my opinion a moderate supply of good salt meat, like that now issued, is advantageous to the men, especially when for trench or other duties it is necessary that men should carry one or two days' cooked provisions with them.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Yes.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	There is no doubt that fresh meat three times per week would be beneficial. It has been issued nine times this month.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	It would be beneficial to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat, if it were of better quality, though the soldiers, from its lean and tough nature, often prefer the salt meat ration, with which they can make good pea soup.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Unquestionably, the more frequent issue of fresh meat would be beneficial; at the same time, salt should be served out with it. I have heard the men say they would sooner have salt pork than fresh meat without the means of procuring any salt.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Yes. If fresh meat were issued four times a week it would be advisable.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	Certainly.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	Most undoubtedly. Fresh meat cannot be issued too frequently to benefit the health of the troops.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Yes. I consider it would be highly beneficial to the men to have frequent and regular issues of fresh meat.

Question 11, *continued.*

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Certainly.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	It would be most beneficial to have more frequent issues of fresh meat.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	I am of opinion that a more frequent issue of good fresh meat would be beneficial.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Certainly.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	Certainly. During the months of December and January, and part of February, we had very little fresh meat; and it often struck me that when the roads were so bad, during this time, live cattle could have been driven up much easier than carrying the salt meat. Since 9th March we have had fresh meat every second day, which is quite often enough.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Most beneficial.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	It would, undoubtedly.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	It is my decided opinion that the men would be much benefited if the issues of fresh meat were more frequent.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	I should imagine it to be advisable to have fresh meat as frequently as possible; at least two or three times a-week.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Decidedly beneficial, and almost absolutely necessary.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	It would.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	It would.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	It would be of great advantage to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat.

Question 11, *continued.*

Would it in your opinion be more beneficial to the men to have more frequent issues of fresh meat?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	Certainly, as often as possible.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Certainly, I think so. Fresh meat admits of greater variety in cooking. The men like it better, especially when vegetables can be obtained; for however indifferent or thin the meat may be, it makes into good soup. Salt meat makes men thirsty, and they are not always particular in what they drink, and their health may—most probably is—thus affected. I should consider an occasional salt ration desirable.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Fresh meat is more wholesome than salt, and therefore, of course, the more the men are provided with it, the more healthy they are likely to be.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Of course it would.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	We have lately had sufficient for the health of the men, but I think it desirable to have it more frequently.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Certainly.

Question 12.

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit several days in each week?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	There can be no doubt about it.
Capt. Carter, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Certainly, if the bread be of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Very much so.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	I am of opinion that soft bread being issued instead of biscuit would be most beneficial to the men, in the proportion of three days' bread to two of biscuit.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards	Certainly. When in the front the men bought bread from the French at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* the loaf of about 3½ pounds.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards	The men prefer bread; I think a change from biscuit occasionally very desirable.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment	Very possibly; but the biscuit was excellent.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Nothing could be better than the biscuit which has universally been served out; but change of food to a certain extent I conceive to be necessary to insure a continuance of good health; and therefore it would be better to serve out soft bread of good quality equally with biscuit.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	Soft bread would be more desirable, in lieu of the biscuit.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Yes; decidedly.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Certainly it would; the men having in many cases taken a distaste to the biscuit, and the sick men not being able to eat it, they buy fresh bread at any price when it is to be got.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes; provided the bread be of good quality. In my opinion, the biscuit issued as a ration is infinitely superior to any bread which I have ever seen issued as rations to soldiers, whether at home or abroad. The men now give a very high price for bread, but it is the white bread they seek for.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Yes; about three times.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	

Question 12, *continued.*

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit several days in each week?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I think it would be beneficial.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	Certainly.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Certainly.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Most undoubtedly it would, and a great boon to the soldier, who pays very high to the French soldiers for bread brought into camp for sale.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Certainly; but with the same remarks as above (see query 11).
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes; if of a good quality.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Very beneficial. The men will not now eat their biscuit, and prefer to purchase bread from the French at an extortionate price.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	Soft bread, in the same proportion, would be most acceptable, as well as beneficial.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	In my opinion, it would be decidedly beneficial.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Without doubt the issue of bread instead of biscuit would be beneficial to the men. There is little nourishment in biscuit; the men get perfectly tired of it, do not draw it, or throw it away. After living for some time on biscuit and salt meat, the men's appetites utterly fail. Besides, salt meat and dry biscuit produce an excessive thirst, which is only allayed by drinking quantities of water, perhaps muddy and dirty; hence the diarrhœa and dysentery which decimate a British army. The ordinary ration of a British soldier, such as it has been served out in this campaign, is unfit to be given to dogs, if they are of any value at all.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes; three times a week.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Most certainly.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	Most assuredly.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	I consider soft bread being issued very frequently would be most beneficial; the men now spend all their money in its purchase. I have seen them constantly giving 2*s.* 6*d.* for a three-pound loaf, in its purchase from the French soldiers.

Question 12, *continued.*

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit several days in each week?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Yes; certainly.
Lieut.-Col Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Certainly.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	Fresh bread and soft would also be beneficial if more frequently issued.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	I believe that a frequent issue of well baked bread would be of great benefit to the soldier.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Certainly.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	I think it would be beneficial, and I say so because I see the men exchanging their biscuit with the French for their bread, and paying for the exchange, and whenever they have an opportunity of buying a good white loaf, they do so.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	A most acceptable change for the men, but the biscuit is so good that I cannot speak as to its being beneficial to substitute bread.
Captain Forman, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	Issues of soft bread would be very beneficial.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	It is my opinion that it would be beneficial if the men were supplied with soft bread some days in each week instead of biscuit, and would recommend white bread, even if the men had to pay the difference.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Soft bread preferred by the troops, but not indispensable.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Yes.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	It would.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	It would.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	It would be of great advantage to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit. Before any soft bread was issued, they were in the habit of buying it themselves, at 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* the 1½ lb. loaf, from the French and hawkers, whenever they could get it and afford it.

Question 12, *continued.*

Would it in your opinion be beneficial to the men to have issues of soft bread instead of biscuit several days in each week?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	Very beneficial.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Yes, certainly, if the bread is good; the contrary if like that issued to the troops in Bulgaria. A small quantity of good bread would be preferable to the present ration of an indifferent quality. The men like a ration of biscuit occasionally.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Certainly. Bread is better for the men than biscuit. No person who can get bread eats biscuit.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers	Yes, by all means.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Unquestionably it would.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	It would be agreeable, but I think not beneficial, except in the hospital.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes.

Question 13.

Has the corps been sufficiently supplied with vegetables since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state the dates at which the supplies of vegetables were insufficient.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	No. No vegetables of any kind (except onions, which were always purchased whenever it was possible) were issued or could be procured until early in December. From that date the supply gradually increased, and became plentiful about the end of January.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	No. Until the 20th January last the regiment had only received vegetables twice since it landed in the Crimea last September.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Yes, whilst the regiment was in Balaklava. No vegetables have been issued since the regiment arrived in camp. The compressed vegetables were admirable.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Supplies of vegetables were not obtainable until the latter end of November, from which time until the middle of January they were casually supplied; from the latter date until the present, the supply has been steady.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	From the date of landing in the Crimea scarcely any vegetables were issued until the 15th January.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	The battalion has never been sufficiently supplied with vegetables; in the depth of winter it was very difficult to get any; and the greater part of what we did get was supplied from our own resources.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Latterly, yes; but not for the first four months after landing. An insufficient supply of potatoes was issued to the battalion before leaving the front (24th February) which was brought from Balaklava by private bat horses. Upwards of 50*l.* worth was also brought up and purchased by the battalion from the ships in the harbour; a private arrangement.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Insufficient up to the 16th February, after which date regular.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	No, it has not. I will send in a Return stating, as far as I can collect, the dates of insufficient supplies.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	No. For a long time the men got none, and only at times —with long intervals between—obtained issues. On the days on which they took place they had a sufficiency.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	The supply of vegetables was insufficient from the day the regiment landed in the Crimea until the early part of February, since which there has been a sufficiency.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	No. The first issue was made on the 8th November, and consisted of cabbage and onions; the next, on the 15th, of onions, potatoes, and carrots; and the day following, potatoes. Since then occasional issues have been made, until the 1st February, when a daily allowance was made, and has been continued.

Question 13, *continued.*

Has the corps been sufficiently supplied with vegetables since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state the dates at which the supplies of vegetables were insufficient.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	In the early part of the winter they had none, but since Christmas they have had vegetables pretty often, when we had the means of conveying them up from Balaklava (seven miles).
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	No. Three issues only of vegetables took place up to the 24th January, 1855, and the supply on these occasions was very limited indeed. On the 24th January ten tins of preserved potatoes were received. Since the 1st February the issue of vegetables—sometimes preserved, sometimes fresh—has been satisfactory, and the result has been highly beneficial to the men.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Vegetables at one time were much required, but there is a plentiful supply now. The regular issue began on the 1st February, 1855.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	Whilst the corps was stationed near Balaklava, the men had vegetables about every second day; but since its arrival at the front the supply has not been so plentiful, through the want of transport.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	Orders were issued from time to time since the 10th November regarding supplies of vegetables being available in Balaklava, but there were frequently no means of getting them up, the Commissariat giving no assistance in that respect, but quite the reverse, the ten regimental bat animals out of the twenty-one belonging to the regiment, which had arrived from Varna about the 10th October, being constantly required by the Commissariat Department to bring up our daily rations; and even after the remaining regimental and officers' bat animals arrived, about the 10th January, they were so constantly employed in bringing up forage, fuel, and clothing, &c., that vegetables could not always be brought when notified as available in Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Extremely well supplied with vegetables.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	No. There were no vegetables supplied till about 12th December, 1854; after that they were supplied occasionally till about the middle of February, upon sending to ships in Balaklava for them; and since February they have been issued either in Balaklava, or by the Commissariat of 3rd Division more frequently.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	The first issue took place on the 1st of February, since which there has been a good supply.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Insufficiently up to 1st March, 1855; abundantly since then. It must, however, be borne in mind that vegetables were often to be procured in Balaklava, if the means of transport had been at the disposal of the regiment.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	No vegetables were issued to the corps before the 24th January, since which date the supply has been frequent and liberal.

Question 13, *continued.*

Has the corps been sufficiently supplied with vegetables since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state the dates at which the supplies of vegetables were insufficient.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	The corps has never shown any scorbutic tendency since its arrival; I therefore imply that the supplies of vegetables have been sufficient.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	No vegetables were issued to the corps up to 10th December, then about twelve bags of onions and potatoes, but on 10th January ten cans of preserved potatoes were issued; but since 29th January no day has passed without some issue of vegetable, although not such quantities as a larger transport would have permitted,—having to fetch all from Balaklava with the bat horses of the regiment.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	There were no vegetables to be had for some months; latterly the supply has been good.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	No vegetables, except rice, were issued before the 6th February, 1855 (as per return A annexed). See Appendix. Small quantities of rice were issued early in January, after repeated applications to the Commissariat.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	No; there were no vegetables issued regularly until the 2nd of April, 1855, but from the 25th January potatoes and onions were received in sufficient quantities to have them and peas, which were also supplied alternately; on a few occasions previously to that date small quantities were received.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	No vegetables were received at all until the 1st February, for the very sufficient reason that there were no transport animals to bring them up from Balaklava. On the 1st of February a divisional transport service was organized, and I have been enabled to bring up supplies of vegetables, preserved vegetables, mixed ditto, preserved potatoes, round ditto, onions—all of good quality. I have also, since the 2nd April, received occasional supplies of these articles from the Commissariat. Vegetables could have been procured at Balaklava occasionally during the months of December and January, but the Fourth Division had no transport animals to bring them up. The Commissariat could not keep us regularly supplied with biscuit, meat, and rum; much less with vegetables, which they never attempted to bring up. I could not and would not send the men on fatigue to Balaklava, to bring up these vegetables. The constant, harassing, never ending, ever-recurring duty in the trenches, obliged me to give the men every spare hour they could find for rest.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	We had none previous to the 1st January. It was precarious till the 1st February; since then the supply has been regular.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	No. The regiment never had any vegetables till about the beginning of February, when an occasional supply was given from the Commissariat, but no return kept, it not being a ration.

Question 13, *continued.*

Has the corps been sufficiently supplied with vegetables since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state the dates at which the supplies of vegetables were insufficient.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	The corps never received any vegetables that I can recollect till within the last two months.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No. The first regular issue is dated 2nd April, 1855. Previous to the last two months the men had no vegetables. Those obtained in these two months were occasional, and then we had to send to Balaklava for them.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	When the army was on its march up from the Alma, there was plenty of vegetables to be got every day on the way; after they got in front of Sebastopol they were very scarce; during the winter scarcely any were to be obtained. From the 22nd November to the 21st December no vegetables or any fresh meat, except one full day's ration, and two half rations of fresh meat, were obtained; whenever any vegetables were heard of in Balaklava, and transport could be obtained by regimental horses, every exertion was made to get some. However, since the early part of the month of February, a good supply of either fresh vegetables, or of the patent compressed ones, has been obtained on application to the Commissariat authorities at Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Vegetables have never been issued regularly to the troops.* On the 10th November three cargoes of vegetables arrived at Balaklava, and regiments were allowed to take what they could carry up to camp, being informed that they would have to pay for the same. Since then about eighteen cases of preserved potatoes have been given to the regiment, at Balaklava; also a barrel of peas.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	No. The supplies of vegetables have been deficient and irregular from the 1st October, 1854 to the 31st March, 1855.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No; it has never been regularly supplied.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	The corps has not been sufficiently supplied with vegetables. Very few were received up to February last, since which time we have been tolerably well supplied, including vegetables received from Crimean Fund.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	Since the 4th April the regiment has been regularly supplied with vegetables; up to that date a few sacks of potatoes and tins of preserved potatoes had been issued, but not at all equal in quantity to a sufficient supply.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	No. From our arrival in the Crimea until the 1st of February.

* On the 1st of November 4 sacks of cabbage, 1 sack of potatoes, 2½ sacks of onions, were issued for the use of the Division.

Question 13, *continued.*

Has the corps been sufficiently supplied with vegetables since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state the dates at which the supplies of vegetables were insufficient.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	No; but in a great measure this deficiency was caused by the want of transport. Quantities of vegetables were at one time rotting at Balaklava, which would have been issued on application, but we had no means of bringing them up; we did, however, bring up some occasionally whenever we could spare horses, and lately, for about the last six weeks, we have supplied ourselves well, and the Commissariat have also issued preserved vegetables from 5th to 19th instant, which are found very useful.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	About the beginning of January a small quantity of onions and potatoes were once issued; they were discontinued until the end of February, since which time the supply has been liberal and sufficient.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	Until January last vegetables were not issued, and for some time only a few sacks of potatoes could be obtained; latterly onions and potatoes have been furnished on alternate days, as well as preserved vegetables occasionally.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	No. None received previous to the middle of December, 1854.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	We had no cause to complain of the supply of vegetables since about the 15th January, 1855; previous to that period there was little or none to be got.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	The supply of vegetables has, until very recently, been very scanty and irregular, and in my opinion insufficient for the preservation of health.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	The supplies of vegetables pretty regular during the last three months; much difficulty previously.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Vegetables issued very seldom.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	Since the month of February, 1855, the corps has been well supplied with vegetables; previous to that date, hardly any supplied.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	No vegetables were supplied from the time of landing in the Crimea until the 15th January, when two cases of preserved potatoes were issued. From that time till within the last fortnight the supply has been regular, though not abundant, but there has been a deficiency lately.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	Not until the last three months.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	No vegetables up to the end of the year, and insufficiently since.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	The corps has never been sufficiently supplied with vegetables.

Question 13, *continued.*

Has the corps been sufficiently supplied with vegetables since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state the dates at which the supplies of vegetables were insufficient.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	During the months of November, December, and January, 1854, the supply of vegetables was insufficient.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	For the last three months vegetables have been issued in sufficient quantity, I might say in abundance. Up to the end of September or beginning of October the vegetables left by the inhabitants who fled from their homes on the approach of the troops, furnished a supply, but from October until January few or no vegetables were obtainable.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	No vegetables were received by the troop in October, November, and January. In December a few sacks of potatoes were obtained from the "Harbinger," but these only lasted about three days. Some were received in February, but since the 7th March the supply has been moderate.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	No; very inadequately and irregularly supplied with vegetables.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	No. There was but one issue of vegetables in October, none in November, one in December; since then the supply has been regular.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	They have not been supplied at all with vegetable until very recently, and are now very insufficiently supplied.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	A relative supply has always been issued with the fresh meat, and such extra rations as I have been able to procure (vide Appendix, p. 57).
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	No; except until from about the middle of March.

Question 14.

Are you satisfied with the manner in which your men are now rationed? If so, state from what date. If not, state in what respect you consider the rations now issued defective.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Yes. There is no reason to complain of the manner in which the men are now rationed, though a more frequent supply of fresh meat and bread would be an improvement. I cannot state precisely from what date I have been satisfied with the rations, as the improvement has been gradual since the end of February, when the issue of fresh meat became more frequent.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes; since 20th January last.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Yes. I would however recommend an increase in the ration of sugar; the medical men recommending the men to take cold tea to the trenches instead of cold water.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	I am fully satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed, since the 1st February, when roasted coffee was first issued; but in giving this answer I beg to qualify it by reference to 11 and 12.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes; from 15th January, 1855, when vegetables were issued and also roasted coffee.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	I am satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed, and have been since about 26th February.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes; ever since we came to Balaklava.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Yes; since the 28th February, 1855, when removed to Balaklava.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lie .t.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	Yes; since I resumed command, February 27th last.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Yes—generally. Fresh meat has been issued three times a week since the 1st of April, with a tendency to a gradual increase. Roasted coffee since 16th January, and soft bread four times since the 1st of April.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, " 62nd Regt.	The men are rationed in a satisfactory manner: the fresh meat is of a very indifferent quality.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Yes; from the 1st February; but I would prefer fresh meat and vegetables being issued more frequently, and the substitution of preserved meat for salt occasionally. I would suggest that pepper and salt be issued with fresh meat.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes; for the last month: but I consider soft bread is much wanted.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes; but an improvement in the quality of the fresh meat would be advantageous, and a more frequent issue.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Nothing could be better.

Question 14, *continued.*

Are you satisfied with the manner in which your men are now rationed? If so, state from what date. If not, state in what respect you consider the rations now issued defective.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	Yes; except that the fresh meat continues to be of an indifferent quality, and badly butchered. The animals are usually issued to corps immediately after being killed, without having been hung up, or proper means taken to clean the meat.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	The men are now satisfactorily rationed; roasted coffee and tea, and more fresh meat having been issued during the last six weeks or two months; but I think the salt meat should not be issued, as is still often done, two or three days consecutively.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Perfectly so.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	Perfectly; since about the middle of January, 1855.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	As far as quality and quantity, there has never been any reason to complain.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	I consider the more frequent issue of fresh meat and the occasional issues (twice or thrice in the week) of fresh bread in lieu of biscuit, very desirable; I am, however, well satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed, and have been so since 1st March, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Yes, since vegetables were supplied as above, and especially since 28th March, when ground coffee first began to be issued.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Yes, since the 12th instant, when fuel has been issued. Should the supply of fuel be discontinued, the rations, however good andabundant in other respects, would be defective.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	I am; since about the 1st March.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	The men are now well rationed, and have been since February, about the middle of the month.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	I am satisfied with the rations as now issued (since the 2nd April), except that I think more rice and sugar would be advisable, and soft bread given frequently.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	Yes, from the 2nd April, 1855, when the issue of preserved vegetables commenced.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	I am satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed. I fix the date of the real improvement at the 7th instant, when the first issue of bread took place; but I by no means consider that the scale of rations now existing is a perfect one. Less biscuit might be served out daily, and more sugar; more rice should be given; flour should be occasionally served out, instead of biscuit, on the days when bread cannot be given.

Question 14, *continued.*

Are you satisfied with the manner in which your men are now rationed? If so, state from what date. If not, state in what respect you consider the rations now issued defective.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes; but there is too great a preponderance of salt meat and biscuit.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Yes; the ration has been ample since the 23rd of January. A ration of vegetables, more fresh meat, and soft bread would in my opinion be an improvement.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	The men are now very well rationed.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No, though greatly improved. Bread has been issued but three times in the last nine days. I should like more bread.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	I consider the present ration of the soldier good, and to have been so since tea has been substituted for raw coffee. I consider soft bread being more frequently supplied would be beneficial. I consider the date of satisfaction to have been at the abolition (very lately) of the raw coffee, and of the introduction of vegetables in February last.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	The ration is quite sufficient, and generally good at present. It has been gradually improving during the months of March and April. The fresh beef is very inferior. A more frequent supply of soft bread, and a more regular supply of good fresh meat would be advisable.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	I should recommend more frequent issues of fresh meat, bread, and vegetables.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes. From the middle of February.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	I think fresh meat and bread more frequently would be desirable.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the men are now rationed. Since the 1st of February the issues have been satisfactory, excepting the articles referred to in answer No. 7.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Yes, with the present issue, with the exception of the quality of the fresh meat, and the want of more soft bread.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	I think the rations now issued are exceedingly good, considering the circumstances under which fresh meat is procured, and have been so ever since the beginning of March, when we commenced receiving sufficient fresh meat. The coffee has been issued roasted since the beginning of February, but it would be very desirable if the coffee could be issued ground. The tea also, which has been issued lately, is very much liked, and the lime-juice is found to be very beneficial.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Perfectly satisfied since 1st March, 1855, or thereabouts.
Captain Forman, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	The rations are now defective in having a salt ration issued every alternate day.

Question 14, *continued.*

Are you satisfied with the manner in which your men are now rationed? If so, state from what date. If not, state in what respect you consider the rations now issued defective.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Yes. From the commencement of January, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	I am not satisfied with the way in which the men are at present rationed, as the meat is of so lean, coarse, and inferior a quality that it is at times not eatable, having literally nothing on it but skin and bone; and the bread is often so full of sand that the men are not able to eat it. Beside, the last issues have been so mouldy that the men have thrown it away as unwholesome.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	The rations at the present time are good and sufficient. The present issue of vegetables is twice a-week, and consists each time of about one pound of potatoes, or one ounce of mixed vegetables (previous to boiling).
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	I think more frequent issues of fresh meat would be of much advantage; otherwise the men are well rationed.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	I am.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	I am satisfied.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Satisfied with the present rations, with the exceptions answered in previous questions.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	I am not satisfied with the manner the 17th are now, or have been rationed. They get (when they have it) bad fresh beef, very seldom mutton, and not enough vegetables up to this date (11th of May). Mutton has only been issued once to the troops, and the meat is not of a good quality.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	The proportion of salt meat to fresh is still too large, and the quantity of vegetables supplied is still too small.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Yes, quite so. I can only suggest a more frequent issue of fresh meat, and better bread if it is obtainable. I know of no objections to the present issue of rations; everything is regularly supplied.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	The men are now very well rationed.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	No, I am not satisfied. I consider the want of vegetables, the want of pepper, the want of flour, very prejudicial to the comforts of the men; and the ration of rum a very bad one for the soldier.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Yes.

Question 14, *continued.*

Are you satisfied with the manner in which your men are now rationed? If so, state from what date. If not, state in what respect you consider the rations now issued defective.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	No, I am not. I consider that the rations supplied are very good in quality, but I complain of the irregular manner in which they are supplied.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Perfectly so.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes. I have been always.

Question 15.

Is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Yes.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Certainly, if of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	A pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Decidedly. Our men being exclusively English, only drink spirits because they get nothing else. Beer is their usual beverage.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Porter would be beneficial to the men, and considered a great boon.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Yes. But for the men on duty in the trenches it would be difficult to convey the quantity required.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	A pint of porter would be far preferable to the extra ration of rum.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt,	Yes; but I think the rum should be discontinued gradually.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut. ol.Grant, 49th Regt.	I would recommend part porter now; but the rum has been most valuable during the winter, when something stimulating was absolutely necessary.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	Yes; if of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I think a pint of porter would be better than the second daily issue of rum.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	In every way, morally and physically, I am persuaded the porter would be preferable, and especially for the extra dram given in the trenches for working. To the young men, three gills of rum must necessarily be very injurious.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	It is.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Decidedly.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	I do not think a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued.

Question 15, *continued.*

Is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Undoubtedly; and it would be greatly preferred by the men, who pay one shilling a pint for it.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Let the men have their present allowance of rum, but give them a facility of purchasing porter, as they are now buying inferior porter or malt liquor at an extortionate rate.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	I think it would; but I doubt the issue being practicable for any continuance.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	I think a pint of porter instead of the extra ration, and given separately to each man, as now, would be a great improvement, especially for working parties in the trenches. The only difficulty in this last case would be the bulk of the barrels now carried by men of the parties themselves.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	A pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Without doubt, a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum. I consider it the greatest boon in the way of diet that could be given to the soldier.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	It would be of the greatest benefit to the soldier; and I would suggest a pint of wine to the officers.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Most certainly.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	If by the "extra ration" is meant that given in the trenches where long watching and labour is required, my opinion is, that a ration of rum would be preferable to a pint of porter. My reason is, that extraordinary calls on manual exertion require extraordinary stimulus. Rain, dew, fog, and the risk of sudden chill after work, I conceive best met by the spirit ration. If a tent issue, then porter.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Conel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	I think a pint of porter at intervals, as a change, would be preferable to the spirits being always issued, but not as a permanent and sole issue. If the porter is to form only a part of the ration, I consider it preferable.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	I do not understand this question. If it is intended to substitute a pint of porter for the whole ration of rum, namely three half gills, it would not be preferable; but if the intention is to substitute a pint of porter for the half gill of rum issued in the middle of the day, and continue the other two half gills, certainly it would be preferable.

Question 15, *continued.*

Is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	One ration of rum and one pint of porter would, I consider, be preferable to the two rations of rum at present issued.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	A pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	I am of opinion that a pint of porter would be far preferable to the extra ration of rum.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Certainly, instead of one ration of rum; the porter to be drank at dinner-time.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	Certainly.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Not always; the weather should determine it. During a cold or wet night in the trenches, or on a working party, the ration of rum is almost necessary, and must be beneficial. The men would benefit more by having it in their power to purchase a pint of porter at a reasonable charge, and so keep their rum as a free ration.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	I think the ration of rum is preferable for men in the trenches, but a pint of porter would be beneficial after the men's dinners in camp.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	It is my decided opinion that a pint of porter would be very acceptable to the soldier, but I also think that one ration of rum is essential to the health of the men in this climate.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	The porter now in course of issue is so indifferent that it has been found to produce bowel complaint, and the men would prefer the rum.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Yes.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	I think it would be preferable during the summer months, provided the porter be of good quality.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes,
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	Yes, if of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Yes.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	I consider a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued.

Question 15, *continued.*

Is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be preferable to the extra ration of rum now issued ?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	Certainly. The benefit to the men would be very great.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Most decidedly. There is scarcely an exception amongst the men in preferring the pint of porter to their extra rum.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Suppose the troop to remain in permanent quarters, a pint of porter daily would be beneficial; but in case of moving, the rum ration is preferable.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Porter would be preferable to rum, but porter is not a good ration; the wine served out to the troops in the Mediterranean stations is far preferable to either.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Undoubtedly it would, and if it were possible to supply the porter in larger quantity, it would in my opinion be very desirable to discontinue the ration of rum altogether.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Yes, certainly, in lieu of half a gill of rum.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	No.

Question 16.

Has your corps been able to obtain sufficient fuel since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state at what dates it could not be obtained.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Yes.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	No. During the month of December the men could only obtain a few roots of trees which were dug out of the snow and earth with the greatest difficulty.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	The fuel is at present sufficient; for about a month after landing the cooking was performed with difficulty.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The 79th Regiment having been stationed on the heights of Balaklava since the 25th October, 1854, was able to supply itself with fuel in the first instance by cutting down all the available trees in the neighbourhood, and after the storm of 14th November, by conveying the drift-wood, at a great amount of labour, up the cliffs. Since 25th December, 1854, fuel has been regularly supplied by the Commissariat.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	No rations of fuel were regularly drawn in the front, there being no transport for it; our private horses kept the hospital supplied with charcoal and wood for stoves.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes; but only by working hard to grub up a few damp roots that made an indifferent fire. Since we have been at Balaklava the supply has been good and sufficient.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	In the months of December, January, and February a sufficient quantity could not be obtained in consequence of the severity of the weather.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regiment.	It has.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Always great abundance, owing to the position of our camp (we only removed to our present ground on the 3rd of April) situated on the heights of Inkerman. All that was required was to cut down wood and pick up roots in the immediate vicinity of the camp.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	The 62nd have always had a sufficiency of firewood.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Brushwood was abundant when the regiment occupied the heights of Inkerman, and for some time after; subsequently it became scarce, and the procuring of it entailed great labour, particularly when snow was on the ground.
Lieut.-Col, Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes; being stationed near Inkerman, where it was plentiful until latterly.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes; by the men themselves digging roots for fuel. Difficulties occurred, as I have above stated, when the snow was deep on the ground, and during rainy weather when the roots would not burn without much trouble.

Question 16, *continued.*

Has your corps been able to obtain sufficient fuel since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state at what dates it could not be obtained.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Plenty; and it was only during the time that snow was upon the ground that on one occasion I sent in a requisition and procured fuel, about 17th January.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	Yes; with the exception of a few instances.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	There was a pretty good supply of fuel about the camp till near the end of November, since which time it daily became more scarce, though there was always a little to be got by grubbing up roots, &c.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Yes. Sufficient fuel has been procured, aided by our own exertions.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	No. From the middle of December, 1854, till the end of January, 1855, there was a great scarcity of fuel; and upon many occasions, when regimental bat animals were sent to Balaklava for it, none could be obtained from the Commissariat.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	No. Many days in December and January it was impossible for the men to gather any, owing to the severity of the weather. There was charcoal to be had in Balaklava, but there was no means of transport.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	The only fuel the corps could obtain for some time after it landed in the Crimea was roots and stumps cut up or dug out of the ground in the vicinity of the camp. There was charcoal at Balaklava some time in December, and an abundant supply, I believe, was kept up there throughout the winter, but not having transport, the regiment derived very little benefit from it until 13th April.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Until the 9th January, when a supply of pickaxes was issued to the regiment, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient fuel was severely felt; and, having no bat animals, the charcoal allowed as a ration could not be brought from Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Never, from the 14th January, 1855 (the date of marching up to the front from Balaklava) till the 12th April, 1855. Requisitions for fuel upon the Commissariat were always duly countersigned, but this fuel was at Balaklava, and as the regiment had no means of transport, the fuel could not be drawn for the men: but the officers sent their bat animals, and drew fuel upon these requisitions for themselves only; the fatigue of the men's digging roots for fuel for the officers was thereby saved to the men.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Charcoal was procurable at Balaklava from middle of December, but owing to want of transport for the corps, very little could be fetched until the latter end of February, when larger quantities were brought.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Fuel was to be had at Balaklava, but there was no means of bringing it up until lately. The regimental horses were taken up by the Commissariat.

Question 16, *continued.*

Has your corps been able to obtain sufficient fuel since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state at what dates it could not be obtained.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	The regiment has procured sufficient fuel since its arrival, until about three weeks ago, when, from the want of axes, it was exceedingly difficult to get up roots, and the brushwood had been cleared to within range of the enemy's batteries and pickets. I have frequently represented this to the authorities, as well as the hard work thus entailed on the men, of whom 100 were thus employed daily out of an average of 500 duty men. For the last three or four weeks I have employed the regimental transport animals almost exclusively in bringing up fuel from Kadikoi and Balaklava, to make up the deficiency in that procured by the foragers.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	Yes; since the 16th December, 1854, but not before that date, without great trouble and labour. Since the 16th December, 1854, the fuel has had to be brought up from Balaklava by the public animals allowed for the use of the regiment. The fuel is of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Fuel, such as it was, has always been obtainable, but only by the labour and exertion of the men. Throughout the winter, until the 26th February, when the divisional transport being organized, enabled me to bring wood from Balaklava. I have been obliged to send out daily fatigue parties, of eight men per company, to collect brushwood, or dig up roots. The brushwood, latterly, could only be got by sending to a great distance. Necessity imposed this labour upon the men who were already over-worked in the trenches, consequently there was a want of even the smallest proportion of rest that a human being requires to enable him to exist at all. Charcoal could have been drawn regularly at Balaklava since the 27th November, but I had no animals to bring it up; the Commissariat had none. I could not send my men a distance of seven miles to bring up bags of charcoal on their backs, when they were twelve hours in the trenches, and twelve hours only at a time out of them. Wood was procurable at Balaklava, but it was not available for the men, because it could not be brought up.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	During the month of March the men have had to go a long way in search of fuel, and could not obtain but a bare sufficiency to cook with.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	No. From the date of landing till the 6th of February the fuel was obtained in the neighbourhood of the camp, with the greatest difficulty, and with deep snow on the ground, it was almost impossible to obtain it. On the 6th of February, the Quartermaster-General of the division supplied the regiment daily with five animals, some of which assisted in supplying the regiment with fuel from Balaklava.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Fuel has been very difficult to obtain. Where the regiment is encamped there was very little wood, even at first, and now even the roots are grubbed up. The regiment never was able to obtain sufficient fuel.

Question 16, *continued.*

Has your corps been able to obtain sufficient fuel since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state at what dates it could not be obtained.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No. Ever dependent on weather and great fatigue. Twice or three times charcoal has been obtained from Balaklava, but we had to send for it, and this we could rarely afford to do, for our means of transport was limited, and we had huts, vegetables, &c. &c., to bring up. What we did so obtain was in the last two months.
LIGHT DIVIS ION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	When the army first came up before Sebastopol, for the first month the brushwood in its immediate neighbourhood rendered it pretty independent as regards fuel; but after the first month it has caused incessant labour until the 10th of April, 1855, since which the regiment has been supplied by the Commissariat.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	In the first instance I secured a quantity of turf and wood, which lasted some time. After that, fuel was obtained with difficulty by fatigue parties of 80 to 100 men, who were frequently out two and three hours at a time, after having been in the trenches all the night previous. Their difficulties were increased by the scarcity and badness of the pickaxes and billhooks supplied by Government.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	No. This deficiency has been felt since the month of November, 1854.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Yes. By dint of very hard work, getting roots, &c.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	The corps has with difficulty been able to obtain a sufficiency of fuel, from want of enough pickaxes to dig roots, and from difficulty of transport, and from supply not being always to be obtained from the Commissariat when sent for.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The corps has not been able to obtain sufficient fuel; for having no means of transporting charcoal from Balaklava, the men have been wholly dependent on the inferior and insufficient supplies furnished by fatigue parties, grubbing up the roots of the scrub oak.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Never.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	It has been procured; but for the last three months brushwood has been very scarce, and lately was not to be procured except with great labour and much risk. In February one man of the regiment was killed, and another wounded, while cutting wood and digging roots.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	During the winter months there was always a scarcity of fuel. Latterly an allowance, as fixed by General Orders, consisting of charcoal and wood, has been issued by the Commissariat at the Divisional Stores in camp. This allowance is not sufficient in summer.
Captain Forman, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.	No fuel was issued until the 16th of December.

Question 16, *continued.*

Has your corps been able to obtain sufficient fuel since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state at what dates it could not be obtained.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	No. From the landing in the Crimea until 31st December, 1854.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	The regiment has not been able to obtain sufficient fuel, and during the months of November and December the men suffered severely from the want of it, as they had no means to dry themselves, or any clothes they may have washed.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	No fuel was issued up to the 31st of December; all the fuel obtained up to that date was cut by the men, who had but little time to procure it.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Since January 1st, yes. Previously to that date, not.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	It was with difficulty obtained till January.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	From the date of the landing of the corps in the Crimea until the middle of December, 1854, the corps had difficulty in obtaining fuel from want of tools, and none being issued.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Much difficulty was experienced during the months of October and November in obtaining a sufficiency of fuel. Houses were pulled down to obtain it frequently.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	The regiment had difficulties in obtaining fuel on the heights. Since December the supply has been sufficient.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	It has not. From landing till the end of the year.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	The regiment did not get a sufficient quantity of fuel up to the end of January. From that date it has been well supplied.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	No, We have always had to bring up our own fuel from Balaklava; and during the cold and rainy weather our horses were unable to bring up sufficient. Wet roots are but bad fuel.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Yes. The Artillery of the Second Division have until very lately been always encamped where the material for fuel was abundant. It required, however, some labour to obtain it; it did not always burn well, and the smoke, in badly constructed cooking-places was particularly painful to the eyes.
Major Brandling, 1 Troop Royal Horse Art.	The troop was very badly off for fuel till January. The only supply they had was what they obtained by cutting down trees, grubbing roots, and gathering pieces of wreck from the harbour at Balaklava until prevented doing so by order.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Yes.

Question 16, *continued.*

Has your corps been able to obtain sufficient fuel since it landed in the Crimea? If not, state at what dates it could not be obtained.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, cont.	
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	No. The chief cause of deficiency of fuel was want of transport. None was brought to the camp for the use of the men until the middle of January, and then by private arrivals belonging to the officers.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	The Siege Train has never been supplied with fuel at all until within the last fortnight, and the supply is now very irregular and insufficient.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Always. A liberal supply of coal was given us at Balaklava by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, which the men carried up as they wanted it.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes.

Question 17.

Has fuel been issued to the men by the Commissariat, and if so, from what date, of what description, and in what quantity?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Fuel has been issued by the Commissariat since the 25th December. Charcoal at the rate of 1½ pound per man daily, and in the absence of charcoal, wood has been issued at the rate of 3 pounds per man daily.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes. Full rations of wood and charcoal have been issued by the Commissariat since the 20th January.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	The fuel has been issued by the Commissariat; the ration consists of four pounds and a half per man of hard wood, or one pound of charcoal.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Fuel has been issued by the Commissariat since the 25th December, 1854, in the proportion of three pounds of wood or three-quarters of a pound of charcoal per man per diem.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes; from 22nd December, wood and charcoal; four pounds of the former to one pound and three-quarters of the latter.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	The battalion has always had to fetch its own fuel.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Yes; since about the 19th December, when at the front charcoal was issued to the officers; but they were obliged to bring it from Balaklava on their private bat horses. Since we have been at Balaklava we have had wood and charcoal according to regulation.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Since 1st March, charcoal and wood agreeable to regulation, previous to which they had to dig up roots.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	From the 1st of April, 1855. Wood and charcoal, three pounds; wood three pounds and a quarter per man per diem.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Yes. The first issue took place on the 16th December. It was of charcoal, and issues of the same description have taken place periodically since—1 lb. of charcoal instead of 2 lbs. of wood. Since arrival on this ground, wood has been issued; but the regulated allowance has not always been obtained.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	Fuel has been issued to the men by the Commissariat from 4th January, 1855—1½ lb. daily.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	Yes. From about the 1st April, and occasionally prior, consisting of charcoal and firewood as allowed; cheques were given before that date for the quantities due, but for want of transport a very small portion only could brought from Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes; when we could send for it, at the rate of 1lb. 2 oz. for each man daily.

Question 17, *continued.*

Has fuel been issued to the men by the Commissariat, and if so, from what date, of what description, and in what quantity?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	No; until the 7th of the present month, since which date charcoal has been obtained; but not in sufficient quantities for cooking purposes, and the men must still go in search of roots to complete the required quantity of fuel.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	Yes. Charcoal, three-quarters of a pound per man per diem, since occupying our new ground.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	The fuel has been issued on orders or checks at Balaklava, and latterly occasionally at Kadikoi, and had to be brought up by fatigue parties of the regiment, aided by the regimental and public bat animals. Firewood has been usually given with a proportion of charcoal. The allowance of wood per diem is 4½ lbs., or of charcoal, 1⅛ lb. for each man.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	Fuel was first ordered to be issued by the Commissariat about the 4th December. It was sometimes charcoal, and sometimes wood, at the rate of 16 rations daily to field officers, 8 to all other officers, 2½ to staff sergeants, other men, 1½, and to sick in hospital, 2; the ration being 3 lbs. of wood, or ¾ lb. of charcoal.
Lieut.-Col. Munro 39th Regt.	Fuel has been issued to a certain extent by the Commissariat, sometimes charcoal, and generally wood. The ration of wood is three pounds, or three-quarters of a pound of charcoal, but the full quantity has seldom been drawn, for want of transport.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	Since about 1st February, 1855, sufficient wood and charcoal could be drawn from the Commissariat in Balaklava when transport was available, the quantity depended upon the number of animals that could be sent for it. Latterly fuel has been issued at the stores of the division in camp.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Yes. The first issue was on the 10th of April, wood and charcoal, the regulated ration.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Fuel has been issued by the Commissariat since the 13th April; charcoal at the rate of 18 oz. per man daily, or in lieu thereof 3 lbs. of wood per man daily.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	A full ration of charcoal has, however, been issued to the men since the 14th March, owing to eleven mules having been allotted to the corps; and since the 10th instant the Commissariat have issued it themselves as a ration.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Only from the 12th April, to the men. The fuel consists of wood and charcoal; the quantity issued since the above date has been about 1¼ lb. of charcoal or ¾ lb. of wood each man daily; should be about 3 lbs. of wood and 1¼ lb. of charcoal, to cook properly.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Charcoal and wood have been issued from the Camp Commissariat since 10th April, agreeable to the ration return.

Question 17, *continued.*

Has fuel been issued to the men by the Commissariat, and if so, from what date, of what description, and in what quantity?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	No issue of fuel has been made to the regiment short of Balaklava; in fact, during the winter months, the fuel was entirely provided by the men themselves by digging up roots. The supply was scarcely enough for the cooking alone.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	Fuel has been issued from the Commissariat up here for the last few days in the regulated quantity, which, however, is not sufficient, from the constant cooking necessary for parties going on trench duty. It must be admitted, however, that our men cannot economise their fuel in the way the French soldier does.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	Wood has only once been issued here, on the ground, by the Commissariat, and this was on Tuesday last—a three days' supply, at the rate of 3 lbs. of wood per man; but as I stated above, it has been procurable at Balaklava, on Commissariat checks, but it could not be brought up until the 26th February, since which time I have kept the regiment supplied with it, through the agency of five transport ponies which I have daily employed.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	We obtain small quantities of wood from the Commissariat, but nothing like a sufficiency, owing to the want of transport.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Fuel could have been obtained at Balaklava from the Commissariat, but the regiment had no animals to bring it up to the camp, and the Commissariat would not do so. But on the 6th February a portion of fuel was supplied from Balaklava, as mentioned in my previous answer.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Fuel has been issued by the Commissariat from about the middle of February, when the regiment received about one-third of the proper quantity. From about the middle of March we received about half the proper quantity, and to-day, April 18th, we have received our full allowance.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	This 19th April, 1855, is the first Commissariat issue of wood on the ground. Two or three times a party of men were sent to head quarters to receive wood, but the portion was small. Checks were often given by the Commissariat here for Balaklava, but they were useless. There were no means of getting the fuel up. This day's issue (the first) is of wood, and nearly 3 lbs. per man.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	Fuel was not issued to the troops, except a small quantity at times to the hospital by the Commissariat, until the 10th of April, 1855. I consider the fuel failed about the 14th or November, 1854; I therefore am of opinion, as regards fuel, that the troops were left to their fate by the Commissariat from the 15th of November, 1854, to 10th April, 1855.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	General Orders were issued relative to a supply of fuel, but none was ever brought up to camp by the Commissariat Department until the of the present month. Charcoal was issued at Balaklava to those who could carry it up to camp.

Question 17, *continued.*

Has fuel been issued to the men by the Commissariat, and if so from what date, of what description, and in what quantity?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Yes. From the 1st April, 1855; charcoal and wood. Wood ration, 3 lbs., charcoal, ¾ lb. Non-commissioned officers and privates, 1½ rations per day; field officers, 16 rations per day; other officers, 8 rations per day; hospital, 2 rations per man; never for less than fifty men.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	Fuel in the regulated quantity, consisting of charcoal and wood, has been regularly issued for the men from Divisional Commissariat from 5th April inst.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	Since 12th April, 1855, partly wood and partly charcoal has been issued by the Commissariat, but in quantity not quite equal to the full ration.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	None, excepting that brought up from Balaklava by our own horses, private as well as public.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	No fuel has been issued for the use of the men by the Commissariat in camp until the last few days, when a small quantity was issued, sufficient for two or three days. Charcoal and some wood was issued on checks at Balaklava to the officers, and for the use of the hospitals. This was brought to camp by the officers' private bat animals and the hospital pannier ponies. Wood could generally have been procured in the same manner for the use of the regiment, but the bat horses were fully employed in bringing up provisions and clothing. It is now brought up by the transport bat horses on requisition, but not nearly to the amount of the allowance.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Latterly by Commissariat, as given in answer to No. 16. Quality good; allowance as in quarters or barracks.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	See return, marked C. See Appendix.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Yes. From 1st January, 1855. Occasionally charcoal, generally wood, 1 lb. of charcoal, or 4 lbs. of wood per man.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	Fuel has been issued from the Commissariat from the 1st January last to the present time. It has been extremely good, and the quantity sufficient.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	By Commissariat, 1st January, 1855. Charcoal at first, but very limited; wood abundantly since.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Since January, wood at the rate of 3 lbs. per man
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons	Fuel has been issued by the Commissariat since 1st January, 1855, consisting of either charcoal or wood; 1⅛ lb. of charcoal for each man, or 4½ lbs. of wood per diem.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes. About the 7th of January charcoal was issued, and subsequently wood. Sometimes none could be obtained, but no accounts have been kept of the dates or the quantity.

Question 17, *continued.*

Has fuel been issued to the men by the Commissariat, and if so, from what date, of what description, and in what quantity?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	Issued by the Commissariat since the middle of December; charcoal, 1⅓ lb., and wood, 4½ lbs. per man per diem, as a ration.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	A full allowance since the 1st January, 1855.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	Up to January the troops got fuel in any way they could. The Commissariat begun to supply it about the end of January.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	Charcoal and wood were to be had at Balaklava during the winter, but the Commissariat have never issued any to our men, *i. e.* the Commissariat could not at any time transport the wood or charcoal up to our camp. As much wood as we could bring up was to be had at Balaklava since February.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	Yes. Since the beginning of the present month it would have been got sooner if there had been means of transport.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	No fuel was issued by the Commissariat until the beginning of January, and until about the beginning of March, when the issue of wood was substituted for charcoal, the supply was insufficient.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Fuel was issued to the troops stationed on the heights by General Orders, dated 8th December, 1854. Wood and charcoal were issued, ¾ lb. of charcoal, or 2 lbs. wood per man. On the 16th December were increased by one half.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	It has been issued at Balaklava since about 1st January. A great portion of the charcoal was small and wet, therefore useless as fuel.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	See answer to Question 16.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	A small quantity of charcoal was supplied for my personal use, nothing more. We did not require it.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Fuel has been issued by the Commissariat from the 12th October, 1854, Wood and charcoal; charcoal, ¾ lb. ration; wood, 3lbs. ration.

Question 18.

Be pleased to furnish a return, signed by the Quartermaster, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, of the Warm Clothing and Blankets issued to your corps, and the dates at which the different articles were issued.

[The Returns called for in this Question will be found at pages 116 to 132 of Appendix.]

Question 19.

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	No. It was known long before its arrival that warm clothing was coming out from England, and I considered it unnecessary to make any representation on the subject. The regiment had always enough blankets.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	The regiment was furnished with warm under clothing and blankets previous to landing, and has since been furnished with sheepskin coats and long boots by the Quartermaster-General.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Numerous requisitions were made to the Quartermaster-General for blankets and other warm clothing. On November 1st, I find that I applied for a supply of blankets and received 250, which enabled me to give the sick two each, and one extra to every other three men; on 30th November for 300 great coats which was promptly complied with; and on December 1st for a supply of drawers and socks upon finding that these things were procurable, and received of the former 700, and of the latter 770 pairs; on December 14th I made requisitions for supplies of mitts, comforters, and blankets, and received of the first two articles 250 each, and 418 blankets, which made every man up to two. Subsequently to this date, all articles of warm clothing were issued by the Quartermaster-General in equal proportions to every regiment as they arrived.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	No; orders have been sent to me from the Quartermaster-General for articles from time to time as they could be had in store.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	Repeated requisitions for warm clothing were made and granted by the Quartermaster-General's Department, and were brought up by the officers' horses, as fast as circumstances would permit.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st. Bat. Colds. Guards.	Answered by return to Question 18.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Answered by return to Question 18.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	I have made none; the regiment was amply supplied when I rejoined.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	The general practice has been for the Quartermaster-General's Department to forward, through assistants attached to divisions, requisitions approved of for different corps, their proportion of supplies as they arrived at Balaklava. On the 7th January last I forwarded a letter from the surgeon, requesting more blankets for the sick, to the General commanding the division. On the 10th of the same month made requisition for new great coats for the men, and obtained them.

Question 19, *continued.*

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, cont.	
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	No. Warm clothing has been issued to the men without application.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	I believe that requisitions were frequently made, and without any result; but since I have joined, warm clothing was issued, and, I think, in sufficient quantity.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	No; sufficient quantity being supplied when I sent for them.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	At first, yes, and verbally; but have been constantly told that there was no use in making requisitions, as the distribution of warm clothing, &c., would be made at the Quartermaster-General's Department at head-quarters, in the proportion due to the different corps from time to time, as the articles should arrive and be landed. The practice accordingly has been, with very few exceptions, for the requisitions to come from the Quartermaster-General's Department, signed by an officer of that Department, and these requisitions have been handed by the Divisional Staff to commanding officers of regiments to be acted upon. I allude in this reply to the 2nd division. It will be seen by the return that at first the supplies of blankets and warm clothing were very limited; latterly the men had an ample supply.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	I have sent in requisitions for warm clothing on the arrival of drafts from England, and it has always been immediately supplied.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	The warm clothing, &c., have generally been issued on requisitions.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I have made no requisitions for warm clothing or blankets until it was notified in orders for me to do so, after the warm clothing had arrived, or the extra blankets were authorized to be drawn. I made no representations on the subject, having learnt by General Orders that these things were to be supplied as soon as they arrived. The first order for an issue of warm clothing was on the 4th November, when 1,000 Jersey waistcoats were issued to each division; and boots and other warm clothing were issued on the 29th November. On the 27th November the order was published about the new suit of regimental clothing being issued to regiments, but these were not issued to my regiment till about the end of January or beginning of February, which was as soon as I could get them up to camp after arrival.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	All my requisitions have been met as supplies arrived. I made requisitions for long boots in the early part of January, and the greater portion have only been recently furnished,
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	In the first week of November, 1854, a requisition for blankets was made, but none were issued till 15th November, when thirty-two were received. After that blankets and other articles of warm clothing were issued at intervals (as shown by the return) from the Quarter-

Question 19, *continued.*

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt., continued.	master General's Department. Each man landed in the Crimea with one blanket. I did not make any written representation of supplying a second blanket to each man, as I well knew they would be issued as soon as they were received in the Crimea; but I often spoke to the Assistant Quartermaster General of the division to endeavour to procure these articles as quickly as possible for my regiment. The quantity to be issued to each regiment was regulated by the Quartermaster-General of the army.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	Yes, previous to the disembarkation of the regiment on the 15th of December, 1854, for flannel drawers and Jerseys, to the Quartermaster-General, but never received an answer; the men had consequently to go to camp and on duty in the trenches in the light clothing brought from Gibraltar.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	I ascertained that articles of warm clothing or blankets could only be had on approved requisitions, and that those would be furnished when the articles specified therein were ready for issue at Balaklava. I may add that these requisitions were always in advance of the means of transport at my disposal.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	I have no record of the dates of requisitions sent in on first arrival. Immediately on landing a requisition for an extra blanket per man was forwarded through the usual channel to the Quartermaster-General, but it will be perceived by the inclosed Return that they were not thus completed till 28th December. My impression is, that my requisition was returned with a memorandum that blankets would be issued to the army generally as soon as received.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	All warm clothing applied for has been sanctioned, with instructions to draw it from Balaklava; but frequently no arrangements were made by any Department by which the clothing could be brought up from thence, and it was therefore necessary to do this by the employment of men on fatigue. Sometimes the supplies were not at hand on the day that the requisitions were sent down to Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Representations were made by me for warm clothing and blankets the early part of the season. Particular dates are not remembered. Issues were made on the arrival of the articles at Balaklava, in small numbers from time to time.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	The warm clothing and blankets were issued as soon as they arrived in the country.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	Requisitions were made through the Divisional Staff for warm clothing and boots at various periods—both in writing and verbally—and were in many cases attended to, or the answer given, "none in store." The dates cannot be given, as no record has been kept.

Question 19, *continued.*

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, cont.	
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	The requisitions for warm clothing and blankets were sent to me by the Quartermaster-General as supplies arrived, as soon as they were proportioned to the different divisions.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	The warm clothing was distributed in the Quartermaster-General's office. Notice was sent by approved requisitions to different regiments that they could draw at Balaklava stated quantities of certain articles. I have made requisitions for different things. The answer was, they would be distributed when they arrived. I frequently asked for blankets in November and December. I kept only one copy of these applications, which I inclose, relative to buffalo skins.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	Requisitions for warm clothing, blankets, &c., have been always sent from the Quartermaster-General of the division to the regiment, and been drawn at Balaklava. I have frequently made requisitions for different articles for some time without effect, but they were eventually complied with.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	I have made requisitions when I heard the articles were to be got. I made no representations as to the necessity of supplying them; that was quite evident to everybody.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No; no requisitions were made. They were made out by the Quartermaster-General, and forwarded to Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division, as things that had arrived or were attainable. Made requisition to exchange thirty blankets (6th April), exchanged.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	I never made any requisition, because I knew that as soon as a vessel arrived with warm clothing, &c., the Quartermaster-General divided the whole equally among all regiments of the army, according to their strength; the regiment, therefore, used to receive these articles by driblets, as they arrived. I was aware that it was of no use asking here for what were not in possession; the delay of supply to corps did not arise here, but in the arrival of things at Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	The necessity of supplying warm clothing was obvious. I have frequently made inquiries regarding it, and was informed that a supply was expected from England. After the loss of the "Prince," I was informed that efforts were being made to purchase warm clothing in the country. On the 24th November the following General Order appeared: "The Commander of the Forces proposes to give to each man of this army a woollen Guernsey and a pair of worsted socks, and other winter clothing, as soon as it is in his power to do so, and requests that officers commanding companies will at once notify this to them." I sent in two or

Question 19, *continued.*

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt., continued.	three requisitions for different articles to the Quartermaster-General, but they were returned, and I was informed that it was not my business to make requisitions, but that when articles arrived they would be divided amongst the regiments, and requisitions would be sent to me. I have no records of the dates of these requisitions. I represented the necessity of supplying boots to the men to Lord Raglan, in the presence of General Airey, when he was riding through the camp early in the winter, but I cannot recollect the date. I sent my Quartermaster Sergeant to Constantinople, to endeavour to get a supply of boots and trousers that had been sent out for the regiment; he was unable to find them.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	No.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	Requisitions sent in have been complied with.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	Requisition was made on the 4th March for thirty buffalo robes, and on the 23rd March for fifty blankets for the hospital.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	We have not been in the habit of making requisitions: the custom has been for the Assistant Quartermaster-General, on the receipt of stores, to issue a check to the regiment for the number of articles for which they could draw; on the receipt of these documents we immediately applied for the articles therein enumerated.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Requisitions were never sent from regiments; clothing, &c., being furnished by the Quartermaster-General as it arrived.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	A return showing all deficiencies according to form has been rendered through the Assistant Quartermaster-General to the authorities the beginning of every month; but as commanding officers were never informed what extra articles of clothing, &c., the men were entitled to receive, or what articles were in store, it would be useless to send requisitions, especially as when the warm clothing was received by the Quartermaster-General's Department it was divided and issued on approved requisitions, which were sent to each regiment. I have not, therefore, made requisitions for such things, except for great coats and ammunition boots, for which I made requisitions as soon as I discovered that there were some in store, and received them accordingly. I may also add, that finding that the authorities had not warm clothing to issue to the men, I purchased in November and the beginning of December as many shirts, jerseys, drawers, trousers, socks, comforters, and mitts as I could procure at Balaklava, which were issued to the men on payment for them.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	Not since I have commanded the regiment. It has been the custom for the Assistant Quartermaster-General to furnish requisitions approved of whenever warm clothing was in store; it was never necessary to apply.

Question 19, continued.

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	I made requisitions for blankets, waterproof clothing, cholera belts, boots, &c., which were received from the Quartermaster-General's and Medical Departments as per return No. 2. I only received part of many of the articles requisitions were made for.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	With the exception of a few pairs of flannel drawers, comforters, and about twenty pea coats, no issue of warm clothing was made until 8th January; 125 pairs of long boots were issued at the latter end of December.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	I made requisitions for warm clothing the very beginning of November.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Yes: to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and received them from Quartermaster-General.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	I wrote a letter to the Major-General Commanding Light Cavalry Brigade in the month of November last, complaining of the deficiency of warm clothing and many other necessaries, and great necessity for them.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Yes; when it was known that the articles were in store for issue, requisitions were made to the Assistant-Quartermaster-General; cannot give the dates of those requisitions, but the return of warm clothing will show the dates when such articles were issued.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	I did, to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, in the month of November, stating that a variety of articles would be required for the regiment.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Warm clothing was issued to the troops as it arrived at the stores. I made no representation as to the necessity of supplying them.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	The warm clothing was chiefly supplied without requisition.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	All articles of warm clothing and blankets were obtained on requisition.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	No. Representations on such a self-evident matter might have been deemed officious.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	The requisitions for blankets and warm clothing were made in December, and the articles (with the exception of Canada stockings) obtained as soon as received by the Ordnance Commissary.

Question 19, *continued.*

Have you made requisitions for any articles of Warm Clothing or Blankets, or have you made any representations as to the necessity of supplying them? If so, state to whom, and at what date.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Requisition made on the 2nd January, 1855, and first issue made on 5th January, 1855.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	No.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	I made requisitions on the Quartermaster-General for boots, warm drawers, and some supplies for the officers, which were readily granted. Such necessaries as I could not obtain from this source, I purchased at Constantinople. We never suffered for want of clothing.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Requisitions have been made, and clothing supplied.

Question 20.

At what date did you commence to hut your corps, and when were they all hutted?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	The first hut was erected on the 12th January, and all were hutted by the 6th February.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	About the 6th February and on the 13th February four huts were finished which held the whole regiment except officers.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Commenced hutting about the 20th February, and completed about the 12th March, under canvas on the 9th May, and still remain so.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The first hut was erected about the middle of January, and the regiment was fully hutted on 28th February.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	About the 14th February, and the huts were erected by 31st March.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards	We brought one hut for the sick to the front in December. The greater part of the battalion was hutted about the middle of March—they have never been all hutted.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	On the 24th February, 1855, the battalion marched into the huts vacated by the 39th regiment at Balaklava. The officers, with the exception of two, were in tents; now they are hutted as well as the men, since we shifted to our present ground. The drafts lately arrived from England are under canvas.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Commenced to hut on 28th February, the whole were hutted on or about the 8th March, with the exception of a draft of 300 men joined on 3rd May, and now in tents.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	Never; two hospital huts were put up last January; there are now three.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Never hutted (two for the hospital put up at the last encampment, and three have been erected, the last yesterday, on this ground), nor can I say when we shall be.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	The regiment is under canvas.
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	No huts have been yet erected for the regiment. There are three for the hospital.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	On the 20th March, and the men were all hutted by the 29th. The officers are still in tents.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	The regiment changed its camp and went into huts, which had been prepared for the men, on the 31st March, 1855. The officers are under canvas. Prior to this date all, both officers and men, were under canvas.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	On the 17th April the regiment moved from the Inkerman heights to a more central position, where we are now located. One wing of the regiment is now most comfortably hutted, and the whole will be finished in the course of a few days.

Question 20, *continued.*

At what date did you commence to hut your corps, and when were they all hutted?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	The regiment moved in three divisions from Balaklava to the front between the 10th and 17th March, where it has been accommodated in huts.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I have only one hut put up in my regiment, besides the three hospital huts; this was erected about the 6th March, and more were to have been put up, but were counter-ordered, that the hutting of the 14th and 39th Regiments might be completed. I have still requisitions for three more men's and three officers' huts, but have no means of getting them to camp at present.
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	The men of my regiment have always been in huts. I was permitted to erect huts by my own exertions before the regiment disembarked, and when we moved up to the front, we came into huts.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	On 15th March, but all are not now in huts. I have requisitions for several huts, but no means of transport.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	There is not one as yet erected for the regiment.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	The framework of the first hut was brought to camp on the 7th January, 1855. Five huts, in all, have been erected; the pieces composing four of these have been carried up from Balaklava by the soldiers themselves.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	The corps is not hutted.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	Never. Two men's huts were granted to the corps, on paper, by a requisition on Balaklava, but no means of bringing them up to camp were given, except by fatigue, and in my opinion the hardship of that fatigue would never have been compensated by the existence of a few huts. When I lately procured means of bringing up one hut, that hut was then refused on the plea that all men's huts were wanted for another Division. To-day, April 18th, an approved requisition for one officer's hut has been sent me.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	They are not hutted; three huts only being for the hospital. About the middle of February we had the first.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	My corps was never hutted.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	I have no huts yet completed for the regiment, except three at the hospital, which were begun on the 3rd February, 1855.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	The regiment is not hutted, and there are but five huts which are set apart as a hospital, one of which was conveyed from Balaklava to camp by the regiment, and not at the public expense.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	I have not commenced hutting the corps at all. As for the men digging and constructing huts for themselves, it was quite out of the question—they had no time to do it. I have three of the wooden huts for the hospital. I have now approved requisitions for six for the men but cannot pretend to bring them up without extra assistance from the Transport Department, The men passed the whole of the winter in their tents.

Question 20, continued.

At what date did you commence to hut your corps, and when were they all hutted?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	About 1st March only four huts up.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	The regiment was prevented from bringing up huts from Balaklava by want of transport. One hut was brought up early in January by fatigue parties of the regiment; three more have been supplied by the Quartermaster-General, making four in number. Three of these have been given over to the regimental surgeon for hospital purposes, and one is occupied by the men.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	I commenced building huts (three for the hospital, and one for the regiment) about the middle of February. Those four are the only huts we have yet got.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	There was one hut up, just finished on the 1st February. There are now nine in all, and one officer's. More than half the battalion present in tents still.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	The first portion of a hut was put up on the 17th of January, 1855. The regiment is not entirely hutted at present, in consequence of the supply of huts having been for some time stopped. I beg here to add, that out of the eighteen soldiers' and two hospital huts occupied by the Royal Fusiliers, one only was conveyed from Balaklava by the Commissariat; the other nineteen were transported entirely by the horses of the regiment, the officers' horses carrying all the forage for the bat horses, and assisting at times in conveying the soldiers' huts.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	I commenced getting up huts for the men on the 10th of January. They are not yet completely hutted, though I have a good number; three for the hospital, two for each division, and two amongst the officers.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	29th January, 1855. The regiment is not yet all hutted, from want of means to get up the huts from Balaklava.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	The regiment is not hutted. It has only five huts, four for hospital, and one for men.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	We commenced putting up huts for the hospital in January last, but understanding that we were to shift ground, discontinued until we moved to our present position on the 22nd March, since when we have moved the two hospital huts, and put up three more for the men, but they are very far from being hutted as yet.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	We commenced fetching timber from Balaklava for this purpose in February; but means of transport failing, have only been enabled to hut one company of the regiment in addition to providing two huts for the use of the hospital.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	26th January.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	As soon as we received our bat horses from Varna, which was on the 22nd January. We have now only one hut for each company (eight), and three for the use of the

Question 20, continued.

At what date did you commence to hut your corps, and when were they all hutted?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Col. Shirley, 88th Regt., contd.	hospital, and one officer's hut; since the bat horses have been sent to the transport service, we have not been able to bring up any.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	On 1st March the first hut was occupied; since then one more hut has been erected for the men and two for the hospital. None for officers. The 90th Regiment was worse off for transport than other regiments, having been a long time without any Government mules or ponies, and the huts could not be brought up without over-working the men.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	On the 20th of January. Nine huts are now occupied by the men, about twenty-six in each, one is in course of completion, and one has been erected for a hospital.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Commenced at the latter end of January, and completed the hutting by the 1st of March.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	I made requisitions for huts, and got some of them early in February, and the regiment was hutted partially (the issue not being enough for the whole regiment) on or about the middle of March last.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	First hut for hospital completed upon 28th January. The duty men hutted in course of February and March.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	In February. There are now five huts for the men and two for the hospital.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Commenced hutting on the 15th February. Completed on the 7th March.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	On or about the 6th February they were commenced, and all hutted by the middle of March, 1855.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	The first hospital hut was finished early in February, and the last of the troop huts early in April.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	On or about the 10th February, and finished about the end of March.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	I began hutting about the beginning of February. The men were all hutted by the middle of March.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	The batteries under my command have never been hutted. Three huts only for hospitals have been brought up. The tents are old, dilapidated, and afford little protection in bad weather.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	The sick have been hutted since January, one officer's hut, my own, was put up at the beginning of March; a second officer's hut was erected at the beginning of the present month. A third is nearly completed. The men's huts have been demanded, but none of them are yet up.

Question 20, *continued.*

At what date did you commence to hut your corps, and when were they all hutted?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, continued.	
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	The first hut was commenced about 7th January, and the last one finished about 17th February.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	Commenced hutting the corps on the 23rd January, 1855. The men were all hutted on the 22nd April, 1855.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	First hut (for hospital) was taken to the front on the 28th January; sixteen huts, making two per company, on March 18th.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	Not a single hut has yet been furnished, except for the use of the hospitals, and those supplied for this purpose are the ordinary small hut, and not the proper hospital huts. Huts have been repeatedly applied for.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	On the 20th January I got up a hut by hand for an hospital, and also one for a public washhouse, and a place to dry wet clothes in. The men were healthy and comfortable in their tents, and I preferred letting well alone.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	After the gale of the 14th November mud huts were commenced. The men have never been all hutted.

Question 21.

Has the health and comfort of the men been improved by the change from tents to huts?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	Yes.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	Yes; very much.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	The comfort of the men was improved by being hutted, but they became much more unhealthy.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Yes.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	The health and comfort of the men have been improved by the change from tents to huts; but in fine weather, at this time of year, I think they are equally well off in tents.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	Most decidedly; being drier, not so crowded, better ventilated, and rendered healthy by being whitewashed.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Considerably.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	I have had no opportunity of judging.
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	Unable to give a decided opinion as regards the "health" from the answer given to query 20; but I have no hesitation in saying the "comfort" would be greatly improved in a standing camp by the change from tents to huts.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	Yes; very much.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	There has not been time to judge; but the health of the men has been improving wonderfully with finer weather, and they are most comfortable in their huts. All that they require is more rest.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	I consider so.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	Convalescents are put into the single hut which I have in camp, and I am of opinion that their health improves more in it than it would in the tents, especially if the weather should be wet.

Question 21, *continued.*

Has the health and comfort of the men been improved by the change from tents to huts?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	The men have not been in tents.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	They are more comfortable in huts than in tents, but they have not been long enough in huts to enable me to judge whether or not they are more healthy in huts than in tents.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	No huts.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Both; most decidedly.
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	Not hutted, nor do I consider that the health of the men, which is now good, would at present derive any benefit from such change.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	The answer to Query 20 shows I can give no opinion from my regimental observation.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	Yes.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	This was never practicable, from want of transport.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	The huts are found very beneficial to the sick, but are very hot in the burning sun. I should recommend the roofs and sides exposed to its rays being lined with additional boarding inside.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	No such change.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	The men have never been hutted at all.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	The men, twenty in number, did not occupy the hut, till about three weeks ago, by which time the severity of the weather was over. The health of these men in particular does not appear to have improved more than that of the men generally.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	I have studiously watched for such result, more particularly amongst convalescents, or men slightly (comparative) indisposed. I have been unable to note any improvement. In the last three weeks or month, however, there is great improvement in general health and spirits, and it is not unlikely the hut may have its share with improved weather, better food, vegetables, &c.; but those who become sick are as frequently from the hut as the tent.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	The health and comfort of the troops has been improved in the greatest degree by the change from tents to huts.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	Yes.

Question 21, continued.

Has the health and comfort of the men been improved by the change from tents to huts?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	Very much.
Major Simpson. 34th Regt.	The sick have benefited.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	Cannot say.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	The men who occupy the huts are far mote comfortable than those living in tents.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	Certainly.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	The comfort of those who live in them is certainly greater than in a tent; but I cannot attribute the improvement in the health of the men to the huts, as they arrived so lately, and the weather has generally been fine since they inhabited them.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	The number in huts is so limited that I cannot say, but in bad weather huts must be a greater protection than tents, and therefore beneficial to the men. They are more comfortable than tents.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	Both have been improved.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	Most decidedly both the health and comfort of the men have been improved by the use of huts.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	The health and comfort of the men has very much improved; but for the first fortnight of their occupying the huts there was more sickness in the regiment than before, but this I attribute to the men contracting the disease previous to leaving the tents.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Health and comfort much improved by hutting.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	Yes.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Yes.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	It has.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	The comfort no doubt has; but I see no improvement in the health of the men, which was good at the time of the change.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	It has decidedly.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	Yes.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	I think the health, most certainly the comfort, of the men has been increased by their being hutted.

Question 21, *continued.*

Has the health and comfort of the men been improved by the change from tents to huts?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	The huts for hospitals have proved very beneficial, and have added greatly to the comfort of the patients.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	As the men have not been hutted, no reply can be given.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Yes; most decidedly.
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	The health and comfort of the men have been much improved.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	The comfort improved.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	Answered by above.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Yes.

Question 22.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FIRST DIVISION.	
Col. Cameron, 42nd Regt.	One of the most useful articles of clothing issued to the troops is the waterproof coat with hood and leggings, and in the event of the army taking the field, I would strongly recommend its being substituted for the blanket. The soldiers of the regiment are unanimous in their preference of it to the blanket. It weighs very little more than a dry blanket. I think a smockfrock should be served out to each man, as not being one of the articles enumerated in the clothing warrant a soldier cannot be forced to provide himself with one. The pressed vegetables are a good article of diet, and I would recommend their being regularly issued by the Commissariat to the army in the field, or whenever a sufficient supply of fresh vegetables cannot be procured.
Capt. Carter, 63rd Regt.	The supplies at present are very good; but if there had been means of cooking the salt meat at Balaklava previous to being forwarded to the regiment while on the heights during the month of December, it might have been of some service towards preserving the men's health.
Lieut.-Col. Ready, 71st Light Infantry.	I have nothing to state regarding the supplies to the corps, with the exception of the sugar ration alluded to in answer to the 14th question.
Lieut.-Col. John Douglas, 79th Regt.	Ditto.
Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, 93rd Regt.	Nothing.
Col. C. W. Ridley, 3rd Bat. Gren. Guards.	At all times, but in hot weather especially, I think lime-juice ought to be served out to the battalion. Water-bags ought to be issued according to the number of men, and not by battalions. The present supply is far too small.
Lord Fred. Paulet, 1st Bat. Colds. Guards.	In the month of November, 1854, Captain Ponsonby, of the "Trent" steam-transport, told me, when up in the front, he had brought many tons of potatoes and cabbages to Balaklava; but on his taking the invoice to the Commissariat, they refused to take them. They had been purchased by order of the Government. The greater part were thrown overboard rotten, the rest were given to the ships in harbour, who chose to send for them. The cabbages cost from four to five piastres a-piece.—At that time our men would willingly have paid any sum for vegetables, none being issued at that period, and were not to be procured at any price.
Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards.	The corps is now supplied and rationed to my satisfaction.
SECOND DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Mauleverer, 30th Regt.	I beg to state that an issue of tea instead of raw coffee would be a great boon to the soldier; and I have further to mention that Lord Tweeddale sent 100*l.* for the use of the men of the regiment, which sum I expended entirely on pickles, porter, cheese, tobacco, and any other comforts which the surgeon considered requisite or beneficial to check the progress of scurvy.

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Cuddy, 55th Regt.	The ration of tea, when issued, is ¼ ounce, that of coffee, 1 ounce, and of sugar, 1¾ ounce. These several quantities are rather too much for one meal (breakfast), but if a third (or supper) one was considered necessary for the soldier in quarters in England, it is much more so on active service, where he is called upon to do a great amount of hard work quite independent of the ordinary duties attached to his position. I should therefore recommend such an increase to the ration of each article as would enable the man always to have a good supper. I should also recommend that salt formed part of the ration whenever fresh meat was issued. All supplies of extra food or drink it might be supposed the soldier would wish to purchase, or would be requisite for him to obtain, I consider ought to be available at all times at the commissariat depôts of divisions, upon requisitions signed by commanding officers of corps. By adopting this plan, the soldier would always have the power of obtaining "extras" in a regular and systematic manner, of a good description, and without being charged the exorbitant prices which the owners of canteens place upon their goods; moreover, if the Department (commissariat) was charged with this duty, the soldiers would be insured an issue at times (marching in the field) when it would be most required, and when from different causes the owners of canteens too frequently disappear altogether. There is one article the issue of which is as necessary to the soldier, as a rule, as his food; and the supply of it should certainly not be left to chance—that is tobacco. Supplies of necessaries should never be issued gratis to the soldier, but, according to the climate of the country in which he may be serving, and the nature of the duty he is called upon to perform, articles of external warm clothing ought to be served out much in the same manner as great coats are now. The Quartermaster-General's Department should be charged with the custody and issue of all articles of necessaries, which are now supplied by regiments upon their individual requisition on London tradesmen. Some of the benefits arising from adopting the above plan would be general uniformity of necessaries in wear by the army, and as having been issued by the Government, could not be objected to by superior officers as "non-regulation," constant supply in store, and a relief to the corps from the custody of goods for which at present the authorities often provide very inadequate storeage room.
Lieut.-Col. Shearman, 62nd Regt.	
Major Dennis, 95th Regt.	I have nothing particular to state. The replies to the above queries apply to everything I deem necessary.
Lieut.-Col. Eman, 41st Regt.	No; for now we get all we can desire for troops in the field, but I do think bread would be a great change for the biscuit.
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt.	So long as vegetables, fresh or preserved, can be issued daily to the troops, and fresh meat two or three times a week, the present dietary, which includes rice and coffee (tea

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
SECOND DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Farren, 47th Regt., continued.	would be preferable), and sugar (the two latter paid for by the men by a stoppage of 1*d.* per diem), cannot be deemed otherwise than satisfactory; but, should the supply of vegetables again fail, I think the ration should be assimilated as far as possible to that issued on board ship to the Royal Navy, that ration, in the absence of vegetables and fresh meat, affording a variety in the dietary of the men from the want of which the troops in the Crimea suffered so much during the early and middle portion of the winter here. The ration of charcoal, in my opinion, is not sufficient in quantity.
Lieut.-Col. Grant, 49th Regt.	The men have abundance of everything. I would like to see them have the means of making a pudding now and then, for they deserve even luxuries.
THIRD DIVISION.	
Colonel Barlow, 14th Regt.	I am of opinion that it would be advantageous for the men to receive a half allowance of tea in lieu of half the quantity of coffee now given; and that salt should be issued with the fresh meat.
Lieut.-Col. Louth, 38th Regt.	I think that tea would be a much better article to issue to the men than coffee, being not only as easy to be carried by the Commissariat, but more nutritious, less troublesome in its use, from not requiring to be either roasted or ground, and can therefore be more safely carried by the men in a state prepared for immediate use on a march, which unground coffee would not be; and if ground, would be likely to be spilled and lost. And I would also recommend that more mutton should be issued alternately with the fresh beef. In my answer to Query 10, when I stated that the men suffered very much from having no dry clothes to put on when they returned from the trenches wet, I alluded more particularly to their great coats, coatees, and trousers, most of them having had, till they were worn out, a second shirt, a pair of socks, and some even a second pair of boots, in their packs, which my regiment brought with them, having got them from on board ship after landing on the 14th September, by direction of the Brigadier-General commanding the brigade, in consequence of an order having been issued, leaving it to the option of regiments to take their packs with them or not; but even any under-clothing or boots, when once wet, it was most difficult to get dry again during the chief part of the winter. I cannot close my remarks without again strongly urging that the bell tents should be improved, by the walls being made rather higher, and roof-shaped porticos being added to them, the ridge of which might project from just above the present door, the sloping sides or roof following the lines of the extreme sides of the door, when opened to its fullest extent, down to the wall, and from thence going straight to the front about three or four feet. A small pole might support the apex of the portico, and be kept firm by a rope, or two ropes, fastened to pegs in front, and the sloping sides by other pegs, similar to the wall of the tent; and an overlapping door with hooks and eyes, similar to that of a marquee, would complete it, and keep the interior of the tent, especially near the door, much drier than at present.

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. Munro, 39th Regt.	Generally speaking I have nothing to complain about on the part of supplies, which, fortunately for us, have been ample and good. I think fresh bread might have been more frequently furnished, and I would suggest that the cooking vessels should be larger in circumference, and less in depth. The camp kettles are 9½ inches in diameter, and 7½ inches in depth, and it requires a large quantity of fuel to heat that depth of water.
Lieut.-Col. Waddy, 50th Regt.	I would suggest that tea should be issued to the men occasionally; that the coffee should be roasted and ground by the Commissariat. For some time the coffee was issued in its green state, and was the cause of great discomfort to the soldiers. I consider that the system of sending in ration returns to the Commissariat for three days in advance (as is at present the case) requires an alteration; because (before a cheque is given for any part of the supplies) the Quartermaster of the regiment is required to sign, on the back of the return, a receipt for the whole of the provisions and forage, and it has frequently happened that portions of these articles have never been supplied; therefore the Commissariat officer holds a receipt for more than has actually been issued. If it be considered necessary to send in estimates for the amount of supplies likely to be required for three days by a corps, I would suggest that receipts be given only for what is issued daily; and then, after the third day's issue, these receipts might be given up, the whole amount of the different articles included in one return, and signed by the Commanding Officer and Quartermaster.
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt.	I attribute much of the sickness and loss of life in the 89th regiment to the men not having been on their arrival in the Crimea supplied with warm clothing. They were put at once into the trenches. Disease may be said to have commenced the first night we arrived at the front, from the men having had two days' rations issued to them at Balaklava previous to disembarkation on the 17th December; that night and the following day it was all consumed, consequently on the 19th, after a very severe march through mud up to the men's knees, they arrived at the 3rd Division without anything to eat or drink. On this occasion they had to carry their tents and two blankets for each man in complete marching order, which so heated them that they drank quantities of cold water, which brought on sickness in the shape of cholera and bowel complaints, and caused frightful mortality in the space of a very short time. The hospital marquee was not brought from Balaklava for many days from want of transport, consequently the accommodation for the sick has not been what it shonld have been. Small tents were furnished to the hospital; and accommodation, as far as practicable, by setting apart tents in the camp, was also provided. Green coffee was issued from the arrival of the regiment in camp until, the 20th of January, except on two days; and from want of means and knowledge of roasting and grinding it, for many days there was no such thing as a cup of warm coffee in any of the tents, and the men, I believe, suffered very much on this account. The pickaxes

Question 22, *continued.*

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
THIRD DIVISION, contd.	
Col. Ferryman, 89th Regt., continued.	furnished to the men were of such a bad description, that they soon became broken and perfectly useless. Supplies of every description, for many weeks after the regiment arrived in the Crimea, had to be carried on the men's backs through deep mud from Balaklava; the fatigue during the inclement weather was so great, that many men went into hospital on reaching Balaklava, and either died there or at Scutari. The number of deaths up to this date, including those at head-quarters, Balaklava, and Scutari, have been 2 officers and 181 men.
Colonel Cobbe, 4th Regt.	Having frequently referred to the limited means of transport at my disposal, I herewith forward a return showing what baggage animals from time to time were available for regimental purposes. (Not found.)
Lieut.-Col. Borton, 9th Regt.	I have nothing further to state.
Lieut.-Col. Edwards, 18th Regt.	The answers given above appear to me to state everything regarding the supplies for the regiment under my command, excepting a remark upon the inadequate supply of transport. The regiment has not had any means of transport, excepting four bat ponies, two of them with sore backs, all nearly useless, picked up by the Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Division, and recalled shortly after they were given. The consequence of which has been, that when the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment marched up, on the 14th January, from Balaklava to the camping ground of the 3rd Division, it was only able to bring up about forty of the new tents allotted to the regiment when leaving England; the tents so brought up were principally by officers on their own cattle and for their own use. The good tents thus left behind were given away, several of them to irregular troops, and the regiment, after great inconvenience and delay, was ordered to receive the rotten, worn out tents of the 63rd Regiment, and the refuse tents of other corps in the 4th Division; these tents were without means of fully closing, with holes in the valances, and scantily supplied with pegs. The regiment, which had embarked from England with new tents, was thus deprived of them. I attribute the greatest hardship the regiment has undergone as yet, and a great risk of a shock to its efficiency, to this circumstance. Required a supply of essential tools, such as spades and shovels, to preserve the cleanliness of the camp, five of each having only been given, now quite worn out.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 28th Regt.	I would beg to suggest that supplies of regimental necessaries should be procurable at all times from Government stores. Great difficulty arises from the present system of Commanding Officers instituting assembly of boards, agreeable to regulation, to obtain supplies from tradesmen in England. Delays occur at home for want of transport for the private tradesman, and consequently articles, when actually required, are not forthcoming. I beg also to recommend that soap should at all times be procurable from Government stores.
Colonel Spencer, 44th Regt.	Nothing.

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
FOURTH DIVISION.	
Lieut.-Col. Cole, 17th Regt.	I have nothing further to remark, unless I might be permitted to state my opinion that if the men of the regiment were obliged to learn, and permitted to practise various trades, it would very much conduce to their comfort and efficiency as a body on service, without at all events ill-affecting their condition in time of peace.
Colonel Horn, 20th Regt.	I should like an occasional issue of fresh bread, and a daily issue of it for the sick (who appear quite to loathe the hard biscuit), many of whom are perfectly unable to eat biscuit.
Lieut.-Col. Lord West, 21st Regt.	I think the Commissariat or the Transport Department should, one or the other, furnish and issue on the ground everything that forms part of the Government ration; now it is a divided business; the Commissariat do not bring up fuel nor vegetables. I am provided with five ponies daily by the Transport Department, and with these I have to bring up fuel and vegetables, and any other articles of clothing and regimental stores that may be landed at Balaklava. The present arrangement appears to me to be rather a complicated jumble, but I suppose the Land Transport is organizing itself, and that matters will soon be better arranged.
Lieut.-Col. Shadforth, 57th Regt.	The men ought to have fresh meat four times a-week. The beef is in general very poor. It would be desirable if mutton could be issued to the troops, and also the full ration of fuel delivered in camp.
Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 46th Regt.	No.
Colonel Smyth, 68th Regt.	Only that if it had not been for the officers' private horses, the men would have been much worse off than they were. For a long period all extras, such as coffee and sugar, were entirely brought up by the officers' horses, and frequently the biscuit would not have been brought up if the officers had not sent their horses for it to Balaklava.
Lieut.-Col. Norcott, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade.	No Unless I say I could desire my full complement of huts, which, with such means of transport as we possess, and the erecting, would take two months. I think the hut will be found preferable to the tent in hot weather. In the interim I am boarding my tents as I am able.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers.	I beg to state, that if it had not have been for the transport supplied by the private horses of the regiment, the men would not have received more than a half ration of meat or rum daily from the 1st to 31st December, 1854; and further, that to enable the bat horses to be entirely employed in conveying the soldiers' huts, the officers' private horses conveyed a very large portion of the warm clothing of the men; further, that a large number of bat horses belonging to the regiment were entirely ruined by the ill-treatment they received when ordered for a short time to be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat. I wish also to state that if the bat horses (in

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Colonel Yea, 7th Fusiliers, continued.	the state they were in when first sent to the Commissariat) had been left in my hands, and that I had been given to understand that I must convey everything, as well as the men's rations, for my regiment, I could have done so with the number of horses in possession before the Commissariat ruined them; also, that the numerous instances in the failure of supply of hay arose from the Cavalry and Artillery being served first, the Infantry, who were stationed so much farther from Balaklava, having to wait for them; consequently it often was 3 or 4 o'clock P. M. before it could be obtained, owing to the slow manner in which it was sent on shore; the horses of the regiments of the Light Division had therefore to return to camp frequently after a bootless errand, in order to reach home before dark.
Lieut.-Col. Lysons, 23rd Regt.	On the 22nd of February Sir George Brown took command of the Light Division. He ordered me forthwith to supply my men with *stocks*, pipeclay, and shakos. On the 28th April he ordered company's cooks to be sent on duty to the trenches like other men; standing cooks to be done away with. The ration of fuel issued by the Commissariat Department at present is not sufficient for the men's cooking, even with regular cooks to take care of it.
Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 33rd Regt.	The issue of fuel is insufficient, on account of the badness of the charcoal; more than half of it being dust, and unfit for use.
Major Simpson, 34th Regt.	No.
Major Welsford, 97th Regt.	I think the establishment of canteens for the sale of porter and other articles for the use of the men—spirits excepted—beneficial, as enabling them to get rid of their balances and surplus money, which when it amounts to any sum is seldom made a good use of by the soldier. At present drunkenness is much on the increase, owing to the facility of getting brandy from the French soldiers and canteens. In conclusion, I beg leave to say that as long as the fresh meat issued is of the present quality, an increase might be made to the allowance, as from its poorness it is insufficient.
Major Rooke, 19th Regt.	I suggest that the soldier would receive benefit if the coffee were issued to him "ground," as from the present insufficient means of grinding there is great waste and loss in preparing it for his meals.
Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 77th Regt.	More huts required. (Half the men of the regiment hutted, but none of the officers.) All the huts, with the exception of what have been brought up from Balaklava by the men themselves.
Colonel Shirley, 88th Regt.	With reference to question No. 3, forage has not been issued in camp to us since November until very lately. We have always brought it up on our own horses During a great part of the winter we got no hay or chopped straw; at first the former was issued from the stack wherever that happened to stand; but when the country supply was gone, we seldom could get any. This was one great cause of the death of so many

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Col. Shirley, 88th Regt., contd.	horses, and consequent want of transport; subsequently the horses which remained had enough to do to bring up their own corn and provisions for the men, and it was not until the end of January that the bat horses received any chopped straw, and even then not near their allowance. I may add that about the same time, when I was in command of the Second Brigade, Light Division, after repeatedly suggesting to Mr. Darling the expediency of keeping his transport horses down at Balaklava instead of in camp, he adopted this course, and our supplies instantly became more regular, the animals being thereby saved the labour of bringing up their own food, as well as being on the spot were fresh for their work each morning.
Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 90th Regt.	The fuel allowance might be increased, as the summer issue is not sufficient for cooking, and a portion of it has to be sent into the trenches. I have a requisition for two huts for officers and two huts for men given to me by the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division. This requisition is perfectly useless without transport is also given, and it is daily refused by Land Transport Corps.
Captain Forman, 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade.	A further supply of vegetables would be beneficial.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons.	The ammunition boots supplied by the Commissariat were of such very small size that few men could fit themselves, and although this was known at Varna in September, it was the month of February before any number of larger sized ones could be obtained. Consequently many men were sent into hospital from sore feet, and diarrhœa and dysentery were much increased, while some men were unable to perform any duty in consequence of a total want of shoes or boots. There was also a deficiency of nose-bags for the horses during the whole winter; they were constantly applied for in the proper manner, but could not be obtained, so that the horses ate their barley or oats off the ground, and as there was generally deep mud, at least one-half was lost. Picket-ropes and posts were equally deficient, which made it impossible to shift the horses as often as it ought to have been done to fresh spots of ground.
Lieut.-Col. Griffith, 2nd Dragoons.	No record of deficiencies of forage was kept up to December, 1854, although the deficiency of the day was always entered on the back of the next morning state to Major-General Lord Lucan. Regarding the supplies generally to the men, they have in my opinion been of good quality.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Nothing further to state.
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Dragoons.	I consider the loss of many of the horses of the regiment during the winter has been caused by their not being sheltered in the two most trying months of the winter, November and December; also to the want of a proper

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION, contd.	
Lieut.-Col. White, 6th Drags., continued.	supply of nose-bags (for which frequent applications were made). Much of the grain was consequently lost in the mud. Horse clothing was not issued till the middle and end of December. The want of cover (in the way of stabling) is what was most required.
Major Thompson, 5th Dragoon Guards.	I have nothing particular to state regarding the supplies to the corps.
Lieut.-Col. Low, 4th Light Dragoons.	I recommend that occasional issues of tea, salt, pepper, vinegar, split peas, flour and suet, or lard, be made to the troops when practicable.
Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.	No; nothing further.
Lieut.-Col. Douglas, 11th Hussars.	If the men continue to be supplied as they now are, I have no suggestions to offer.
Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.	The men of the regiment under my command are very much in want of regimental clothing (due the 1st April last), owing to its non-arrival from England. The regiment is insufficiently supplied with necessaries, also owing to their non-arrival from England.
Major Benson, 17th Lancers.	I think if the sick were allowed while in hospital a hospital dress, it would tend much to their comfort and also save their uniforms; and if a waterproof sheet could be issued to every man in the regiment somewhat similar to those given by General Lygon to the 13th Light Dragoons, it would be of great service. The sheets can readily be carried on the top of the valise behind the saddle, are of little weight, and would enable the men always to lie dry when in a tent. I should also recommend the total suppression of the sale of spirits in the neighbourhood of the camp.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Major Wodehouse, Royal Art., Light Division.	
Lieut.-Col. Fitz Mayer, Royal Art., 2nd Division.	With regard to forage, it is stated to me by the Quarter-master-Serjeants of Batteries that on several occasions, when forage was sent for to Balaklava, the check for the full amount was given to the Commissariat issuer, but only a portion was received. The check was nevertheless kept, but the difference of forage was never received; at first no account on this head was kept. The deficiency shown in the receipt of forage is from this cause much understated.
Major Brandling, I Troop, Royal Horse Art.	Nothing further to state excepting that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of I Troop Royal Horse Artillery are much indebted to the exertions made by their Commissariat Officer, Mr. De Gernon, of the Irish Constabulary, who has always exerted himself to the best of his abilities in procuring the necessary supplies.

Question 22, continued.

Have you anything further to state regarding the supplies for your corps? If so, state it.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY, continued.	
Lieut.-Col. Wood, Royal Art., 4th Division.	I have again to repeat that I consider the ration of rum prejudicial to the health and discipline of the corps, and believe that the men would do just as well without it. More fresh meat, vegetables, tea, cocoa, coffee, in larger quantities would be desirable. Limejuice ought always to be issued with salt provisions, also raisins and flour. Vegetables, lime-juice, and these articles of almost necessity (with salt provisions) have not been issued on the same receipts as the bread and meat, but required a different order. The forms required by the Commissariat are inconvenient. I am obliged to sign receipts for issues, which the Commissariat have not in their power to make, but the Commissariat officers retain the receipts, which I consider irregular. The general orders direct issues, but the Commissariat never make a voluntary issue.
Major Chapman, Royal Engineers.	Supplies of preserved meats and vegetables would have been more valuable during the winter, as the former would have been wholesome without cooking, and the latter easy of transport.
Lieut.-Col. Warde, Siege Train.	I have nothing further to state except that it is impossible to supply an army with food or anything else where the means of transport is as entirely wanting as it has been, and still is, with this army.
Captain Lushington, Naval Brigade.	I have received every assistance in obtaining supplies of all sorts from the army on proper application being made. The supplies sent by the Admiralty were more than sufficient, but arrived rather late.
Lieut.-Col. Hurdle, Royal Marines.	Nothing whatever.

Replies by Medical Officers in Charge of Regiments in the Crimea to the Queries submitted to them by Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch.

Question 1.—How long have you served with the Army in the Crimea?

Question 2.—Since what date have you been in Medical Charge of the Corps?

The replies to these two Queries are contained in the following Summary.

	CORPS.	NAME AND RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICER.	REPLY TO QUESTION 1.	REPLY TO QUESTION 2.	DATE OF REPLIES.	REMARKS.
					1855.	
1st Division.	42nd Regiment	Surgeon Furlong	Since it landed	Since 8th March, 1855	May12	
	79th „	Surgeon Scott	Ditto	„ 28th May, 1854		
	93rd „	No reply; officer absent sick.				
	Coldstream Guards	Assistant Surgeon Wyatt	Since it landed	„ 1st November, 1854	May 24	
	Grenadier Guards	Surgeon Blenkins	Since 18th December, 1854	„ 28th December „		
	Scots Fusilier Guards	Assistant-Surgeon Robinson	The whole time.	„ 12th April „		
2nd Division.	30th Regiment	Surgeon Dowse	Since it landed	Since 9th December, 1853	April 25	
	55th „	Surgeon Blake	Ditto, except in January and February last	„ 14th September, 1853	„ 23	
	62nd „	Assistant-Surgeon Young	Since it landed	„ 21st March, 1855	„ 20	
	95th „	Assistant-Surgeon Fergusson	Ditto	„ 25th December, 1854		
	41st „	Surgeon Scott	Since 29th September, 1854	„ 17th March, 1855	April 22	
	47th „	Surgeon Weld	„ 2nd December, 1854	„ 2nd December, 1854	„ 21	
	49th „	Surgeon Davies	The whole time	„ October, 1848		
3rd Division.	1st Regiment	Assistant-Surgeon Dumbreck	Since it landed	Since 14th March, 1855	April 22	
	14th „	Surgeon Chalmers	„ 26th December, 1854	„ Ditto		
	38th „	Surgeon Foaker	Since it landed, except from 18th December to 20th February	„ March, 1848	April 25	
	39th „	Surgeon Woodman	3 months	„ 24th July, 1854		
	50th „	Surgeon Trousdell	Since it landed	„ 8th July, 1854		
	89th „	Surgeon Gilborne	„ 17th December, 1854	„ 18th January, 1855		
	4th „	Surgeon De Lisle	Since it landed	„ 5th November, 1852	April 29	
	9th „	Assistant-Surgeon Ovens	„ 13th November, 1854	„ 19th March, 1855		
	18th „	Surgeon Crawford	„ 13th March, 1855	„ 13th „	April 21	
	28th „	Surgeon Marlow	Since it landed	„ 25th July, 1854	„ 18	
	44th „	Surgeon Mee	Ditto	„ 9th June, 1854	„ 18	
4th Division.	17th Regiment	Surgeon Simpson	Since 16th December, 1854	Since 16th June, 1854	„ 27	
	20th „	Surgeon Howard	Since it landed	„ February „	„ 20	
	21st „	Surgeon McKinnon	Ditto	„ 7th April „	„ 20	
	57th „	Surgeon Dickson	Ditto	„ April, 1852	„ 25	
	46th „	Surgeon Webb	Since 8th November 1854	„ 2nd May, 1854	„ 20	
	68th „	Assistant-Surgeon Cullen	„ January, 1855	„ 6th Feb. 1854, except about three weeks	„ 21	
	Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion	Surgeon Innes	„ 13th March, 1853	„ 20th March, 1855		
Light Division.	7th Regiment	Surgeon Lockwood	Since it landed	Since 28th February, 1854	May 2	
	23rd „	Assistant-Surgeon Wood	Ditto, except from October to January	„ 2nd March „		
	33rd „	Surgeon Muir	Since it landed	„ 14th September „	May 2	
	34th „	Surgeon Dwyer	„ 17th January, 1855	„ 24th January, 1855	April 25	
	97th „	Surgeon Downes	„ 20th November, 1854	„ arrival of Corps	„ 22	
	19th „	Surgeon Longmore	Since it landed	„ Corps left England	„ 28	
	77th „	Assistant-Surgeon Burton	Ditto	„ 5th April, 1855	„ 27	
	88th „	Surgeon Dunlop	Ditto	„ 10th January, 1855	„ 27	
	90th „	Surgeon Anderson	Four months	„ 29th May, 1849	May 25	
	Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion	Surgeon Frazer	Since it landed	„ 10th May, 1854	„ 4	
Cavalry Division.	1st Dragoons	Surgeon Forteath	Since it landed	Since 1st November, 1854		
	2nd „	Surgeon Brush	Ditto	„ 31st August „	May 11	
	4th Dragoon Guards	Surgeon Cooper	Ditto	„ 31st October „		
	6th Dragoons	Surgeon Baxter	Fourteen days	Twelve days	May 12	
	5th Dragoon Guards	Assistant-Surgeon Cattell	Since 1st October, 1854	Since 10th August „ except about a month		
	4th Dragoons	Surgeon Kendall	Since it landed	„ 1st November „		
	8th „	Surgeon Anderson	Ditto, except three months	„ 16th September, 1854, to 20th November	May 12	
	11th „	Surgeon Crosse	Since it landed	„ 30th June, 1853	„	
	13th „	Surgeon Home	Since 1st October, 1854	„ 4th March, 1855	May 13	
	17th „	Surgeon Massey	Since it landed	„ the Corps arrived	„	
Royal Artillery.	A Battery	Assistant Surgeon McMunn	Since 26th December, 1854	Since 22nd March, 1852, except 3½ months		
	H „	Assistant-Surgeon Ward	„ 14th September „	„ May. 1854		
	E „	Assistant-Surgeon Bowen	Since it landed	„ 3rd April, 1855	May 12	
	G „	Assistant-Surgeon Perry	Since 24th June, 1854	„ 24th June, 1854	April 27	
	F „	Assistant-Surgeon Combe	Since it landed	„ March „	„ 27	
	P „	Assistant Surgeon Wright	Ditto	„ 25th July „	„ 28	
	W „	Assistant-Surgeon Fogo	Ditto	„ 16th September, 1854		
	Royal Horse Artillery	Assistant-Surgeon Thornton	Ditto	„ 9th March „	May 13	
	Siege Train	Assistant-Surgeon Park	Since 27th September, 1854	„ 10th November „	April 30	
	Sappers and Miners	Assistant-Surgeon Loughead	„ 11th November „	„ 12th December „		
	Do. Do.	Assistant-Surgeon Hyde	„ 16th November „	„ 28th „ „		

Question 3.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	Since March medical comforts have been plentiful. Some medicines—such as strychnine, gallic acid—are not to be had, nor are leeches.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	Not regularly supplied either with medicines or medical comforts till within the last two months. Was imperfectly supplied with both while in Turkey, and especially in the Crimea.
John Wyatt, Senior Assist. Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	During the period I have been in medical charge of the battalion (which, from the preceding reply, will be seen to have embraced the whole of the winter), I can state that the hospital has been only partially supplied with medicines and medical comforts: often the failure has been in the most essential remedies for field service. The exceptions would indicate the occasions in which any requisitions have been complied with. I have already furnished a copy of some shortcomings; and, to give a more concise notion of the difficulties under which I laboured during the severe winter, I may be allowed to extract a portion of my report to the Medical Commissioners, dated 25th December, 1854:— "As a general rule, I believe I may safely say, that of the numerous requisitions made to the Divisional Stores for supplies of medicines absolutely required by the sick, very few indeed have been returned without the medicines applied for being very much curtailed in quantity, or erased altogether, with an accompanying remark, 'None in store.' This remark has sometimes applied to the most essential medicines, such as opium, chalk-powder, aromatic spirits of ammonia, &c. Indeed, during the recent appearance of cholera, I was compelled to resort to the small private stock of a regimental officer for some medicines imminently required for the use of the sick, which I had been unable to procure. As regards medical comforts, the greatest deficiency has existed sometimes. For instance, during the recent scourge of cholera I was unable to procure a single drop of brandy, although I made a special report to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division on the subject of its requirement. The answer I received was, that rum was equally as good, and that 'no brandy was in store.' I subsequently reported to him that rum had very often failed in being retained by the irritable stomach of a cholera patient, when brandy had subsequently succeeded; still I could procure none. I was then compelled to apply to my commanding officer, who immediately sent to Balaklava, and purchased an abundant supply, which I afterwards employed with the greatest possible benefit. Sugar, even, and arrowroot, have often not been procurable; and for a long period no candles were supplied to us, which often proved a most serious omission. When so repeatedly called on during the night to attend to the sudden attacks of cholera which occurred, many have been the sad instances brought under my notice, when, if this deficiency had been obviated, great inconveniencies would have been prevented. I was able at that time to procure candles at my own expense, and latterly have been supplied from the divisional stores."

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION—contd.	
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surg. 3rd Batt. Grenadier Gds.	Generally regularly supplied, except on two or three occasions, when the required medicines have not been in store at Balaklava.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	Yes. Only since the month of March. Previous to then, always in very inadequate quantity, or else none at all.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regiment	During the months of October and November, the supply of medicines though regular was limited, and it often occurred that vegetable astringents and other medicines were not obtainable from the divisional medical store. Latterly the supply has been ample. Medical comforts were issued regularly: at first the supply was not equal to the demand, but for the past two months or more it has been liberal, and the articles of excellent quality.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon 55th Regt.	Almost from the day of landing in the Crimea till the middle of February there was great difficulty, and often an impossibility, in obtaining an adequate supply of medicines and medical comforts. The medicines most difficult to obtain were opium and its preparations, castor oil, and vegetable astringents.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	During the period I have had medical charge, the hospital has been regularly and well supplied with medicines and medical comforts. But I am aware that during part of November, the month of December, and part of January, it was not regularly supplied; many articles, both of medicine and medical comforts, having been sought for on requisition, but could not be obtained.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	It has not—medicines being with difficulty procured until January; and before that very few comforts could be obtained. Since then, they have been served regularly—obtaining what I usually required.
J. E. Scott, M,D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	Since January the hospital has been well supplied with medicines and medical comforts.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	The hospital was not regularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts during the months of December and January. Since then (and especially during the month of March) a fair allowance was issued for the sick.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	The hospital has never yet been supplied regularly with medicines; but pretty fairly with medicines and comforts since the 1st of March, or so.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A.Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	On many occasions the hospital was very ill supplied with medicines and medical comforts, our requisitions for them being almost invariably cut down. There was often great delay before we obtained them. Latterly the supplies of both have been ample. From want of stationery we were unable to keep any account of the deficiencies, &c.
William Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	With a very few unimportant exceptions, the supply of medicines and medical comforts has always been ample.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	Yes, up to September, 1854, when a deficiency of the preparations of opium, rhubarb, castor oil, quinine, port wine, brandy, arrowroot, and sago, was experienced.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	Yes, considering the circumstances.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	Yes, previous to its landing in the Crimea; but since then, the supply both of medical comforts and medicines have been small and insufficient, until lately, about a month or so, when they have been ample and sufficient to meet the demands on them. Not having kept any dates, I regret I cannot furnish the exact periods.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	During that period the regiment has been regularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Foot	Until within about the last two months, the quantity of medicines and medical comforts has been very limited. They have been doled out in infinitessimal proportions. Each regiment landed with its hospital panniers alone, such as one horse could carry; and of these, one, or rather a small portion of one, was devoted to the drugs. These, necessarily, could not be very numerous, but, when replenished at the commencement of the march, proved sufficient until the arrival of the army before Sebastopol, more especially as the sick were daily removed on board ship. Whilst dysentery and diarrhœa were filling the hospitals, opiates and astringents were only to be procured in quantities ridiculously small, and were at times altogether wanting. The accounts of the medicines and medical comforts required for and received has been kept; but, in consequence of the illness of my hospital serjeant in November, and the numerous changes, arising from sickness, that have taken place since his departure for Scutari among his successors, I may not place sufficient reliance in their correctness to permit myself to quote it. Four of these successors are at the present moment inmates of the hospital. Upon the whole, however, I make not much complaint about the medicines. With regard to the supply of medical comforts, far more serious objections must be made. During the march brandy and sago were alone required, and of these the supply was sufficient. But from October to December the issue of the most necessary articles, such as arrowroot, sago, and oatmeal, was very scanty. These were actual necessaries, for fresh meat was for several days not supplied in December to the sick, and they were unable, and would not have been permitted to, eat

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
	the salt ration. By a reference to the account at the hospital, I find that from the 20th of October—the date from which it was first kept—the following most important articles were thus supplied:—

	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Oatmeal.
From 20th Oct. to 31st.	None.	None.	None.
From 1st Nov. to 30th .	5 lbs.	1 lb.	None.
From 1st Dec. to 31st .	5 lbs.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Total lbs .	10 lbs.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.

I believe this account to be a correct one. Upon the whole, however, the supply of fresh meat to the sick has been well kept up. Wine has been tolerably well supplied throughout, though I am of opinion that if, during the first three months, the demand had been such as it has since become in consequence of the prevalence of fever, in which it is absolutely essential, it could never have been met.

During the last two months medicines and medical comforts have been liberally supplied.

J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Foot	Yes, with the exception of porter, a supply of which would have been desirable.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	It has, with a few exceptions; the most important of which are, preserved milk and porter. The former is an essential article of diet in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery, and ought to be supplied freely when possible; the latter is a valuable adjunct in the treatment of the debility which follows the low forms of fever now prevalent. In such cases it is a more efficacious remedy than either wine or quinine, both of which are now used as substitutes.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	Yes, before arrival in the Crimea. From that period (14th September), requisitions for medicines and hospital utensils were made; but up to about 20th January, these requisitions were influenced for the most part as to the articles demanded, and particularly the quantities, by a previously ascertained knowledge of what the stores would afford. It was, of course, useless to make requisitions when there was nothing in store. The supplies did not equal the demands on sixteen occasions between the 14th September and 17th January. Similar circumstances influenced the applications for medical comforts, and even then the supply did not at all times equal the demand.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	There has not been always on hand a regular supply of medicines and medical comforts, especially during the severe winter weather. A daily account of these deficiencies was not kept; but subjoined is a list of these articles indent for, during January, February, and March, which were not issued at the time, none being in store either at Balaklava, or 3rd Division, &c.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
Jas. Mee, Surg. 44th Reg.—contd.	3RD DIVISION. January 16.—Ol. menth. pip. 2 oz. Pul. cretæ comp. c. opio, 8 oz. Plumbi acet. 4 oz. Tinct. camph. comp. 8 oz. Pul. ipech. comp. 4 oz. 27.—Tinct. camph. comp. 8 oz. February 16.—Acid. Sulph. 2 oz. Linit. saponis, 1 lb. Potass. bicarbon. 8 oz. Tinct. scillæ, 8 oz. Vinum ipech. 8 oz. —— opii, 4 oz. 18.—Preserved meats, 24 pots. Cocoa, 6 pots. Tinct. camph. comp. 8 oz. —— scillæ comp. 8 oz. 20.—Preserved meat, 24 pots. March 6.—Cocoa, 5 pots. 14.— Do. 6 do. 16.—Washing basons 24. Not yet received. 21.—Porter, 1 doz. 23.—Oatmeal, 10 lbs. Milk, 12 pots. April 8.—Milk, do. do. 10.—Porter, 1 doz. BALAKLAVA STORES. February 10.—Arrowroot, 10 lbs. Cocoa, 6 pots. Sugar, 10 lbs. 17.—Preserved meats, 100 small pots. March 1.—Cocoa, 12 pots. Linseed meal, 10 lbs. Not yet received. 3.—Ungt. sulph. comp. 3 lbs. Do. 5.—Copper boilers, 2. Do. 12.—Brooms, 4. 24.—Oranges, 1 box. April 4.—Handscrubbers, 3. Not yet received. Whitewash brushes, 3. Do. Brooms, 3. Received since. Washing basons, 3. Not yet received. 7.—Arrowroot, 10 lbs. 11.—Milk, 12 pots. Most of these articles were generally issued in a day or two after the requisitions were sent, and the hospital supplies for the last two months were good; yet the fresh meat is still very inferior, and, generally, some preserved meats had to be put along with it, so as to make the soup sufficiently nutritious.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exception.

OFFICERS NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	I have always received a sufficiency both of medicine and medical comforts. It often happened that I did not receive the full quantity of many of the medicines I applied for, which obliged me to make my requisitions more frequently than would otherwise have been necessary. I have never allowed my stock of medicines and medical comforts to become exhausted, but usually sent in my requisitions when I have on hand a sufficiency to last a week. Having brought a good supply of opium and its preparations with me from Gibraltar, I did not suffer like others did from the want of these medicines during December and January. On my arrival here, I applied to the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division for a pack-horse to enable me to bring up medicines and medical comforts for the sick; such a thing was not to be had for upwards of a month, and then one was given me that had become perfectly useless from overwork. Up to the 27th January I was in the habit of sending down my own mule for this purpose; and had I not been so fortunate as to be able to purchase one shortly after my arrival, much inconvenience must have followed relative to bringing up the supplies alluded to from Balaklava.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	During the early part of the campaign, the supply of medicines consisted only of the small stock contained in the field panniers, which alone were allowed to be carried on the line of march, and were conveyed in the commissariat carts in the rear and at some distance from the column. After our arrival before Sebastopol, the want of medicines of an astringent and sedative quality was much experienced, on account of the prevalence of cholera and diarrhœa, but the requisitions made by me at that time were not preserved: and, in explanation, I would beg to insert an extract from a letter, addressed by me to the Medical Commissioners, Drs. Cumming and Laing, dated 19th January, 1855. "I have the honor to transmit a statement of the quantities of extra articles of diet and medical comforts obtained from time to time from the sources mentioned in the return from 14th September, 1854; together with the medicines required and received since 20th November last, the earliest period at which the failure of obtaining the full quantities of the different articles for which requisitions were made suggested the necessity of keeping an account." A copy of these returns, respectively marked A and B, are attached, Appendix, p. . Since the date of the last requisitions inserted in these returns, the supply of medicines has been regular, as also that of medical comforts, and latterly every thing that was desirable, nearly, has been obtained in abundance.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.B., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	I beg to state that, since the arrival of the corps before Sebastopol (Sept. 27) till the end of December, the supply of medicine has varied considerably in consequence of their being a great demand on remedies of a particular kind; still, that a supply was not withheld for any lengthened period, and that the regiment has never been without medicine.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.B., Surg. 21st Fusil.—contd.	Similar remarks are applicable to the supply of medical comforts during the same period. From January, 1855, to the present time, the supply of medicine, as also of medical comforts, I consider most liberal. Cinchonine was used from the 21st February to the 12th of March in lieu of quinine; but since that date the supply of this medicine has been ample. I beg further to mention, that the regiment, until very recently, was entirely dependent on the Apothecary and Purveyor at Balaklava for these supplies, which were brought to camp by soldiers belonging to the regiment (hospital orderlies), or by means of horses belonging to private individuals, as no public means of transport were available for the purpose. It was not till the 4th of January, 1855, that I was able to procure a baggage animal for the public service; and the pony procured by indent on the P Battery was very small, and unfit for the hard work to which it was subjected. In about a fortnight or three weeks after it had been procured, it became dead lame, and, consequently, unfit for further use for a considerable time. I made over one of my bat ponies for the use of the hospital, and having obtained a stray pony about camp, with these two ponies and the occasional use of the one obtained by indent (as soon as it had recovered from its lameness), all the hospital supplies were brought from Balaklava to the camp (a distance of five miles). It was with great labour and difficulty that these supplies were procured. Indents were signed, and then sent to the principal medical officer (in charge of the 4th Division), who countersigned them. The indent was then sent to head-quarters for Dr. Hall's signature, after which it was taken to Balaklava, from where the supplies were issued. The greatest difficulty occurred in the transport of feul (charcoal, &c.). A pony could bring from 100 to 200 lbs., but the roads being heavy, 100 lbs. was generally the load. The supply of feul, therefore, was often defective. About the middle of January the Turks brought wood to the hospitals—a seasonable addition to the supply of feul which the ponies brought from Balaklava; and from about the beginning of February I was able to procure the bags of charcoal daily from the Commissariat in camp; since which period the supply of fuel for cooking purposes, and for maintaining a proper temperature in the hospital tents and huts, has been abundant.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	The hospitals under my charge in Ireland and Corfu were always liberally supplied with medicines and medical comforts. Since my arrival in the Crimea, however, the opposite has been the case, until latterly, when the increased facilities in their transport from Balaklava, as well as the arrival of fresh supplies, enabled us to obtain sufficient quantities. It was during the months of October, November, December, January and February, the three last particularly, that the want of medicines and medical comforts was most felt. Although not ever entirely without some of the most essential remedies, such as opium, vin. opii, acet. plumbi, hydrag. c.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and Medical comforts? If so, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION.	
James Dickson, Surg. 57th Regt.—contd.	creta, Dover's powder, prepared chalk, catechu, kino, &c., yet it was only by continually sending to Balaklava that I was able to keep up the supply; and often have I been vexed and annoyed by a tired worn-out messenger, accompanied by a jaded horse (my own), returning with half an ounce of the acetate of lead, or an ounce of laudanum—not unfrequently getting nothing at all. As to the chloride of zinc, although frequently applied for, the first supply received was on the 18th of March. These remarks apply equally to the supply of medical comforts; vegetables (preserved) were only to be had quite recently; fresh vegetables were sometimes issued, but they were generally bad, and got in small quantities. As to arrowroot, sago, port wine, &c., I took them as often as I could get them, taking special care to find out when fresh supplies arrived. I have frequently been indebted to the "Times' Fund."
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	Not regularly supplied during the months of December and January, from a want of transport to bring them up from Balaklava. From about the middle of February the supplies of medicines and medical comforts have been regular, and equal to the demand made by requisition.
David Cullen, M.D., Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	The hospital has always had a sufficient amount of medicines and medical comforts; and latterly the supply might be termed liberal.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	It has during the very recent period for which I have held charge; but I found it deficient in almost every thing on my assuming the duties. The regimental medicine chest had not been received, but was at Balaklava, and the panniers were nearly empty. I understand from the assistant medical officers, that during the winter great difficulties existed in procuring medicines; the usual answer to indents being, "None in store;" and that about Christmas the want of opium and Dover's powders was so felt, that for four or five consecutive days parties were dispatched to the store at Balaklava for the purpose of procuring some, but fruitlessly. From the state of the roads and the country, it took these people from fourteen to sixteen hours to perform the transit thither and back again.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	Vide Correspondence, Appendix, p. 134.
Davis Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	The supplies of medicines and medical comforts were altogether insufficient during the months of December, January, and a portion of February, as also in the latter end of November.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	During the months of October, November, and December, and the first week of January, the supply of medicines and medical comforts was limited. It was usual to receive a part only of what was applied for. Occasionally, articles applied for could not be procured at all. In the latter

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' OFFICERS.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D.W.'s Reg. continued	part of December, solid opium, preparations of opium, and astringent medicines, were applied for personally by myself at Balaklava, but could not be furnished to me, "as there was none in stores." Since the early part of January, however, the supply of medicine and medical comforts has been sufficient, I may say profuse.
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	From the statements of Assistant Surgeon W. Haward, who was in charge of the regiment from its leaving England in August, 1854, to the middle of December, and also of Hospital-serjeant Baker, a most intelligent and zealous non-commissioned officer, I find that on the arrival of the 34th Regiment in the Crimea, the regimental medicine chest (new and complete) was sent into store by order, the object in so doing being apparent to any one, as it was not suited for "field work." A detachment chest, equally unsuited in my opinion for field purposes, was brought to the "front," which afforded a very insufficient supply, as opium, and all its preparations, were expended two days after the arrival of the regiment, an epidemic of cholera having broken out. Supplies of these medicines in December and January were either not attainable, or were very scantily supplied on requisition, both at divisional store and at Balaklava, even at the request of Assistant Surgeon Haward, who frequently went to the latter place to endeavour to procure medicines for his sick, where he could only get adulterated opium, and even that in small quantity. Astringents, such as kino, catechu, acetate of lead, were not to be procured, although the medicine bazaar at "Stamboul" was and is overstocked with these medicines. Leeches, which I consider a most essential adjunct in the treatment of gunshot wounds close to joints, have not been supplied on requisition, much less thought of as being at all necessery for wounded. Requisitions were being constantly sent in during December for port wine, brandy, arrowroot, and sago, but were invariably returned with the remark, "None in store." As a substitute, rum might occasionally be procured by sending in a second requisition, and bottles. For nights the hospital marquee was entirely without lights, although requisitions were daily sent in for candles; in fact, had it not been for private gifts, both sick and orderlies would have been in utter darkness. Since the commencement of the year, both medical comforts and medicines have been more liberally issued, thanks to the zeal of Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector of the Light Division.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	During the first two months of the above period, the hospital was not regularly supplied with medicines or medical comforts. Requisitions made for medicines were frequently curtailed, or not complied with; and opium, and its preparations, were not procurable, or only in small quantities. Wine, brandy, and arrowroot, could also on many occasions not be supplied when required for.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	No, not until about two months ago; since which time alone I have been able to obtain an adequate supply of the medicine and medicine comforts I required. I could hardly state particular exceptions, for, up to the period I name, I scarcely ever made a requisition which, though approved by Dr. Alexander, in medical charge of the division, had not to be curtailed or altogether declined by the Apothecary or Purveyor. So constantly were requisitions found unable to be complied with, that, not to waste paper, I adopted the plan of sending the Hospital-serjeant to the division store from time to time, to learn when a supply of medicine and medicine comforts arrived, what proportion the Apothecary or Purveyor could spare for each regiment, and made out my requisitions accordingly. I am not in the habit of keeping copies of requisitions for things which I ask for but do not receive. I have copies of some such requisitions; for example, a special requisition dated "Camp, near Varna, August the 30th, 1854," previous to embarkation for the Crimea, is only partly complied with. I keep account of the quantities of medicines and medical comforts which I receive, in order to balance accounts with the Purveyor and Apothecary, who are in possession of my receipts for the same.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	During that period the hospital has been regularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	During the period the hospital under my charge has been supplied with tolerable regularity with medicines and medical comforts.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	During the month of December, 1854, and part of January, 1855, the supply of medicines and medical comforts was very inadequate.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	During that period the supply of medicines and medical comforts has not been regular, nor sufficient. The prominent exception has been the want of astringent and such other medicines as were suitable to the treatment of bowel complaints and cholera, which were supplied in mere driblets from the divisional medical store, until the month of January, when the issue was more ample, and at length sufficient. On one occasion, for nearly a fortnight, in the month of October, we were without any preparation of opium which had to be supplied by an ounce of muriate of morphine, which fortunately had been put in the pannier before leaving Varna. Medical comforts, such as arrowroot, sago, rice, wine, which were as much required as medicine, were necessarily doled out with a niggard hand until January, when a sufficient supply of every comfort, almost to superfluity, have been furnished by the Purveyor's department, as well as from other sources.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and Medical comforts? If not, state the exception.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	Indifferently supplied from November, 1854, to February, 1855. Since then, well supplied.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	During the above period, the Hospital has been regularly supplied with medical comforts and with medicines, with the exception of the following—pulv. cret. c. opio, creta preparata, tinct. catechu, tinct. kino, for a period of about three weeks.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	My hospital was not supplied sufficiently with medical comforts until the opening of this year, and I did not obtain the medicines I required until the month of February.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	The supply of medicine is indifferent.
W. Cattel, Ass. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	When we landed in the Crimea I brought on shore as much medicine and brandy, &c., as could be conveniently carried, and a small chest of medicines, which were brought for detachment use, contained a further supply; so that, for a long time, no great want was experienced. The corps has also been comparatively healthy during the greater portion of the campaign in the Crimea, and for such cases of sickness as did occur, medicine was less required than good food, clothing, and shelter. The few remedies we required were generally obtained readily; the supplies were irregular, but such as we could not obtain one day were usually to be had in a short time, so that, by indenting before our stock was exhausted, we never ran short. The only occasion in which I experienced any difficulty in obtaining a drug, was when a medical memorandum was circulated informing us of the arrival of a large supply of opium, and requesting us to avail ourselves of it, but on sending to Balaklava twice within the following week, none had arrived there. All such cases as required treatment or care, other than we could give them in the field, I always took the earliest opportunity of sending away. With regard to medical comforts, I believe a distinction must be drawn between what used to be, and what are now issued under that head; latterly, whatever has been required by the hospital is obtained from the Purveyor, including preserved soups and meats, milks, cocoa, milk, &c, but when, in the winter, the Commissariat failed to supply us with fresh rations, the Purveyor was unable to meet the demand for them (suddenly made), and we were thus left for the whole of December, and a portion of November, without fresh meat.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons.	During the months of November and December, the supplies were very irregular. Since that period medical comforts have always been obtainable, and medicines have also been (with occasional exceptions) furnished in sufficient quantities.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	The supply of medicines and medical comforts during the period the regiment was under my medical charge in the Crimea, in 1854, has been limited, from the inability of carrying with you in the field more than your panniers

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medicol comforts? If not state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued	
George Anderson, Surg. 8th Huss.—contd.	could contain. On some occasions, during the months of October and November, I could not obtain a supply of some essential medicines, as spirit. ammon. aromat., pulv. opii, and tinct. catechu; and during these months also, when I required some arrowroot, I did not obtain it at the time, but in its stead generally obtained sago or ground rice, and of such comforts I seldom obtained the quantities for which I made requisition.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Considering the army as in the field, I have little ground for complaint, especially as, by one means or another, I have never been without medicine or medical comforts of one kind or another.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt Drags.	Since I joined the 13th Light Dragoons, the supply of medicines and medical comforts has been excellent. When in charge of the 8th Hussars, during part of December, January, and March, it several times happened that the medicines I wanted, such as opium, tincture of squills, &c., could not be got. The supply of medical comforts was not abundant; but, speaking from memory, I do not remember that requisitions were not complied with—though I think they were cut down occasionally.
H. H. Massey, M.D. Surgeon, 17th Lancers	I have always been able to procure the medicines I required, or some substitute for them. For instance, if not the exact preparation of opium I required, I obtained another. If not the pulv. cretæ comp. cum opio, I procured the pulv. cretæ comp. I have always obtained from the Purveyor's the medical comforts I required. Up to the middle of December, I had not much occasion to seek supplies of medicines or medical comforts, as I brought from Varna a large box containing a large quantity of medicines and medical comforts, consisting of port wine, brandy, arrowroot, sago, and ground rice, tea, and sugar. When the army landed in the Crimea, this box was left with the regimental stores on board the "Trent" steamer. I got it again in November. This box was originally brought, lest there might at some time be a difficulty in obtaining these things. At my examination I handed in a list of the medical comforts obtained from the Purveyor for the hospital of the 17th Lancers since its arrival in the Crimea up to the middle of March.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B., M.B., Assist. Surg, A Field Bat.	During the time I have been in medical charge of the battery, both medicine and medical comforts have been supplied to me whenever demanded: there was some delay on one or two occasions.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	Lately the hospital has been regularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts. But when we first came to the Crimea there was a great scarcity of medicines and medical comforts.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	I am informed that the hospital has been, at different times, insufficiently supplied with medicines and medical comforts. These wants were experienced during the months of December, 1854, and January, 1855; but there was no record kept of the precise dates of these occasions. Three or four times the messenger returned from Balaklava without medicines, and more than once with a lesser quantity than was applied for.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	The hospitals of the batteries have been, until the past two months, very irregularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts, but since then both have been in abundance.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	There has been occasional delay in the supply of medicines and comforts, especially of opiates and astringents, and sago, arrowroot, wine and brandy.
J. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	With regard to the supplies of medicines and medical comforts, I always have received the fulfilment of my demands for both, with only two exceptions, the dates of which I cannot now produce. On one occasion I was unable to obtain, on requisition, a small number of tins of essence of beef. On another occasion I was unable to obtain, upon requisition, a supply of compound powder of chalk and opium, a medicine of considerable value during the prevalence of bowel complaints in the winter.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	I feel bound to state my hospital has been regularly supplied with medicines and medical comforts. My requisitions (with few exceptions) have been complied with. The exceptions were, in December, when for a short time I could not obtain pulvis cretæ comp. c. opii, in the latter end of March, when cinchonate of quina was given me instead of the disulphate.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	In the Crimea I was always able to keep up a small supply
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	Medicines on several occasions could not be procured; in one instance calomel, in several instances there was a want of some of the preparations of opium, or a deficient supply. Medical comforts were always obtained, but not in sufficient quantity; this sometimes arose from the difficulty of procuring transport for them; the quality was good.

Question 3—continued.

During that period, has your Hospital been regularly supplied with Medicines and medical comforts? If not, state the exceptions.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS,
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	The supply of medicines was always sufficient, owing to a large supply in the hospital panniers; tinct. opii and acet. of lead was not supplied for the most part of January, but morphiæ was always to be had. Medical comforts were unlimited from 1st January, 1855.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	No. There was a deficiency of opium for a short time (about a fortnight) after I took charge, also of acetate of lead for a longer period. Castor oil, vin. ipecac., vin. scillæ, and ol. menth. pip., I was unable to obtain for some time. The supply of medical comforts has been good.

Question 4.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders.	None.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	There has been, and especially since February, 1855. I attribute it to the debilitated state of the men, exposure to cold and wet, want of sufficient clothing, insufficient and imperfectly cooked food, hard duty; and lastly, to the locality of the camp, which was pitched in a damp bed of clay, which retained the moisture and generated typhoid fever.
John Wyatt, Senior Assist. Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	The sickness and mortality in the corps have been unusual during the winter months. I attribute the sickness to a combination of causes. 1. The men were overworked. 2. Their clothing was not sufficient to resist the inclemency of the weather. 3. Their food was of an improper kind for constant use. 4. The shelter of the tents (used in summer) was no protection from the wet and cold experienced during the past winter: these were formidable exciting causes of disease. The mortality I attribute— 1. To the acute character of the generality of the diseases. 2. To the deficiency of medical supplies and comforts (which existed for a considerable time). 3. To the impossibility of obtaining transport of any kind for the sick, at a time when there was a probability of their removal from the camp being attended with benefit to them. 4. To the consequent necessity of treating acute diseases under canvas during the severe winter; the greater part of them being compelled to lie on the wet ground.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Bat. Grenadier Gds.	There has been a very large amount of sickness and mortality in the corps during the winter months: scurvy and dysentery were the most prevalent, and very fatal. I attribute it mainly to the long use of salt provisions without vegetable food, exposure to the inclement weather, excessive labour, and insufficient protection from cold and damp in the tents.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon. Scots Fusileer Guards	Yes. To a variety of causes in combination. 1st, Overtaxation of the physical power from too severe duty, and deprivation of sleep consequent; want of proper nutritious food; deficiency of clothing, and of adequate protection (shelter) from the weather.

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regiment	The rate of sickness and mortality has been high. The regiment may be said to have carried the seeds of disease from Bulgaria. Cholera reappeared on the 19th of September, 1854, and continued prevalent until the setting in of cold weather. The high rate of sickness during the months of December, January, February, and March, is attributable to the hardships incidental to a winter campaign, carried on under constant exposure to every vicissitude of climate; overwork; insufficient rest; inadequate clothing at the commencement of winter, and absence of all means of either changing or drying clothes when wet.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	Dysentery and diarrhœa prevailed during the autumn and winter; and from the end of November till the last week in December, cholera occurred chiefly amongst men recently arrived from England. The chief causes of disease were, in my opinion, overwork, insufficient clothing, and want of proper nourishment.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	The increased sickness and mortality in this corps seems attributable to the combined circumstances of the men being overworked, with loss of sleep, having on an average only one night in their tents; by a want of warm clothing in the earlier part of the winter; and chiefly, to the continued use of salt provisions, biscuit, and green coffee.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	There has been much sickness and proportionate mortality. The causes are to be attributed to the men being underfed, overworked, and badly clothed. Firstly, salt provisions were constantly issued—fresh meat averaging once a week—and then with biscuit, often in half rations. (I may remark here, that the men got 1¼lb. of biscuit, and meat same quantity, which was afterwards reduced to 1lb. of each; and, on the information of the men, I have stated half rations.)—Coffee was issued out unground and unroasted; and, from the men having no means of roasting it, they have frequently boiled it in its raw state. Secondly, the duties were most severe, and constant—the men seldom having more than one night in bed; and those who came off trenches or picket early in the morning were generally obliged to do fatigue work during the day. Thirdly, their clothes were scant, and almost worn out; nearly two months having elapsed from the time of the disembarking before a change was had; and men were frequently with their clothes wet for a fortnight continuously. They only had one blanket on their landing, and many were lost at Alma. With these privations the men were constantly exposed to the severity of the climate—which may be instanced in the number of frostbites; and from the little shelter afforded by bell-tents.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	Fever of a low type has been prevalent since the middle of January, produced, in my opinion, by hard work and exposure.

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—contd.	
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	There has been an unusual amount of sickness and mortality in the 47th Regiment, attributable, in my opinion, to exposure of weather, improper clothing, salt provisions, excessive duty.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	There has been an increase of sickness and mortality in the 49th Regiment during the past winter, owing entirely to want of proper protection from the weather, the tents were much torn, and many of them rotten; also from the great want of warm clothing and good boots and proper nourishment. The rations throughout the winter consisted of nothing but salt meat, raw coffee, and biscuit, with exceptions mentioned in my answer to the fifth question; in consequence, the men suffered severely from bowel complaints, catarrhs, fevers, scurvy, and frost-bites; and the deaths were increased again from the same causes, having nothing but a tent for an hospital, and very scanty supplies of medical comforts—in fact, none during the worst part of the winter, and no means of cooking them.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	The battalion has suffered very much, which I attribute to the men being over worked, ill fed, and badly clothed, and sleeping in their wet clothes, on the damp ground, under tents quite pervious to the weather; also in a great measure to many out of the recruits sent out being quite unfit for active service from their extreme youth. The mortality among such was very great. Another great cause of disease was the bad quality of the boots served out to the men; they were much too small for them. They therefore cut them, and, with their toes exposed, they remained in trenches filled with snow or mud. On returning home they had no change. The consequence was, that the men (being previously in a state of great debility) suffered severely from frostbite gangrene, from debility, and other diseases brought on by exposure.
Wm. Chalmers, Surgeon, 14th Regt.	No.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	Yes. To an utter deficiency of bedding, proper clothing, irregular supply of provisions, frequently but half cooked, constant exposure to the weather, both by day and by night; with tents through which the rain, wind, and snow freely penetrated; want of opportunity of washing the person and clothes.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	There has been no increase of sickness, but increased mortality, owing to the change of climate, and diet, and greater exposure.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	Sickness and mortality have been considerable in the corps, and I ascribe it to many reasons. In the first place, while at Varna, the duties and fatigues required in the town for Government purpose were principally, and for a long time, and during the most sickly part of the season, when an epidemic of cholera raged, confined to the soldiers of the 50th Regiment, which laid the foundation and sowed the seeds of disease which subse-

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
W. G. Trousdell, Surg. 50th Regt.—contd.	quent hardships and privations brought forth: their having landed in the Crimea not in the strongest or healthiest condition; a long and protracted siege during a Crimean winter, when the soldier was overworked by two frequent duties in the trenches, and, when off such duty, was otherwise employed on fatigue; combining this constant work with an injudicious mode of rationing, by being fed for two long a period on salt provisions unrelieved by vegetables; also, being ill clad with garments which, even in their best state, were unequal to the purpose, and unprotective against the climate, and, such as they were, torn and worn out by long use, totally unfit; and when, having become wet from exposure, and, as the soldier was not supplied with a change of apparel, he was perforce obliged to allow his clothes to dry, if drying it could be called, on him. Then, the tents in which the men were crowded, and which were not intended for wet or wintry and stormy weather, afforded little protection against the pelting rain or drifting snow, and caused the ground on which the men had to lie down to be little better than a puddle. To these sources, one and all in combination, are, in my judgment, to be ascribed the sickness that has befallen the regiment, and the subsequent mortality that has resulted.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	The regiment has suffered to an unusual degree from sickness, and mortality, during the months of December aud January; this I attribute to the want of fuel to enable the men to cook, and the want of warm clothing to preserve them from the severity of the weather.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Foot	The amount of sickness in my regiment has, I fancy, pretty much equalled that of others in the division; that is, our numbers, as shown by the daily states, have been much about the same. Unless these numbers, however, be taken in conjunction with the strength of the various corps, no correct estimate can be made of the relative amount of sickness; but, in all probability, there was but little difference, at least in those who have served, like ourselves, throughout the campaign of the whole year. With regard to the mortality, I should say, judging from what I have heard from the principal medical officer and the regimental surgeon, that in my regiment it had been considerably less than in most of the others of my division. When cholera appeared as an epidemic, in November, we certainly lost less than most of the others. During the late period of fever it has been the same. I can only account for the smaller mortality in cholera by the fact that our camp was clean, well kept, and, above all, extended—that is, our tents were not huddled together. I attribute the smaller mortality in the fever cases, to the fact of our treating many of our worst cases in the camp—not one of whom there died, instead of sending them to the foul, over crowded, and pestilential collection of tents and marquees, as at that time existing, called the General Hospital of the 3rd Division, and from which I have been permitted lately, I am happy to say, to remove my sick to my own regimental camp. With regard to the causes of sickness in mine and

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
R. V. De Lisle, Surg. 4th Regt.—contd.	other corps, they may be stated in a few words—fatigue, exposure, and privation. From want of proper transport, the men have had to do the work of mules; with this important difference, however, that the mules have had every night in bed, and the men have not. At one time, it is true, the brutes were certainly stinted in their allowance of food, but at that period the men were not always better off. I have very frequently known men to be three nights out of bed—one in trenches, and the two following on guard. I have known them to be four nights out of bed; and on the night of January 25, we sent down seventy men—at that time every available man we had—many of whom had been three nights, and some actually four nights, out of bed previously. Moreover, many of the number had, when the party marched off, not returned from Balaklava, where they had been sent on fatigue. These men were forced, on their return, to eat their dinner and proceed to the trenches. During the wet season, from November to December, and of the bitter cold from that to the end of February, the men had no other protection than that of the weather-worn circular tent. In rain, the ground inside was a mass of mud—in snow, a mass of filth. From morning till night they sat in the mud of the trenches; from night till morning they lay in the mud of their tents. Can it be a matter of surprise that dysentery and diarrhœa ran riot in the camp? At first, too, the men were in rags: afterwards, they were liberally supplied with sheepskins, and other garments, but not before many fell victims to disease caused by the scanty covering. A prolific source of sickness was frostbite, caused, in many instances, by the want of boots—at a period, too, when sacks of boots were being brought from Balaklava. A large proportion proved too small. No more culpable piece of neglect has transpired during the campaign than that of sending out for the men the boots of boys—for men, too, whose feet were swollen and tender from long marching and other causes, and to whom a double pair of socks was a necessity. I have seen men, during the coldest part of the winter, going to the trenches and on guard with their feet on their boots instead of in them.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Foot	No.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	When compared with the standard of health in England and most of the British Colonies, the sickness and and mortality in the 18th Regiment, since its arrival in the Crimea, appears to be unusually great; but, when contrasted with the sanitary state of the corps during either the Chinese or Second Burmese War, the regiment would be considered healthy. Indeed, the sickness and mortality during the past quarter is not materially in excess of that experienced in the majority of Garrison Stations in India. The above reasons seem to justify me in reporting the regiment free from unusual sickness. There has been, and still is, a low form of typhoid fever prevalent. One half the deaths which occurred at head quarters were from this cause. Climate may have a share in the production of this class of diseases, but

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surg. 18th Reg.—contd.	I think it will be found, on careful examination, that it is more attributable to circumstances than to climate. Dr. Chalmers, the medical officer who was in charge of the regiment from its arrival in the Crimea till relieved by myself, agrees with me in ascribing the disease to hard work, exposure at night, and imperfectly cooked rations. To this should be added, overcrowding in tents of bad quality, the absence of proper means of insuring personal cleanliness, sleeping on the damp ground without sufficient bedding, and indifferent clothing.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	A very unusual amount of sickness and mortality; and, in my opinion, mainly attributable to—1st, insufficient shelter when off duty; 2nd, irregularity in the rationing and deficiency of vegetables; 3rd, want of proper clothing; 4th, almost incessant duty, and consequent exposure.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	There has been a great amount of disease and mortality in in the corps, especially during the severe winter weather. The cause of sickness and death is attributable to the reducing agencies on the system, viz. inclemencies of the weather, i.e. wet and cold; impoverished diet, fatigues, living in tents, and lying on the damp cold ground, without fire or sufficient clothing, to which may be added a great deficiency in hospital accommodation, attendance (i.e. inexperienced orderlies), medicine, and medical comforts; and as it was impossible to keep the sick in a dry, comfortable, warm temperature—an indispensible requirement for a favourable recovery—the mortality is not to be wondered at.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson. M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	The amount of sickness and mortality in the 17th Regiment has been much less than that of other corps who have served in the Crimea during a similar period, and have performed similar duties. Nevertheless, I consider that it was excessive from the time of our arrival here until the end of January. From the 16th to the 31st December, fourteen men died, twelve of which were from cholera; twenty-one died in January, twelve in February, and seven in March. The accompanying return shows that the number of men of the 17th who have died in the Crimea up to the 31st of March, amounts to fifty-four, but thirty-four more (a few of which had never served in the Crimea) died at Scutari—making thus a total of eighty-eight. I sent from here twenty-three men to Scutari for change of climate, out of which only one has returned. Of twenty-two selected, healthy men, sent from here to Scutari to act as hospital orderlies, nine died there. All these deaths are included in the above grand total of eighty-eight. With regard to the causes of sickness and mortality I have the following remarks to offer. The 17th arrived at Balaklava on the morning of the 16th December, but did not arrive at its encamping ground before Sebastopol until the 19th December: cholera was very prevalent at the time; nevertheless, the ground on which this newly-arrived regiment was ordered to encamp was not in any way cleaned or prepared, but was found covered with human excrement; the tents were ordered to be pitched immediately. I visited them shortly afterwards, and found the air that

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surg. 17th Reg.—contd.	they contained more offensive than that of any barrack privy I have ever inspected. All the officers of the regiment were equally astonished with myself at being ordered to encamp upon such a mass of filth. I immediately reported the state of the ground to the Principal Medical Officer of the Division (Dr. Humphrey), and again in my quarterly report ending 31st December, which I read to my commanding officer, and who fully concurred in the statements I therein made. With the view of mitigating the evil as much as possible, I got together all the spades and shovels that could be procured, and desired the men to take several inches off the surface of the ground inside the tents; the stench was thus diminished, but not removed entirely. As there was an abundance of small stones about the ground, the tents were soon roughly paved; since then, they have been repaired twice, and the subjacent soil removed on each occasion; they are at present well floored with flat stones obtained from a neighbouring quarry. Another cause of sickness and mortality was, doubtless, the insufficient quantity of warm clothing issued to the men of the regiment at the time that it was most required; the following table shows the quantities issued, and the dates:—

17TH REGIMENT.
Return of Warm Clothing issued to every 100 Men, from 18th December, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.

Dates.	Socks (Pairs).	Drawers.	Jerseys.	Mitts (Pairs).	Comforters.	Fur Caps.	Sheepskin Coats.	Blankets.	Buffalo Robes.	Ankle Boots (Pairs).	Long Boots (Pairs).	Waterproof Coats.
1854. December 18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
,, 23.	200	...	100	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855. January 17.	...	...	...	100	12	...	14	...	5	100	...	...
,, 22.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
February 1.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, 14.	...	100	...	...	...	100	29	...	7	...	6	...
,, 19.	...	...	...	...	39	...	28	...	...	...	...	6
March 2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
,, 29.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Total ...	200	100	200	100	100	100	71	200	12	100	25	18

I would draw attention to the fact, that long boots were not issued until the 22nd January, and then only in proportion of 6 pairs to every 100 men; the ordinary ankle-boots were all but useless, and in consequence numerous severe cases of frostbite occurred. I was for three winters stationed in Quebec, and have travelled a good deal in severely cold weather, both in the United States and Canada, and I am certain that the men's feet would not have become frosbitten had they been sufficiently supplied with the long boots. Finding, however, that the latter were not to be had, I

Question 4.—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surg. 17th Regt.—contd.	went to the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division, and recommended that I should be permitted to condemn such blankets as had become muddy during the wet weather, or that had been used by sick men, and that they should be cut up for the purpose of making leggings, and new ones issued; this was done, and the men's legs thereby kept much warmer. Until very lately the men of the regiment had barely, on an average, one night in bed for one on duty. The men were overworked, and the sickness and mortality thereby increased. Moreover, there was no amusement, no relaxation, but day and night the same routine of hard work went on. During the winter the tents did not afford sufficient shelter from the severe weather, and this was another cause of sickness and mortality.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	In looking at the return of the classes of diseases occasioning the sickness and mortality, the great prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa is striking. In the commencement of the siege the cases of dysentery and diarrhœa were of acute and active character, and doubtlessly depended upon an epidemic condition of the atmosphere predisposing to bowel affections, the nature of which can not be stated, and was not confined to this army while before Sebastapol, but showed itself in this regiment on the voyage from England, while lying in Beicos Bay; and so widely spread was diarrhœa amongst the men, together with the occurrence of two rapidly fatal cases of Asiatic cholera between the 4th and 8th of August, that the commanding officer determined upon removing the men from the ship, and encamped them on some high land on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. This change was attended with the happiest results—the diarrhœa was checked, and no fatal case of cholera amongst the men landed occurred. On August 30th, the regiment was re-embarked, and no cases of cholera made their appearance on the passage to Varna (where the 20th did not land) until our anchoring in Baltjik Bay, where a recurrence of the disease happened. On landing in the Crimea the disease increased, and many cases were sent on board ship, and several terminated fatally on shore before the army moved off from Kamishli Lake, and continued to occur along the line of march to Sebastopol, and after we had set down before the place. That this diarrhœal susceptibility was augmented by the exposure of the men without tents until about the first week in October, there is little room for doubt, and, acting as a highly debilitating cause, increased the stress of the arduous labours our army was called on to perform in perfecting the necessary siege operations; and, coupled with the unmixed diet of salted meat, later in the season, occasioned an alteration in the type of the affection, and produced a true scorbutic form of the disease, as evidenced by the profuse hæmorrhagic discharges from the bowel; though true typical scurvy did not appear until the winter had farther advanced. In January, frostbite was unhappily frequent, and resulted not so much from the degree of temperature to which the men in the trenches were exposed, as to the debility of the circulation in the extremities, induced by the scorbutic contamination of the blood, together with

Question 4.—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Edward Howard, Surg. 20th Regt.—contd.	the unprotected state of the men's feet by proper and serviceable boots, and the want of fires and warmth in the tents, on their return from the trenches, either to dry their clothes or assist in restoring the circulation in their benumbed feet, so that men laid down to sleep in their wet and half-frozen boots and trousers; and the process of congelation commenced while on duty, was not obviated on their return to Camp, but slowly continuing, on the next exposure was so intensified, that sloughing of the parts became inevitable. That it was a slow process of congelation in a large proportion of cases was apparent from the men's own account of themselves, and, as many had served in Lower Canada, and experienced the effects of intense cold in the rapid production of frostbite, were likely to be well acquainted with the circumstances under which they met such accidents, that incapacitated so many. Fever, as winter passed over, supplied then the majority of admissions and mortality, and in the months of February and March was most rife. The symptoms were deeply typhoid, and, occurring as they did in men who had previously suffered scurvy or scorbutic dysentery, presented features of most malignant character—the extremities in some cases became gangrenous, large extravasations of blood occurred in the depending parts of the body, and bed-sores of the most exhausting nature followed—that were not amenable to treatment the most generous and liberal that the extended supply of stimulants and good nourishment enabled the medical officers to apply in these cases.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	There has been unusual sickness and mortality in the corps, and the producing causes many. 1. The effects of a Crimean winter. 2. Severe trench duty. 3. Deficient clothing—bad boots. The men's clothes soon became ragged, and the greatcoats being soaked in rain and mud became rotten—the boots were like sponges, easily admitting the wet; and, in frosty weather, when taken off in a wet state at night, they became hard and frozen, so that in the morning the soldiers often could not get them to go on their feet. 4. Food of an improper kind, and occasionally defective in quantity. In the months of November and December a considerable deficiency took place; in consequence of the roads becoming heavy in bad weather the necessary supplies could not be got from Balaklava; the supply was during this period issued occasionally late at night, when the means of cooking it were not to be had; but, as a general rule, when a full ration of salt provision has been issued, it is more than most men can eat. On the march, the soldiers in many cases threw away quantities of salt provisions, being afraid to eat them in consequence of the burning thirst engendered by their use. Salt meat ought never to be issued to soldiers on a march where the supply of water is scanty or unknown. Salt provisions are unsuited to a man affected with diarrhœa, and add to the irritation already existing in the mucous lining of his stomach. The same food, when too long continued—no matter however good its kind—fails to stimulate the appetite, and

Question 4.—*continued.*

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surg. 21st Regt.—contd.	thus necessitates a change. Varying the diet is a matter of the most signal importance, and the appetite of the most robust must fail if the diet consist constantly of salt beef and biscuit, or of biscuit and salt pork. The pork, however, is better than the beef. I may mention that when the soldiers had been living constantly on salt meat for a week or two, a sudden change to fresh provisions physicked many of them. This fact would show the propriety of giving a liberal issue of fresh meat, as when given only once, the sudden change from salt to fresh provisions was productive of harm. 5. Bad Tents.—The tents during stormy weather admit rain on the weather side; the floors become wet and muddy; and men sleeping on damp ground soon become unhealthy. The floors are made much worse by so many men walking over them; and frequently the bottom of a tent resembles a mud bath. 6. The regiment being composed of very young soldiers, their youth told against them. 7. The regiment, arriving direct from England, had not been acclimatised, as other regiments had been, by service in similar stations. 8. Want of fuel.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	There has; although the 57th Regiment has been much more fortunate in this respect than many others. The unusual sickness and mortality I attribute totally to the hardships the men have had to undergo—their excessive and almost continuous exposure in the trenches, and on the road to Balaklava while employed in bringing up provisions;—to the salt ration—its irregular issue;—the want of cooking utensils and firewood;—the indifference of hospital and camp accommodation;—the scarcity of extra blankets;—the total absence of any personal comfort;—the insufficiency of the soldiers' clothing;—and, lastly, the extreme severity of the weather.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	Sickness and mortality has been unusually great in the 46th Regiment, attributable to various causes, namely— The period of the year at which we arrived (landed at Balaklava, November 8, 1854) being the commencement of the rainy inclement weather; exposure to the vicissitudes of the variable climate of the Crimea, with hard work in the trenches coming on the men so soon after landing from board ship, where they enjoyed, comparatively speaking, duties of a light nature. The very first night of our arrival on the heights before Sebastopol the men slept on the ground, and were exposed to heavy rain during the greater part of it, owing to the tents not having been brought up until midnight. Exposure to the fearful storm on the 14th of November, which took place at a period before the men had become acclimatised. The rations at times were deficient. The insufficient supply of warm clothing during the months when most urgently required; and to the fact of the regiment being chiefly composed of young soldiers, who became disheartened from the continued inclement weather, and the dread they experienced from the sudden outbreak of spasmodic cholera, which set in

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Vere Webb, Surg. 46th Regt.—contd.	with unexampled severity four days after our arrival in camp, and continued during the month of November and part of December. The want of fuel, also, in sufficient quantities may be fairly considered as another cause.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	The regiment has suffered chiefly from diarrhœa, scurvy, chronic dysentery, and fever. The two former have always been successfully treated, and are now becoming extinct. Chronic dysentery proved fatal in many instances, but has at last worn itself out, no case remaining. Fever of a mild character is the only prevalent disease. With the exception of the last mentioned, these affections may be attributed in great measure to exposure to severe weather, to bad dieting, and to general depression of mind and body brought on by over fatigue.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	There has been both, attributable to under feeding and over work.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	There has; and I attribute it to the men being overworked in the trenches; a want of warm clothing, and an adequate supply of fresh meat and vegetables.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Reg.	After our arrival in the Crimea several fresh cases of Asiatic cholera occurred, aggravated, no doubt, by the long marches and excessive fatigue to which the men were exposed. A fresh outbreak of the same disease, but in a mitigated form, broke out amongst the men of two drafts which arrived in November. These troops were sent out badly prepared with clothing, &c., to meet the exigency of the season. The greater number, also, were half grown and weakly lads, unaclimatised. The hospital accommodation, medicines, and medical comforts, were miserably deficient, and numbers died in consequence. The mortality has been enormous from dysentery, diarrhœa, scorbutic dysentery, and scurvy. The causes may be summed up as follows:—Constant sameness of diet, consisting of salt pork and biscuit, the pork often only half cooked; absence of vegetable diet; insufficient clothing, especially boots; and, more than all, the excessive work required from the men, which gave rise to and exaggerated every other disease. For nearly two consecutive months the clothing was never changed, and during all this period no opportunity was afforded of drying it.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	Both the sickness and mortality have been unusual. This I attribute not to one but to a combination of causes, each acting with more or less individual force, but all uniting to produce the general result. These individual causes may be classed under six heads:— 1. Overwork. 2. Improper, insufficient, and too unvaried diet. 3. Inclement weather. 4. Insufficient clothing. 5. Inadequate accommodation.

Question 4—continued

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Regt. —continued.	6. Inadequate transport for sick. On each of these heads I shall now proceed to make a few observations. 1. Overwork. Of the causes in question this I consider the chief. Up to the 23rd January (when the duties of the Light Division were shared by the 2nd Division and thereby lightened), the duty was excessive, continuous, and most pernicious. The *out* duty consisted of pickets (24 hours) and trench work (12 hours); the *in* duty, of fatigues for fuel, water, cooking, and occasionally fetching up the rations from Balaklava. It bore equally severe on all the companies, as follows:—By no possibility could a company be *in* more than twenty-four hours; it might be *out* every twelve hours, and occasionally was so. Here is an authenticated example of the truth of what I state by way of illustration. E Company (Captain Quayle) went on picket at 6 a.m. 24th December (a snow storm), came off at 6 a.m. 25th, and went on the trenches at 6 p.m. the same evening, where it remained till 6 a.m. 26th, i.e. twelve hours in out of thirty-six out. During the twelve hours in (or rather nine, for three were taken up in going and returning), the men of this company had to go to a considerable distance for water and wood (the latter grubbed out of a soil hardened by frost and covered by snow at the expense of great physical labour); cook their own rations, roast their green coffee, and do any other regimental fatigue that might be required. This single example (which was equally applicable to all the companies of the regiment) will give a better idea of the overwork of the men than any more general statements. It has also happened, on several occasions, that men have been sent to Balaklava to fetch up rations (when the road was impassable to horses and carts by reason of the mud), and on the same evening had to go on the trenches without any food but biscuit. In a word, I am so satisfied of the injurious consequences to the men's health from overwork, that I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that had the ablest bodied navvies in England, with all the means and appliances of good food, warm clothing, and housing, been subjected to the same amount of work, under the same circumstances, many of them must have succumbed, and all of them suffered in health to a greater or less extent. The error consisted in attempting to make one man do the duty of three or four. Now, the question occurs, did I, as a medical officer in charge of a regiment, make any representation of the state of matters to the proper authorities? I reply, I did so, on several occasions, both to the officer commanding the regiment and division; the reply from each was, that the exigencies of the service permitted no mitigation of the severity of the duty. In my monthly reports, too, to the head of my own department, and in a special one, dated 12th December, in reply to a memorandum called for the exciting causes of disease in the regiment for November, I pointed out the prejudicial agency of this cause. 2. Diet. This also was a fertile source of disease and mortality In the first place, there was too large a proportion of

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg. —continued.	salt meat; secondly, there was too small a proportion of vegetables (amounting in fact to a total want of this most essential ingredient of a healthy diet); thirdly, bread was not substituted for biscuit in any proportion; fourth, coffee was served out in the green state till 28th February; fifth, there was a want of fuel and cooking utensils. From the 30th November till the 12th December, the salt ration varied from a quarter to three-quarters of a pound per man. With the exception of three days in November, no rice was issued during that month. From the enumeration of these particulars, it will be deduced that the diet of the men during the winter was sometimes insufficient in quantity, always unvaried, and destitute of vegetables (I mean fresh or succulent vegetables), and badly cooked, frequently eaten raw. Now, a reference to the annexed Return of Diseases will show how prevalent diarrhœa and scurvy were during December and January, and how many men either died or were invalided to Scutari on account of these classes of disease during the same period. It is my opinion that a large proportion of the sickness in question was caused by the improper diet, which, besides being directly detrimental, was, from its want of nutritive qualities, the seed-bed of all diseases induced by debility, and especially fever of a low type. That sort of fever, in a word, which is so well known to follow a season of famine in Ireland. Considering that the army was three months in Bulgaria without fresh vegetables—that two issues of such only were made to this regiment during the winter and up to the 1st of March—that lime juice was not supplied in any efficient quantity till the middle of February—the prevalence of scurvy and scorbutic diseases generally is readily explained; and, aided by the poor, salt, and unvaried diet, might confidently have been anticipated. This is an opinion, however, formed, candour obliges me to confess, after the fact. It was not till the 12th of February that I discovered the extent to which this disease prevailed, and the protein characters it assumed, and represented to the military and medical authorities my opinion, and the necessity for an immediate supply of vegetables, fruits, and lime-juice. In December, Dr. Hall had already called the attention of medical officers to the existence of sporadic cases of this disease among the invalids at Balaklava. 3. Inclemency of weather. The weather during the month of December was for the most part cold and wet (a snow storm occurred on the 16th), but it was in the month of January that the intense cold told most severely on the health of, and produced so many frostbites. On the 6th January, no less than 30 men were in hospital under *gelatio*. On the 12th, 174 men were sick or off duty on account of sickness; and, on the 16th (after several days intense cold and snow), no fewer than 287, out of a strength of 415, were non-effective. On that day, my sick-list attained its culminating point. Several men were found dead in their tents, or died in the trenches, or were brought in in a state of coma, from which some of them never recovered.

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Regt. —continued.	These few facts and statements are, I presume, sufficient to indicate the effect of this cause. 4. Insufficient clothing. In November, the men of the regiment were in rags; their great coats worn to thread paper; many without shirts; few stockings or serviceable boots; they had but one blanket until the end of December. They had landed in the Crimea without their kits, which many did not receive till late in the winter, and some not at all. In December, at various dates from the 5th, jerseys, and drawers, and socks, mitts and comforters, and a few watch coats, were issued—but not in serviceable quantities. The drawers were soon soiled and thrown away, on account of being rendered unwearable by the effects of diarrhœa (almost universally prevalent), and the jerseys so thickly covered with lice, were speedily disposed of in the same way. There was no soap, or utensils for washing their clothing. Thus, in December, little benefit was derived from warm underclothing. The large issue of it took place early in January, and has continued in abundance; but it is to be remarked, that it was not till after the severe weather that long boots and sheepskin coats were provided, by which time the evil was done, and was irremediable. The ammunition boots, after being soaked in snow or rain, and afterwards frozen, were found to be so contracted and shrivelled as to be often incapable of being drawn on the feet; from which cause many men went on the trenches in the severe weather with their feet partially or very imperfectly covered, and some of them without any boots or shoes at all, and no covering but their socks. In January and February, 15 men died in the field hospital of frostbites, and during the same period 22 were invalided to Scutari from the same cause, many with the loss of their toes and great depreciation of their general health. These facts will sufficiently evince the effects on the men's health of the want of proper clothing at the time it was wanted. Had the men had sheepskin coats, long leather boots, with three pairs of worsted stockings worn under them, on the first instead of the last of January, it cannot be doubted that much sickness, suffering, and mortality would have been spared. (Dates of Long Boots— 1st issue, 20 pairs, 19th January. 2nd issue, 50 pairs, 8th February, &c. Dates of issues of Sheepskin Coats, Grey, &c. 1st issue, 100, 26th January. 2nd issue, 100, 31st January, &c.) 5th, Inadequate accommodation. Not only was it inadequate, but it was most imperfect, In the wet weather the tents leaked, and afforded a most insufficient protection against the wind and rain: the bottoms of the tents were in such weather a foot deep in mud and water; there was no water-decks, straw mattresses, twigs of trees, or other appliances, to raise the men from the wet ground. Their condition was often most deplorable. It was not till the middle of January that buffalo robes were issued (two to a tent of ten men), but even this furnished a very insufficient protection from the wet ground. On the 8th January, and for some days following, Turkish stoves were provided, but they soon

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd, D. of W.'s Regt. —continued.	fell to pieces, were found not to answer in tents, and, worst of all, there was no fuel for them. The consequence to men coming off the trenches cold and wet, with no change of clothes or means of drying them, and obliged to stretch out their weary limbs on a lake of mud, and under the cover of a dripping canvas bag, may well be left to the reader's imagination. It was not till the 4th of February that the first wooden hut was ready for the reception of the men. Before this date the severe weather had passed away. Again the evil had been done before the remedy could be applied. Nor were the sick much better off in the way of accommodation. In December I had three or four circular tents for their treatment, and, when not sufficient, the remainder fell to be treated in the flank tents of the companies appropriated to that purpose. It was not till late in December that a hospital marquee was added (having been previously used by the whole brigade), and not till the 29th January that the first hospital hut was ready for the reception of sick. Since then other two wooden huts and a second marquee have been progressively added, and my hospital establishment is now complete in every thing; but that is not the point I have in view at present, which is, to show that here, too, the evil was done before the remedy was applied. One proof of the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation, on the 16th January, will suffice. On that evening, more than 100 sick and shivering creatures squeezed themselves into *one* marquee—the only place in the camp where there was a fire on that evening—and lay huddled closely together for warmth. In the morning, three men were found dead. 6. Inadequate Transport for the Sick. The hospital ambulance broke down early in the winter. During November and December, my sick were conveyed to the rear by the French Mule Ambulance, and afterwards by our own cavalry horses. On the 2nd February, they were transported on the backs of the regimental baggage animals, I having obtained the Inspector-General's leave to convey them in this fashion from want of more suitable accommodation. That not a few suffered from this rude mode of conveyance cannot be doubted. But it was the difficulty of obtaining regular and certain transport (by which the field hospital could be cleared when it became inconveniently crowded, the sick put in a condition to receive the care and comfort essential to their recovery) that was chiefly felt, and told injuriously. Had a well-organized system of hospital transport been in force, whereby all but the simplest cases of diseases could have been conveyed to hospitals or hospital ships in the rear, I have no hesitation in saying that both life and sickness would have been spared—of the want of *general* land transport (the most fertile source, excepting overwork, of the sufferings of the campaign) it is not for me to speak. Having now indicated, in a brief and hasty way, what appears to me to have been the chief cause of the unusual sickness and mortality in this regiment during the campaign, it would take me too far out of my way to fix, from a consideration of my sick list, the relative

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd, D. of W.'s Reg. —continued.	force of each in its bearing on the general result. That must be left to a communication more strictly professional. If I have succeeded in showing how sickness arose and mortality was occasioned, it will not be difficult to understand how futile the best directed medical arrangements at our command, were, against agencies so potent, so much beyond control—medicine and medical skill were of little value when called to combat with hunger, cold, and exhaustion. A warm bed, a good dinner, rest to mind and body, these were agencies wanted, but which could not be supplied. But while lamenting the futility of our exertions in the field, it must not be forgotten, how much suffering might have been spared by timely forethought and provision in higher quarters. Had the land transport been good, and the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Sea scoured for vegetables and fresh meat, the duty in the trenches apportioned to the strength of the army, the huts and warm clothing been provided *before* the inclement weather set in, who can doubt the result? As it was, the men were ground down by excessive fatigue, worn out by diarrhœa (engendered by an improper diet, and over which medicine had little or no control), and with constitutions so exhausted, can we wonder at their sinking under the first effects of a Russian winter, or exhibiting disease of an asthenic character, and to a great extent. "*Everything required was either wanting or came too late.*"—Herein is the secret of our sufferings.
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	Sickness and mortality prevailed to such an extent in December, that out of a force of 568 men, no less than 122 cases were admitted with cholera and bowel complaints in twenty-one days; thirty-one of which proved fatal from cholera alone, as will be seen by the accompanying return. This disease, which prevailed in December, assumed more a dysenteric character in January, and the mortality from all causes amounted only to four; since that period it has steadily maintained this favourable average. On the arrival of the regiment the duties were extremely arduous, the men having only one night in bed. Two days after arrival rain set in; the clothing of the men ill adapted to keep them either warm or dry; occasional short allowances of provisions and grog; add to these privations heavy fatigue duties (through mud knee-deep to Balaklava) occupying nine and ten hours; in short, more severe duties than most men of ordinary frame or constitution could endure; no means of changing their clothes when wet, and constant exposure to cold—may be attributed the increase of sickness and amount of mortality in the corps during the month of December.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	There has been a great and unusual amount of sickness and mortality in the corps, which is attributable to the constant exposure of the men to the inclemency of the weather when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol or in camp; to the nature of the rations issued, which have for the most part consisted of salt meat; to a want of a regular supply of fresh or preserved vegetables; and also to a want of warm and waterproof clothing and boots at a time when they were most urgently required.

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	Yes, on several occasions. In Bulgaria, we had a severe and prolonged outbreak of diarrhœa, and subsequently of cholera. The former disease I believe to have been attributable, in a great degree, to the irregular dieting and bad quality of the food issued to the men, as I reported at the time. The cholera, which followed, seemed attributable to local as well as epidemic causes; but the men, from being previously weakened by diarrhœa, were rendered more subject to the influence of the disease. In the Crimea, cholera again appeared in severity soon after the bivouack of the regiment on the heights above Sebastopol. Bowel complaints also became numerous, and increased in the gravity of their character until towards the beginning of February. The bowel complaints in December, January, and part of February, were generally dysenteric in character, and were frequently accompanied with a degree of abject mental and bodily prostration, such as I had never before witnessed. The mortality in December, in the regimental field hospital amounted to 36 deaths, in January also to 36 deaths, in February to 17, but in March was reduced to 4 deaths. The rise and spread of the bowel complaints, the scurvy which followed, as well as the frostbites, I attribute to constitutional debility, brought on by a number of concurrent causes, among which the following were most conspicuous:—Want of rest, from harassing and continual duties—exposure to cold and damp—insufficiently nutritious food—undue preponderance of salt food and absence of vegetables—absence of means of cooking the food—want of opportunities of cleanliness, and insufficient protection against the weather in respect to clothing and habitation.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	There has been unusual sickness and mortality during the winter. The causes were:—total want of vegetables to the 27th January, 1855; too much salt meat; want of warm and waterproof clothes; exposure to wet and cold; great fatigue; want of fuel; bad drainage in camp and in the trenches; want of cleanliness; the use of raw salt meat as an article of diet.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	During the months of January and February much sickness prevailed. Diseases of the bowels were most frequent. This I attributed to cold, wet, and exposure. Frostbite was not uncommon. The want of large waterproof boots aggravated the disease. Latterly, low fever has been frequent. I am unable to assign any specific reason or cause for this disease.
R. E. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	The men of the 90th Regiment suffered much during the winter season from spasmodic cholera, diarrhœa, and frostbite, attributable to climate, exposure in the performance of incessant and arduous duty, salt rations, want of vegetables, and bad cooking.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	There has been unusual sickness and mortality in the corps. These were at first attributable to the ordinary causes of bowel complaints (cholera included), which are inseparable from campaigning; chiefly fatigue, with extreme

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortalily in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig. —continued.	heat during the day, and great comparative cold at night, without the covering of a tent for three weeks after landing in the Crimea; to this was shortly added excessive work in the trenches, without sufficient intervals for sleep, cooking, &c.; the inadequate supply of rice, and green coffee without the means of roasting or grinding it, prevented incipient cases from recovering; and, when admitted into hospital, the medical comforts, as well as hospital appliances were deficient or awanting, and medicines, as already stated, were also insufficient and irregularly supplied at the early period of the campaign, when they were chiefly useful, and might be considered curative. The pressure of the works in the trenches increased, with decreasing numbers from sickness and wounds; the weather became very cold and wet, while the men were badly clothed, and returned to tents which admitted rain freely. They had thus to lie in their clothes and acoutrements on wet and often muddy ground, with diminished rest, and accumulating personal filth, without the means of ablution; fuel was obtained with difficulty and labour. The weather became now extremely inclement; the rations began to fail in quantity and quality; salt rations became the rule, and were sometimes eaten raw; rice failed entirely to be supplied, and potatoes or vegetables were rarely obtained. From the continued operation of the above causes, bowel complaints became chronic, frostbites were superadded, and at length scorbutic disease manifested itself, and gave a peculiar inveteracy to every local and general complaint. At last men lost heart, and then efficiency failed.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	The mortality has exceeded the average at home, and is attributed to the exposure and privation undergone during the winter; at which period the men were badly clothed, overworked, badly fed, and sleeping on damp ground, too frequently in wet clothes.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	Yes. The sickness and mortality in the corps is, in my opinion, to be attributed to over-exertion, insufficient nutriment, and inclemency of the weather, coupled with deficiency of proper clothing and shelter. During the rainy season, in the months of November and December, the tents were perfect sieves, and the men lying in them were saturated with wet, both day and night.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	There has been a great deal of unnecessary sickness in my corps, arising out of improvidence, mismanagement, and maladministration at home and abroad.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	Latterly there has been an increase of fever of the intermittent type, which may be attributed to imperfect ventilation and drainage of the huts occupied by the troops. Since the commencement of the present month, measures have been adopted for improving the ventilation and drainage of the huts occupied by the troops. Limewash has been freely used, and likewise charcoal, coarsely powdered, in quantity underneath the flooring. I have reason to consider that those sanitory means

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	are beneficial, as admissions into hospital of fever cases, since the 1st May, are on the decrease.
W. Cattell, Ass. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	The corps were very healthy until the wet and stormy weather overtook us on the 14th November, at which time the men were (as they have been all through) overworked, and almost without boots; such as they had being frequently unserviceable from swelling of their feet. The ground on which the horses stood became, after an hour's rain, a swamp ankle-deep in mud, which, adhering to the worn-out shoe, pulled it off constantly, and so helped to destroy it. Whilst the men's feet were thus never dry, they had no change, in consequence of the valises containing an extra pair of boots being left on board ship. The sole vegetable ration (except biscuits) was at this period withdrawn, and fresh meat no longer issued save at rare intervals of three or four days or more. Hence the men suffered from swelling of the lower extremities, which also broke out in scorbutic sores; and so unhealthy did the cuticle become, that the least friction caused an abrasion, and an abrasion of any kind was exceedingly difficult to heal. With these symptoms, a debilitating diarrhœa was common, and, if not cured within a few days, this became a dysentery, especially if the sufferer had been the subject of remittent fever, which has preceded dysentery in every case. This class of affections might, I believe, have been largely prevented, had good waterproof boots and protective clothing, fresh meat, and a daily ration of vegetables (all of which might have easily been done with a little forethought), been issued; in proof of which I would mention, that these disorders, and especially the bowel affections, left us suddenly shortly after the issue of the waterproof boots, clothing, &c., and the improvement in rations, which took place towards the latter end of January. Since that period we have not had a single case of dysentery, and have been remarkably healthy.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Drags.	There has been a large number of admissions from swollen legs and feet, frostbite, diarhœas, and dysenteries. These diseases I attribute to exposure to the weather, the body being not sufficiently protected; and am of opinion, that if the soldier had been better lodged, fed, and supplied with warm clothing, and good boots, that most of these cases would not have occurred. Scurvy was also very prevalent, and is attributable to the too frequent distribution of salt provisions; the constitution of the soldier being much impaired by overwork, constant exposure to the weather, the body not being sufficiently protected, and irregular and bad living.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	Bowel complaints were prevalent during the period, but the mortality at the head-quarters of the regiment in the field was insignificant. I attribute the sickness to the general discomfort and hardships endured by the men from cold and wet, and imperfect if not deficient meals—the breakfast consisting of miserable coffee and biscuit; and an almost general issue of salt rations from the beginning of November, with no esculent vegetables, and no issue of lime-juice. From the constant rain during the month of November, I do not think the men were ever perfectly dry, and were wading in mud during the day, and lying in it or on the damp ground during the night, their overalls being ragged, their boots torn or worn, and their socks in holes or deficient altogether

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	There has been very unusual sickness and mortality in the corps, especially since September last; and which I attribute to the harassing duties entailed on service; exposure to weather, improper diet, and the want of necessary clothing, such as flannels, drawers, and coats.
A. D. Home, Surg. 13th Lt. Drags.	In the 8th Hussars, scurvy, producing what is called scorbutic diarrhœa, prevailed largely considering the number of men. I attribute it to improper diet, want of sufficient clothing, and exposure to weather, with fatigue. In the 13th Light Dragoons, since I joined, there has been prevailing diarrhœa and fever. The first I attribute to the same causes as above; the latter, to the season of the year, and the peculiarity of the soil where we are encamped.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers	There has been a great deal of sickness in the 17th Lancers. Numbers of the sick were sent to Scutari, many of whom have died. There have been six deaths in the regimental hospital since the regiment has been in the Crimea. I attribute the excess of sickness to the following causes:—Irregular and insufficient diet. In addition to the quality of the rations, it often occurred in November that, from the inclemency of the weather and the scarcity of wood, the men were unable to cook their meals. It must not be forgotten, that at this period the Light Cavalry Brigade was frequently moved from one position to another, so that even if means were at hand, up to December the men had no opportunity of making cooking places. The kits having been left on board ship when we landed in the Crimea, the men were without a change of clothes, and numbers of them lost their cloaks and blankets when their horses were shot under them in the action of Balaklava. When some of the kits afterwards arrived, many of them were plundered of their contents. Boots and socks were, in most instances, only nominally in existence. It rained almost incessantly during November and December: the men were constantly wet: they lived in their wet clothes. The rain was so heavy that the tents were not impervious to it; every thing in the tents was wet, and the ground on which the men lay was usually a mass of mud. As these conditions were mitigated, disease diminished. No man has died in the regimental hospital since the 7th of January, nor has it been necessary to send any sick to Scutari since the 20th January. During February, March, and April, the sanitary condition of the regiment has been nearly as good as in England.

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness and mortality in your Corps? And if so, to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A McMunn, A.B.,M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	In the Crimea, from the health of the men being very much reduced, from previous exposure to a very unhealthy and malarious climate in Bulgaria; this, together with diet not sufficiently nutritious, clothing not sufficiently warm, and their tents, during the very severe weather, not being waterproof,—so much so, that the men were literally lying in gutters.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	There has been an unusual amount of sickness in the battery, which I attribute to the effect of climate acting upon constitutions previously debilitated by the unhealthy climate of Bulgaria. From the men not being properly or sufficiently clothed and housed. The tents the men lived in were not waterproof, so that they slept in wet things and on wet ground until water-decks were served out. A bad diet, not affording sufficient nutrition, and an inadequate supply of vegetables.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	There has been a large amount of sickness in the battery during the winter months, but the mortality in camp has not been great, reaching an average of two per month. The sickness was attributable to numerous causes. I may mention, as the three most prominant and potent ones,—firstly, insufficient shelter from the weather; secondly, constant exposure and fatigue; and thirdly, improper and badly-cooked food. In reviewing these main causes, I am inclined to pay more attention, and attribute more importance, to the first, viz. the want of sufficient shelter for the men when they returned to their camp after their trying work during the day; moreover, I look upon the other two evils as in a measure dependent on this;—*e. g.* the effects of exposure would not be so much felt if the men had a hut to return to instead of a cold and leaky tent, with nothing but the wet ground to sleep on; and their food would have proved more nourishing than deleterious (as it too often was) had there been properly covered places to cook it in. This latter fact was confirmed by the experience of the campaign, when (though late) some corps were able to obtain planks of wood from Balaklava. The green coffee was a fertile source of illness, and chiefly because the men were unable to give it that preparation which it required; it thus got burned during the roasting, and rendered not only unpalatable but actually injurious, frequently producing great irritation of the stomach and bowels. I may further add, that when tea was issued instead of coffee, the men were greatly benefitted by the change. To the absolute want of vegetable food I attribute a great amount of the illness.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	There has been great sickness and mortality in the corps, in a great measure to be attributed to the exposure the men have undergone without being protected by proper habitations and clothing, the want of means to procure artificial warmth, and the provisions supplied being of a character unsuited to sustain the men in a state of robust health, even though they were placed in the most favourable circumstances.

Question 4—continued.

Has there been any unusual sickness or mortality in your Corps? And if so to what do you attribute it?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	Yes. To the fact that the men were encamped during a severe winter; were insufficiently and improperly fed, inadequately clad, and overworked; also, because this winter campaign immediately succeeded a residence in an unhealthy district during an unhealthy season, from the noxious influences of which the men had suffered much.
J. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	During the winter the amount of sickness and mortality was far above the average. This is, in my opinion, attributable to many causes. It is natural to expect that a greater amount of indisposition would be found to exist where men who have always, as soldiers, been accustomed to the comfort of a warm and dry house, are exposed in a measure, as our men were, by living in tents not impervious to the weather. Again, the sameness and the inferiority of their diet compared with what they had been used to elsewhere, must have considerably influenced the health of the troops. Further, the exposure to the weather, constant wettings, and the utter impossibility of the mens' drying their clothes, must, I think, have been productive of disease.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	There has been a large amount of sickness in the battery, but the mortality has not been great. I am of opinion that bad rations, salt meat and pork, unroasted coffee, and the men (not having a second change of clothes) sleeping in their wet clothes and wet boots, produced disease.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	Yes, in October when bowel complaints prevailed, from the want of proper vegetables and the eating unripe fruit (grapes). In November, dysentery affections increased, principally arising from cold and wet.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	There has been an unusual amount of diarrhœa, dysentery, scorbutic dysentery, and fever. I attribute this to the (1) nature of their food; (2) hard work; (3) exposure to inclement weather; (4) deficiency of warm clothing early in the winter. The tabular form inclosed will illustrate this point by showing the prevalence of disease at particular periods, and the decided advantage resulting from an improvement in these matters.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	There has been no unusual sickness or mortality.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	There has been a good deal of sickness, but very little mortality. The sickness I attribute to exposure to cold and wet, in connexion with improper food and deficient clothing.

Question 5.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	Thirty-two days fresh meat in the months of March and April. I consider that a larger issue of fresh meat is desirable to avoid any chance of scurvy.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	It has most decidedly affected the health of the men, and this is proved by the prevalence of scurvy in many forms.
John Wyatt, Senior Assist.Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	Most certainly the issue of salt meat for so long a period has affected the health of the men; and I arrive at this conclusion from the fact, that genuine scurvy and scorbutic diarrhœa were so common amongst the men.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Bat. Grenadier Gds.	Fresh meat was only issued about once a-week or ten days, varying in that respect; the remaining days it was either salt beef or pork, but principally the former. This accounts for the health of the troops being bad, as it is a well known fact that this diet is unable to maintain the healthy nutrition of the body, and after a continuance the stomach loathes it.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	Yes. The prevalence of, and mortality from, scurvy, with its contingent diseases, particularly chronic dysentery, fever, and, in combination with other causes previously enumerated, cholera. In fact, by deteriorating the blood, and impairing the nutritive functions, I consider the long continued use of salt meat calculated to arouse any disease to which the individual has an hereditary or other predisposition. Fresh meat has been issued in this regiment seven times during the month of February, and, on an average, every other day since then.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regt.	There has been a preponderance in the issue of salt meat over fresh since the arrival of the army in the Crimea, more particularly in the months of November and December; this, conjoined with the causes specified in No. 4, and the irregular and insufficient supply of vegetables, had, I consider, an injurious effect on the health of the corps; the more so, as the vital powers of the men were reduced to a very low state. My reasons for forming this opinion are the prevalence of scurvy, scorbutic dysentery, and similar diseases.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	There can, I presume, be little doubt that the long continuance of salt diet, however good the quality may be, must be injurious, particularly when combined with an almost total absence of vegetables. The prevalence of scorbutic affections is, in my opinion, to be attributed to this cause.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	I believe that the issue of salt meat affected the health of the men, as its use continued for a number of days without intermission, caused bowel affections, and engendered scurvy.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	I am of opinion that it has been productive of disease, from the many cases of scorbutic affections, and from scorbutic dysentery and diarrhœa, which were constantly under treatment in hospital.

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—contd.	
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	No. Fresh meat and potatoes having been frequently issued.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	The issue of salt meat has affected the health of the men, producing scurvy and scorbutic diarrhœa. Proof, viz.—that when vegetables and lime-juice were afterwards supplied, the health of the corps improved, and the abovementioned diseases rapidly disappeared.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	Certainly. The salt meat, continued for such a length of time, entirely upset the powers of digestion. The men had but fresh meat eleven times during November 1854, five times during December, eight times in January 1855, five times during February, and the meat was always poor and very indifferent. The system was greatly lowered by the want of covering, clothing, and boots, to keep up the natural temperature of the body, which greatly weakened the stomach, and added to indigestion and its consequences. Had the men been better clothed, they would have borne the salt rations better, perhaps.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	The men have suffered severely from scurvy, brought on, not so much from living on salt meat as from not being properly supplied with fresh vegetables. Had the issue of vegetables been sufficient, the men might have continued to live on salt rations. The pork was very good, but the beef was bad, and contained very little nutriment. There was also a great want of fuel; and the men, not having time or means of cooking it, frequently ate it raw.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	No. From the middle till the end of March fresh meat was issued ten, and in this month six, times.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	Yes. Because an adequate supply of vegetables, bread, vinegar, mustard, pepper, and lime-juice, has not accompanied its issue. It is an indisputed fact, that, without these adjuncts, scurvy in its various forms is invariably produced by the long continued and exclusive use of salt meat.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	No.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	It has. The answer to this question is partly given in the foregoing reply; and it is well known by experience, that by living for any length of time without vegetable matter forming a portion of the diet, and if the meat used is what is commonly called salt provisions, then most particularly will scurvy attack the individual.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	The issue of salt meat has not been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men, provided they had fuel for cooking it.
R. V. de Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Foot	There is no doubt that the long-continued issue of salt meat has proved injurious to the health of the men. It would, perhaps be unjust to accuse it as the cause of the dysentery and diarrhœa which so greatly prevailed during the winter months; but there cannot be a ques-

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
R. V. De Lisle, Surg. 4th Foot—contd.	tion about its aggravating these disorders. At all events, scurvy must be attributed to it, and to it alone. In every corps this disease was at one time very prevalent.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Foot	No.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	Not since I joined the regiment.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	I am of opinion that salt meat, *per se*, is not calculated materially to affect the health of the men. But the want of variety in the rationing, and the absence of the vegetable principle, induced at last such intense loathing that the men were unable to touch beef or pork, although they had excellent appetites. I speak from careful inquiries, and my own experience.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	During the severe weather, in the winter, the meat ration was daily salt pork or beef, and without vegetables or lime-juice; thus scurvy and scorbutic diarrhœa (as will be seen by the accompanying returns), were most prevalent; and these diseases gradually subsided since lime-juice and vegetables were issued to the troops.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	A fortnight's observation of the diarrhœa that was so prevalent on my arrival here, led me to the conclusion, that the excessive quantity of saline matter which the men swallowed daily was one of the causes, if not *the* cause, of the majority of the attacks. Accordingly, I took steps to have the salt meat issued from the Quartermaster's store twenty-four hours before it was necessary to send it to the cook-house, and during that period it remained in the men's camp-kettles soaking in cold water, which was frequently changed; previously to being taken to the cook-house, the meat was washed and put into fresh water; the cooks also were provided with water to add to the camp-kettles as required, so as to keep them constantly full during the process of boiling. I tasted some of the meat thus prepared, and found that it was not more salt than the ordinary corned beef or pork one meets with at a dinner table in England; it was very tender and very palatable. It has been my habit to inspect every morning every tent in the regiment, and at the same time to see that the meat was being properly soaked as above stated. I had, however, but little opposition to contend with, for the men were surprised at the improvement, and readily followed my suggestions. After this system was fairly established, the admissions into hospital from diarrhœa, and the deaths from the same disease, diminished. I went to the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division, and obtained from him some empty porter barrels, and rum casks, which, when sawn across, formed excellent tubs for the above purpose. There is not, and there has not been, a case of scurvy in the 17th. The men prefer the salt meat when thus prepared to the lean fresh beef served out, and I believe that it is far more nourishing.

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surg. 17th Regt.—contd.	My opinion is that scurvy is not caused by the use of salt meat, provided it is properly soaked and cooked, but by the absence of vegetables or lime-juice. It is very likely, that when a man swallows daily a large quantity of saline matter, diarrhœa will be the consequence, which, by debilitating the system, will strongly predispose the individual to scurvy. When serving at Gibraltar, in 1846, in the 66th Regiment, I had an opportunity of seeing that scurvy may be produced by feeding men on an entirely farinaceous diet which was given for sometime to the soldiers in the military prison there; the cases that came under my own notice I treated with lemon-juice and fresh vegetables, and they all slowly recovered. The medical officers recommended that the men should be allowed meat twice a week; the plan was adopted, and the scurvy ceased. Arriving here with this fact in my mind, I felt perfectly certain that men could not be kept in a healthy condition by feeding them on biscuit alone, and therefore used every exertion to have the salt meat properly prepared and cooked. I knew that no one in the regiment could feel equally with myself the vital importance of this subject; hence the great responsibility that devolved upon me, and the necessity that I should personally supervise for a time the whole of the cooking department. I am happy to say that my most sanguine expectations have been fully realised, and that my exertions have been fully repaid by finding the men of my regiment, at the end of a severe winter, spent either in the tents or in the trenches, in most excellent condition, and by the non-occurrence of a single case of scurvy. It would have been perfectly impossible for me to have *seen* that my instructions regarding sanitary matters were properly carried out, had not my assistant (Dr. Bone) been a medical officer possessing considerable practical knowledge of the treatment of disease, and in whose hands I could, therefore, leave with most perfect confidence a large proportion of the sick. I say this in common justice to Dr. Bone, and also in justice to those surgeons of regiments who were not so fortunately circumstanced.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	Not *per se*, by any noxious quality existing in it; but inasmuch as being difficult of digestion it was the occasion of diarrhœa in many instances, and produced much gastric disorder; and when any tendency to disease of the bowels existed previously, there can be little doubt that it did act prejudicially in enhancing that tendency. That to it alone, as affording an insufficiently nutritious food, the occurrence of the scurvy is not to be attributed; but, conjointly with the great waste of constitutional power induced by the labour and want of rest that the watching and working in the trenches occasioned, it conspired, in my opinion, to the production of the scorbutic diseases. That the fatigue undergone by the soldiers was very great, will appear, on remembering that from the commencement of the siege the men here had only one night's rest. going again on duty the next evening; and it often happened that a man coming out of the trenches at 7 o'clock p.m. was returned to them at 4 a.m. of the following day, and ordinarily at 7 p.m., he having been, of course,

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Edward Howard, Surg. 22th Regt.—contd.	during the hours of daylight, liable to all camp fatigues and duties. About the middle of December, the tour of duty in the trenches was abridged to 12 hours; but this, though shortening the time on any one occasion, did not lesson the labour or duty performed during the week, and one time, shortly previous to our allies occupying a portion of our trenches, the whole regiment was on duty three nights in succession—all, of course, not being in the trenches, but on guard on various posts, &c. The time at which the duty was most severe was during the latter part of November.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	The issue of salt meat has affected the health of the men—as many of the bowel complaints were of a scorbutic character. Several of the soldiers for a time were reduced to a state of perfect cripples; they went about limping, several were unable to place their feet on the ground; the muscles of the calfs of the legs having become hard, while the skin presented a bluish-purple appearance. Some men again complained of difficulty of breathing and pains in the limbs and bones, while the spongy and easily bleeding gums of others clearly showed the scorbutic nature of their complaints.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	Most decidedly. As is shown by the general prevalence of diarrhœa, dysentery, and scurvy.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	I think so. At one time there were very few men in the regiment who did not suffer more or less from diarrhœa, and the salt meat without any supply of vegetables, for a long time had a very pernicious effect in producing and keeping up the irritable condition of the men's bowels, and proved extremely hurtful. The cases of scurvy that appeared at a later period, may also be said to have arisen from the same cause, with a want of vegetables.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	The issue of salt meat, and the want of a proper supply of vegetables in January and February, certainly tended to produce bowel complaints and scurvy. The health of the regiment improved immediately after a ration of lime-juice daily, and a greater supply of fresh meat and vegetables were served out to the men. The fresh meat, however, was occasionally so poor as to be almost unfit for use.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	The following sketch of the movements of the regiment will show how far this has been the case. The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade left England on the 13th July, disembarked at Beicos in consequence of cholera, the right wing on the 9th, and the left on the 13th August. Since their embarkation salt rations only had been issued—whilst on shore fresh bread was given on days alternating with dry biscuit, and two issues of fresh meat took place. At Beicos 28 men died. Re-embarking for Varna, the battalion reached its destination on the 30th August, but did not disembark until the 14th September; in the intermediate time they had proceeded in the direction of Eupatoria, and Kalamita Bay was the scene of their landing, on the second day after which some fresh meat was brought

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—continued.	
John H. Ker Innes, Surgeon, 1st Bat. Rifles	in and distributed; but with this exception, up to the end of the month the diet consisted of salt rations. In the month of October they encamped on their present ground, and there was but little sickness. Scurvy, however, towards the termination of this period, began to show itself, and, on the 23rd of the month, the first case was admitted to hospital; from this date to its conclusion fifteen others were brought under treatment. In November, eighteen cases were actually admitted to hospital, but many more existed who managed to continue in the ranks; indeed, the admissions to hospital from this date, up to a very recent one, give no correct idea of the actual amount of sickness—many men, the subjects of severe forms of disease, continuing to perform duties to which they were manifestly unequal. In December, twelve admissions from scurvy are only recorded, although the disease was gradually making head; in January, thirty-six; in February, twenty-eight; in March there was only one admission; and, at the present date, although only four cases remain in hospital, as many as fifty are the subject of occasional out-door treatment for this disease, who are nevertheless at duty. The results which invariably attend the long continuance of an abnormal diet are here exemplified.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	It has. Scurvy and scorbutic dysentery having appeared in the corps; the result of the want of wholesome diet, clothing and shelter, and the men being overworked.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	The issue of salt meat during this period has certainly been such as to affect the health of the troops. I consider, however, that more harm has resulted from the constant sameness of the diet than any other cause, and the almost total absence of vegetables. The constant use of salt food also contributed in no small degree to the production of diarrhœa. During the campaign in Bulgaria, salt pork was entirely withheld, and all at once the troops are placed upon salt rations. I believe the salt food contributed to the production of scorbutic disease.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	This has been answered in the query foregoing.
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	Salt meat continued for a lengthened period I consider prejudicial; but as yet it has not affected the health of the men, such as causing scorbutic disease. However, I must remark, that men discharged from hospital (after fever and dysentery) in good health, have invariably returned with relapses, no doubt induced by want of a more digestible and nourishing diet.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	The frequent issue of salt meat, since the 20th November, 1854, has, in my opinion, proved highly injurious to the health of the men. I infer this from the great prevalence of diarrhœa in the regiment, and from this disease being of long continuance, and not amenable to the treatment usually effectual when men are supplied with good and wholesome diet.

Question 5.—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	I believe this has been especially the case in the Crimea. My reason for thinking that this, among other causes, has been very prejudicial to the health of the men, is, that I observed disease increased, particularly disease of the bowels, in proportion as the quantity of fresh meat and vegetable food decreased. During the early part of November the ration consisted of one pound of meat, salt and fresh on alternate days; but during the latter part of the month the ration was wholly salt, and the last few days of the month was not a full pound in quantity. No ration of vegetables was issued, and rice only on four days, pearl barley on one day. The coffee was issued in a green state. No fuel was issued. In December, the total amount of meat received by the men of the 19th Regiment was, for the 31 days, 24 lbs. 7 oz. per man, and of this quantity 19 lbs. 10 oz. were salt meat, and the remaining 4lbs. 13 oz., though fresh, was not of a nutritious quality. No vegetables, no fuel, no rice or barley, nor condiments, were issued to the men. The coffee was still issued unroasted. About this time disease attained its highest influence and hold on the constitutions of the troops. In February, the quality of the rations became improved, and the men seemed gradually to improve in health and spirits in proportion; though no doubt other circumstances combined to produce this favourable result.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	The absence of all kind of vegetables affected the health of the men more than the issue of salt meat; for, if vegetables had been supplied, or issued with salt meat, in all probability there would have been very little scurvy, scorbutic diarrhœa, and dysentery; and therefore there would have been much less sickness and mortality.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	I do not consider that the issue of salt meat during the time I have been with the regiment has affected the health of the men materially, fresh meat having been issued frequently to the men, and, since the end of January, to the sick in hospital daily.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	Yes. Scurvy, though of slight character, was perceptible among many of the men, which was checked by a free use of lime-juice, issued from the hospital. From the landing of the regiment on 5th December, 1854, up to the 3rd February, 1855, no fresh meat was issued.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	It has. Bowel complaints and scorbutic disease were induced and aggravated by its continued issue.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	Salt meat impaired the men's health and promoted scorbutic dysentery.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	Yes! and my reasons for so thinking are the appearance of scurvy and scorbutic diarrhœa amongst the men. Moreover, there is not the same amount of nourishment in salt as in fresh meat, and at the time the former was almost in daily use; the endurance of the men was over-

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to affect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION. —continued.	tasked, and they were at the same time exposed to cold and wet. No wonder, therefore, that scurvy made its appearance amongst the troops.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	The issue of salt meat has been one of the numerous causes of so much sickness and mortality in the army. Its power of inducing a scorbutic condition of the system being certain, unless counterbalanced by other agencies, the consequent want of tone in the various organs and functions could but render them liable to disorganization and morbid action.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	No. During the past month the troops have been supplied with fresh meat, on an average, four days in the week, three days salt meat; the pork is of good quality; beef hard and inferior.
W. Cattel, Ass. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	During the period alluded to in the last question, I have stated that the continued issue of salt meat was one of the principal causes of the scorbutic affections which attacked us in the winter, immediately after the change of ration, and which rapidly subsided when vegetable rations and fresh meat were again issued. With many men the salt ration occasions an instant looseness of the bowels, especially shortly after eating it, and many others also invariably decline to partake of it from a similar cause. These men, on the days of salt ration issue, used the rice and biscuit alone, and for a long time eat biscuit only.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Drags.	It has. From the character of the symptoms of each disease admitted, all, more or less, having a scorbutic tendency.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	The issue of salt provisions during the period, has been so general, that there can be little doubt it contributed to affect the health of the men, and my reasons for this conclusion are from the prevalence of diarrhœa and even dysentery, and which were connected with a vitiated state of constitution which may either be denominated cochectic or scorbutic.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Till salt meat was issued no scurvy existed in the 11th Hussars, and diseases were amenable to treatment; but during its employment, all the complaints became aggravated and unmanageable, from apparent impoverishment of the blood, and medicine was of little avail, till a change to fresh meat and vegetables could be procured.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	The issue of salt meat to the men almost constantly for four months I conceive to have been of very great detriment to their health. My reasons for so thinking are these: first, that it agrees with experience that the constant issue of salt meat without vegetables should produce scurvy; and second, that I saw myself that men in hospital improved soon after being put on another diet.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers	The issue of salt meat has affected the health of the men. Scurvy and scorbutic dysentery extensively prevailed; salt meat mainly with the circumstances previously mentioned produced this disease. There could be no question as to the positive existence of scorbutic dysentery, as well as scurvy externally evidenced. Post mortem examinations afforded undoubted evidence of this diseased condition on the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal.

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to effect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B.,M.B., Assist. Surg, A Field Bat.	I believe that the salt rations have been, in a great measure, the cause of the diarrhœa and dysentery, from which the men suffered so much during the winter, as also causing debility, not being sufficiently nutritious.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	The issue of salt meat during the past six months has been to an extent to affect the health of the men; it gave rise to dysentery, diarrhœa, scurvy, and general debility.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	I consider that the issue of salt meat was much too constant, and that to this cause we must attribute no small amount of the prevailing sickness. My reasons for arriving at this conclusion are mainly founded on two facts which I constantly noted during the winter, viz. first, the marked improvement which took place when a man was placed on the hospital diet of arrowroot or beef-tea; secondly, the disgust and loathing evinced even by the healthy men for their meals, so that they really did not eat a sufficient quantity to support the normal requirements of the system.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	It has; for in consequence of its being the only kind of meat regularly issued, the men soon acquired a distaste for it, and it was, in consequence, wasted; added to which it is a well-known fact that a continuous diet of salt meat interferes most materially with the nutrition of the body, and consequently predisposes it to the attacks of disease.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	Yes. Because the continued use of salt provisions, unaccompanied by any corrective, is necessarily followed by scurvy, and other diseases of debility.
J. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	Salt meat was issued to a great extent during the very severest part of the winter. The issue of fresh meat was, on an average, about one in every ten days. I found that at this time the men seemed to loathe the salt meat; this I think attributable to the sameness of the diet. Salt meat is undoubtedly harder of digestion than fresh; it likewise contains less nourishing principle. I believe, consequently, that, in all probability, the salt pork and beef were productive of diarrhœa, and most likely indirectly productive of scurvy, which is so frequently the consequence of poor living.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	The issue of salt meat in the months of October, November, and December, affected greatly the health of the men. The men so loathed the sight and taste of the salt meat, that they could not be persuaded to eat it; and I know full well that many men actually lived for days together upon their ration of biscuit, coffee, and rum, and a pipe of strong tobacco. Diarrhœa and dysentery were the prevailing diseases at this time.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	Yes. In December and early in January, when we were for a fortnight without fresh meat, scurvy appeared, but to a very slight extent. The troop has, with the above exception, been remarkably well supplied with fresh meat.

Question 5—continued.

Has the issue of salt meat during that period been to such an extent as to effect the health of the men? If so, state your reasons for this conclusion.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	The issue of salt rations has undoubtedly been a great source of disease; it caused the most fatal form of dysentery (scorbutic). This was shown by the decided improvement which followed upon the use of a more generous diet. Comparing the proportion of officers suffering from disease generally with that of the men, also shows their comparative immunity, and this from their being able to procure, privately, a better diet.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	The issue of salt meat had no bad effect. Fresh meat was usually issued twice a-week.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	It aggravated dysenteric affections, and produced scurvy.

Question 6.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	It has been issued lately, that from the Purveyor was good, the other indifferent. I consider it beneficial.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	Soft bread was issued in Bulgaria but not in the Crimea until 13th April, and then only three days in the week. I consider such supply most beneficial and essential to their health.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	Soft bread was never issued either to the sick or healthy until the battalion moved from the front of Balaklava in the month of February (24th). While at the front I was sometimes enabled to purchase a small supply of bread for the more severe cases of disease, from a private fund placed at my disposal, but on the 27th of March, soft bread was issued to the sick from the Purveyor's stores, and on the 11th of April to the troops generally. I consider that the change from hard biscuit has been attended with most beneficial results.
Geo. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Bat. Grenadier Gds.	Soft bread has been issued to the hospital since and the battalion since the 13th April, for the first time, and they have received it twelve days since. I consider a supply of soft bread beneficial and most essential to the health of the troops.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusilier Guards	Yes. To the men at duty four times during the month of April, and five times up to the present date (May 12th). To the sick, regularly on requisition, from March 26th to the present time. I consider the issue of bread very beneficial, if of good quality, though not absolutely essential to the preservation of health, provided good biscuit be substituted.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. R. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regiment	Soft bread was issued (if I remember rightly) once or twice to the sick and troops generally; latterly the sick have been supplied with soft bread twice a week, but not in sufficient quantity for all. A regular supply for the troops generally would prove very beneficial.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	Soft bread, except once as a present from the French, was never issued to the troops. The sick were occasionally enabled to purchase it in small quantities. I consider it most beneficial to issue it regularly to the sick, and at least three times a week to the troops generally.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	Soft bread has never been issued to my knowledge either to sick or well up to 31st of March. And I consider it would be a very beneficial supply.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	It has not, until this last week, either to the sick or the troops; but during the winter I endeavoured to procure it for the sick out of their surplus pay. I think it would be most conducive to health.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	Soft bread has been issued to the regiment four times, and to the sick twice besides. I consider a supply of soft bread essential to the health of the troops.

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—contd.	
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	The sick, as well as the men on duty, have had fresh bread twice issued to them since the 2nd of December. I consider bread to be beneficial to their health.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	No bread whatever has been issued either to the sick or the healthy until the 12th April; I occasionally managed to obtain some bread for my sick from Balaklava. Soft bread is absolutely necessary and essential for health, and the men purchase quantities of it now, and did they not do so, there would be more sickness in my regiment than there is at present.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A.Surg.1stRoyals,1stBat.	Up to the 31st of March, bread has been twice issued to the troops. The first issue we understood to be a present from the French. Up to the 31st March, no bread has been issued to the sick; they however, purchased it for themselves at a high price. I consider that a supply of bread, of good quality, would be most beneficial and is also essential to the health of the men who are tired of the biscuit.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	To the men in health soft bread has been issued but once (13th April). To the sick it has been supplied by the Purveyor's Department at Balaklava on every day with two exceptions since the 5th instant. I consider that a regular supply of soft bread, if well baked, would be very beneficial to the health of the men generally.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	No. Decidedly beneficial and essential.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	Yes, once to the regiment, and during the last ten days in limited quantities to patients in hospital. I do consider such a supply to be beneficial, though not essential to the health of the troops.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	The supply of soft bread both to the sick and to the troops generally, has been confined to a few issues of that article, I conceive the issue of it to be beneficial to health.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	Soft bread has been recently issued to the sick and troops generally, which I consider beneficial and essential to their health.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt	Latterly, that is, within the last few days, soft bread has been supplied to the sick in hospital by means of the cumbrous machinery which regulates our whole system. A requisition must first be drawn out of the number of loaves required; this must be sent to the Principal Medical Officer of the Division for his countersignature. Another requisition must be made for a horse which is sent to Balaklava for the conveyance to camp of the bread. I consider that the change from biscuit to bread is, certainly, grateful to the sick man, it is therefore beneficial; but as the biscuit has generally been excellent in quality, cannot admit that the change is essential.

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—continued.	
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.—contd.	During the last ten days soft bread has been issued twice to the troops generally. These have been the first issues.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Regt.	A limited supply has been furnished for the use of the sick since the 1st April, and the regiment have had three half issues.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	Yes. To the regiment twice, to the sick regularly since the 4th instant. Soft bread was occasionally procured for the sick before the 4th instant, out of funds placed at my disposal by Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards. I consider the issue of soft bread to the sick essential. When it cannot possibly be procured, biscuit of better quality, and softer than that now issued, should be supplied, as men who are seriously ill cannot eat the ordinary ration biscuit. The issue of soft bread to the men generally, when in standing camps, would be beneficial. Under all circumstances, when the men are obliged to carry their rations in their havresacks, and on a march, biscuit is preferable, because it sustains less injury from the unavoidable knocking about which it must undergo. But when men are kept for a length of time on biscuit, they get tired of it, and do not eat a sufficient quantity to meet the ordinary wear of the body caused by hard work.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued once to the healthy men, and five times to the sick. I consider a supply of good bread both beneficial and essential to the health of the troops generally.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	Soft bread was not issued to the sick until 4th of April, when on requisition the Purveyor at Balaklava issued 40 lbs.; on 7th, Purveyor of 3rd division issued 60 lbs. on requisition; and 15th instant, the Commissariat of 3rd division issued 72 lbs. on requisition; and on 16th 73 lbs.; and on 18th 77 lbs., (*i.e.* to-day,) from Quartermaster of the Regiment as a ration. The troops had only one ration of soft bread, which was on 13th instant. I consider a daily ration of good soft bread would be very beneficial to the troops, and it is indispensable to the sick.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	Up to the 31st March no soft bread was issued to the men in camp: the majority of them purchase it from French soldiers and others who bring it about for sale. I consider that a supply of it would be very beneficial. Finding there was no chance of obtaining bread for the use of the sick from the Commissariat Department, I wrote to the Inspector-General of Hospitals requesting permission to purchase it, which was immediately granted.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	No. During about the six past weeks the Commanding Officer of the regiment permitted the men in hospital to receive money from the Pay-Serjeants for the purchase of bread, if they chose to do so, which I am sure was beneficial to many, who from swelling or tenderness of the gums were unable to consume the hard biscuit. The

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—continued.	
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.—contd.	bread was obtained from Kamiesch regularly every day, but I do not consider the issue of soft bread at all essential to the preservation of the health of the troops; though certainly it would be desirable for those in hospital if procurable without great difficulty. Bread has been issued by the Commissariat to the hospitals within the last three days, and so far, that supplied has been of fair quality.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	Soft bread was issued once as a ration by the Commissariat. A regular supply I look upon as very beneficial and desirable. Many men purchase bread independently of the ration biscuit. To a sick man (viz., to a patient afflicted with bowel complaint), I look upon the use of biscuit as injurious, and a supply of bread extremely desirable and most beneficial. The issue of bread twice a week would be a great boon to the soldier.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued three times to the sick and only twice to the regiment, since we have been in the Crimea. The occasional issue of it, in my opinion, would be attended with decided benefit.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	Loaves of bread have been occasionally obtained for the sick in hospital since the 22nd of March, and on two or three occasions have been served out to the men in the Companies as a ration during the same period. A regular supply of bread (instead of biscuit) would prove highly beneficial, and an essential to the health of the men generally.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued to the troops four times in all. Once in October, 1854; and three times in the present month. The sick have had one additional issue, but they have been in the habit of buying bread for themselves. Soft bread, though not perhaps essential to the health of the men, would certainly be an improvement on the present ration of hard biscuit.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	Beneficial to the healthy, essential to the sick. Through private sources a sufficiency has been found for the latter during the months of February and March. Since the commencement of April the Purveyor has supplied the hospital with bread.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	Once, in October last, an issue of bread was made to the troops in general; procured, I believe, from the French. Bread is now to be obtained, for the use of the sick, from the Purveyor at Balaklava; it has also been issued to the Regiment three times during last month (April).
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	Soft bread has been issued three times to the sick and troops generally. I consider such a supply most beneficial and essential to their health.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	Soft bread not issued till 13th April, and on 14th, 19th, 21st, 24th, and 27th April, both to sick and well. Since the 6th of April, the sick have been well supplied with fine white bread from the Purveyor's stores, Balaklava. I consider a supply of soft bread essential to the men's health.

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	No soft bread has been issued to the men. I should imagine no doubt could rest on any person's mind that a daily supply of it would not alone be beneficial, but highly essential to the health of the men.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued to the men only on two occasions during the above period, and to the men in hospital regularly during the past week. I consider that a regular supply of bread would be highly beneficial, if it is not essential to their health.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	There was an issue of fresh bread in October, of 1¼ lb. each man, obtained from the French, and for which a portion of biscuit was deducted. Bread was again issued on the 14th, 19th, 24th, and 27th of the present month, in the proportion of 1½ lb. each man. These have been the only issues of fresh bread to the troops generally in the Crimea. During the present month, I learned that fresh bread could be obtained for the sick from the Purveyor at Balaklava, and I immediately sent for some on April 6th, and I have obtained other supplies for the hospital since. I consider a supply of fresh bread beneficial, if not essential, to the health of the men.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued occasionally during the last few weeks to the troops generally; but I do not think such a supply essential to their health.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	Soft bread has been issued on a few occasions to the troops generally, and to the sick; but I do not consider this supply as essential to health, the biscuit having always been good and wholesome.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regiment	A ration of soft bread was issued to the 90th Regiment on the 14th, 19th, 23rd, and 25th of the present month (April), when the sick also received a supply. I consider it beneficial.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	It has not, during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops. It would be most beneficial, if not essential, to their health.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	No soft bread was issued to my regiment till April. I consider it beneficial to the health of the troops.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	Yes. To the sick in hospital, daily from the 14th April, and to the troops twice a week from the 12th April. I consider such a supply beneficial to the troops and essential to the sick in hospital, who, in a large majority of cases, are not able to eat the ration biscuit, the bread, however, must be well baked, otherwise, it will prove detrimental to the health of the troops. When surgeon of the 93rd Highlanders in Bulgaria, I had frequently to complain of the bread issued, at a time too, when diarrhœa and cholera were prevalent, preferring in these instances to take the ration biscuit.

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	The first issue of soft bread to the hospital was on the 28th March, and to the troops on the 12th April.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	Soft bread has been issued to the sick in hospital on requisition to the Purveyor in Balaklava, since 23rd March. To the troops generally, the supply of soft bread has been about twice in each week since the end of April. I consider that a daily supply of soft bread, of sound quality, and thoroughly baked, is essential to the health of the troops.
W. Cattell, Ass. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	Bread of any kind has never been issued in the Crimea even to the sick, until within the last four weeks, when white bread has been obtainable for the hospital through the Purveyor, and an inferior kind of brown bread issued to the troops. The men used to exchange their biscuit with French soldiers for bread, at the rate of a double portion of biscuit per loaf (4 lbs. for 2 lbs. of bread), and when the French bakery was established at Balaklava, eagerly paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, and later 2*s.*, for the 2 lb. loaf of white soft bread; thus furnishing a certain indication of their preference of bread to biscuit. The brown bread now issued is, however, *inferior to the French ration bread, being denser, and often gritty.* It is susceptible of great improvement. That a bread issue is beneficial on medical grounds I believe may be safely asserted, from the beneficial nature of a change of diet, from the fact of biscuit being indigestible in many cases where soft bread might be taken; and further, from biscuit having in many cases been the exciting cause of a diarrhœa. Bread is always eaten, but biscuit has often been thrown away. For some time bread has been procured for men in hospital, but generally at their own expense.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Drags.	Only during the present month has soft bread been issued to the troops and sick. If it were supplied regularly, I am of opinion that it would materially benefit the health of the soldier.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	Soft bread was not issued to any of the sick or healthy men during the months of 1854 that I was in medical charge. Within the last three weeks soft bread has been issued to the sick in the hospital huts, and occasionally during the same period the healthy men have had a ration of soft brown bread. I consider the supply of fresh bread beneficial to health, particularly after men have been so long on a ration of salt provisions and biscuits, but with an army in the field nothing is more appropriate than biscuits, the quality of which I have generally found to be excellent. I do not consider the issue of soft bread essential to the health, though it may at times prove an agreeable change and thereby act beneficially.
J. B. S. C. Crosse. Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Soft bread (brown), has been issued generally since the early part of this month, which I consider decidedly a beneficial measure.

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick of to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION continued.	
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	Fresh bread has been issued to the sick of the 13th Light Dragoons, daily, since the 14th April, and to the men since the middle of April, not daily, but about three times a week until lately, when the issue has been made nearly every day. I think its issue very advantageous.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers	Soft bread of a good quality has been continuously supplied to the sick in hospital since the 22nd of March. It has been most beneficial. Since about the 9th or 10th of April, soft bread has been issued to the duty men in about the proportion of a third of the bread ration, usually it is of good quality, but occasionally it is quite mouldy, and in my opinion, not good food for the men. I believe a supply of good soft bread would be highly beneficial to the health of the regiment.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B., M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	There has been no issue of soft or fresh bread to either sick or duty men until the 22nd of this month (April), which issue even now varies. The sick men get it four times during the week, and the duty men about twice in the week. Certainly beneficial, but not essential.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	Soft bread has been regularly issued to the hospital for the past twelve days, and to the men occasionally. I am of opinion that soft bread is beneficial, but not absolutely essential to their health.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	There was no soft bread issued to the troops during the winter, nor indeed until within the last five weeks. The hospital, too, was not supplied with bread. I consider that soft bread is highly beneficial to troops generally, and quite an essential to the health and comfort of the sick in hospital.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	Soft bread had not been issued in the Crimea from the period of the troops landing here to the 10th of April of the present year, since which time it has been served out once in three days. I do not consider it essential to the health of the troops that it should be issued as a daily ration, but as very beneficial nevertheless, in consequence of its being eagerly sought for and eaten, when biscuit would be, in many instances, entirely loathed and rejected.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	Not up to 1st April. Beneficial certainly—not essential.
J. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	No fresh bread has been issued as a ration, either to the men or the hospital, until within the last fortnight. Although I consider biscuit good and wholesome, yet the occasional issue of soft bread I think most advisable.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	Soft bread has been issued to the men on April 12th, 19th, 21st, 25th, and 26th, and to the sick only on the 27th to 30th of April. On the 9th of May there was a general ration. I consider the supply beneficial, and essential to the health of the men.

Question 6—continued.

Has soft bread been issued during any part of this period, either to the sick or to the troops generally? And do you consider such a supply beneficial, or essential to their health?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	Bread has only recently been issued in the Crimea. It is sandy, and occasionally mouldy. I consider, however, it good for an occasional change, but prefer the biscuit, as being of purer material, and better baked.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	Soft bread has been issued several times during April; its use is decidedly beneficial, but not essential to health.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	Soft bread is now issued, with much benefit both to the sick and men generally.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	Yes; for a short time latterly, to the sick and men generally. It is highly beneficial, but I do not think it is absolutely essential to health.

Question 7.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	Forty-seven issues of fresh or preserved vegetables in two months; 1 lb. of potatoes, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of onions, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ oz. preserved vegetables. Lime-juice regularly issued up to present time.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	Neither potatoes nor vegetables, fresh or preserved, were issued in the proper quantity until the beginning of March. Lime-juice I have been able to obtain in considerable quantities.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	Potatoes and onions were first issued to the troops about 23rd December; during that month eight sacks of potatoes were issued to the battalion. From the month of January to the end of April the men have had about one pound each per day. During the present month (May), about the same quantity every alternate day. A few cases of preserved turnips and carrots have also been issued to the men. The General Order announcing the proportion in which lime-juice should be mixed with the grog daily for the troops, appeared on the 31st January; it was first issued to them on the 16th February, and was continued on the 17th, 18th, and 21st; since that period it was not issued again till 17th, 18th, and 19th of May. The sick have had lime-juice issued to them, from the medical stores at Balaklava, since 12th of December.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Gds.	Potatoes have been issued to the troops since February, but in insufficient quantity; latterly the supply has been discontinued for a time. Lime-juice was supplied in December for seven days; none was issued before or since.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	Since February 20th, vegetables for the most part fresh, have been issued daily, and in sufficient quantity. I am unable to give the exact dates and measures, for no record has been kept of them. The fresh potatoes—of which there has been an adequate supply—carrots, onions, &c., have been very good. Prior to the above date, two small rations of preserved potatoes had been supplied to the men. During the month of February a ration of lime-juice was given to the whole battalion for four successive days.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. R. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regt.	I am unable to state the dates of when, or the quantities in which vegetables, preserved or fresh, were served out to the troops, but the Quartermaster is preparing a return on the subject. To the best of my recollection, however, the supply was irregular and scanty, and at times there was none. Lime-juice commenced to be served out to the troops as a daily part of their ration on the 2nd of February, 1855; it had been issued to men in hospital with scurvy for some time previously.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	Potatoes and other vegetables were occasionally, now regularly, served out. When issued, the ration was sufficient. A ration of one ounce of lime-juice has been occasionally issued.

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—contd.	
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	Fresh and preserved potatoes, and other vegetables, have been served out to the men daily with considerable regularity since the beginning of February; previously none whatever were supplied. The issue of lime-juice commenced at the same period.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	None were issued until towards the middle of January, and those preserved. Lime-juice not served out until about the 10th of February, since when it has been regular. The vegetables were potatoes, onions, and carrots; one pound served out at each issue, which at the beginning was once a-week, but since the middle of February they have been regularly served out when salt meat was issued. This quantity was for each man.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	Potatoes, fresh and preserved, have been issued to the men in such quantities that each man on an average has had a meal every second day. Lime-juice has been issued irregularly, giving an average of half an ounce each man per diem.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	During the last two months potatoes have been regularly supplied to the hospital, sometimes fresh, at others preserved. The men on duty have also received supplies periodically. The quantity to each man for a meal is one pound. Lime-juice has been likewise issued to them for the last two months.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	No vegetables were served out to the troops whatever until February, lime-juice but twelve or fourteen times. Potatoes and onions are now regularly supplied.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	Up to the 9th of December no vegetables or lime-juice had been issued to the troops. Since then vegetables have been served out, but not in sufficient quantities. Within the last few weeks, however, the supply has been ample. I do not know the dates on which or in what quantities they were served out. The first issue of lime-juice was made on the 13th February; it was continued at intervals from that date to the 7th April, since which time it has been served out daily. Since Christmas there has been an ample supply for the hospital.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	From the time of landing (on an average) 1 lb. of vegetables, either potatoes or onions, has been issued every second day. 1 oz. of lime-juice per man has been served out every day since the 16th of February.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt,	Potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, have not been regularly served out to the troops. Lime-juice, as a ration, has since.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	Lime-juice regularly. Potatoes and other vegetables tolerably regularly.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	Potatoes and vegetables, both fresh and preserved, as also lime-juice, have been served to the troops, but not with any degree of regularity, except lime-juice, the first issue of which commenced on the 14th February, and has

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surg. 50th Regt.—contd.	continued since with regularity, and I must here say, with good effect to the men. I am unable to specify the dates or quantities of the other vegetables.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	Potatoes, vegetables, either fresh or preserved, and also lime-juice, have been regularly served to the troops in ample quantities.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.	Since the 2nd February lime-juice has been issued to the men. The quantity given has been an ounce per man, and is mixed with rum and sugar. Occasionally the issue has been irregular, especially at first, but upon the whole it has been well supplied. It has been productive of great benefit. Potatoes and onions, and preserved potatoes, have been supplied to the troops since January. For some time the supply took place on an average about once a-week. For the last two months they have been served out about twice a-week.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Regt.	The supply of lime-juice has been sufficient. I inclose a return, showing at what dates and in what quantities vegetables, &c., have been issued. See Appendix.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	Potatoes, fresh vegetables, fresh meat, and lime-juice have been served out to the men of the regiment as follows: January: fresh meat four days. February: fresh meat four days; vegetables, four days; lime-juice, four days. March: potatoes and vegetables seven days; peas, one day; lime-juice, twenty-five days; fresh meat, twelve days. April (till 18th): compressed vegetables, eleven days; onions, one day; preserved potatoes, one day; lime-juice, eighteen days; fresh meat, five days. One ounce of lime-juice was issued to each man on the number of days specified, but I cannot state the quantity of fresh vegetables. I infer it was sufficient from the fact that there are no visible indications of scurvy among the men at present. The issue of fresh vegetables ought to be continued. The hospital has been regularly supplied with fresh meat since I took charge of the regiment, but it is generally of indifferent quality.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	No vegetables were issued to the troops until the 10th December, when a few bags of onions and potatoes were procured; this supply served only a few days. About the 10th January the regiment received ten cases of preserved potatoes. Nothing further could be obtained until the 29th January, when small issues of different kinds of vegetables were supplied, and have been continued until this time. I suppose the average issue to each man would be about four ounces of fresh, or two ounces of preserved potatoes, and about two ounces of onions. At present the men receive with fresh meat other preserved vegetables (from the Crimean Fund) and maccaroni, changed occasionally by vermicelli. With respect to the lime-juice, its first issue was made on the 14th February, and has continued to this time, with the exception of twelve days in March (from 4th to 15th inclusive), when none could be procured from the Commissariat. The general issue is now one ounce per diem for each soldier.

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
Jas Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	Vegetables were not supplied to the troops, except a few onions, until 24th of January. The following is the quantity, &c., since then issued, as per Quartermaster's return to me:—

January	24	.	.	8 tins of preserved potatoes.		
„	29	.	.	2	do.	do.
„		.	.	2 bags of potatoes.		
February	6	.	.	6	do.	
„	19	.	.	10	do. and 6 bags of onions.	
„	22	.	.	10	do. and 4	do.
„	25	.	.	10	do. and 4	do.
March	5	.	.	10	do.	
„	13	.	.	10	do.	
„	15	.	.	12	do.	
„	20	.	.	2 bags of onions.		
„	21	.	.	6 bags of potatoes and 4 of onions		
„	23	.	.	6 bags of carrots, cabbages, &c.		
„	26	.	.	4 do. of potatoes, 4 bags of onions.		
„	30	.	.	6	do.	4 do.
April	2	.	.	6	do.	6 do.
„	4	.	.	6	do.	4 do.
„	5	.	.	6	do.	6 do.
„	7	.	.	6	do.	4 do.
„	13	.	.	6	do.	8 do.
„	17	.	.	6	do.	6 do.

The tins containing the preserved potatoes varied from 80 to 112 lbs. each; the bags of potatoes were from 50 to 100 lbs. each. Since 24th of January the supply of vegetables (already given) afforded nearly fourteen ounces per man per day to those on duty. Lime-juice was ordered to be issued as a ration to the troops on 31st January, but up to 14th February it was irregularly furnished. Since then, except some seven days, the troops have had one ounce per man per day. A good supply has been given to the hospital since about Christmas.

4TH DIVISION.

Walter Simpson, M.D.,
Surgeon, 17th Regt.

From the 2nd to the 21st of February an ounce of lime-juice was issued to each man in camp three times a-week, and daily since the 22nd February, and in such proportions and in such cases in hospital as it was considered advantageous to administer it. To the men in camp it was served out combined with sugar issued for the purpose, and the afternoon allowance of rum.

Issue of Vegetables to 31st March.

1855.

February	6.	3 cases preserved potatoes; each case weighs
		„ 112 lbs.
„		6 bags onions; each bag weighs 80 lbs.
„	17.	6 sacks potatoes; each sack weighs 112 lbs.
„	„	6 bags onions.
„	24.	4 sacks potatoes.
„	25.	2 sacks potatoes.
„	„	4 bags onions.
March	8.	4 bags onions.
„	20.	4 cases preserved potatoes.
„	28.	4 do. do.
,	29.	4 do. do.

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or prepared, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	Since the 2nd April the issue of preserved succulent vegetables, and fresh leeks and onions in liberal quantities, has been regular. From that date, as far back as 25th January, potatoes, either "Edwards' preserved" or the uncut root with onions, were served out upon alternate days, and when the potatoes failed, rice or peas were substituted occasionally. Previously to 25th January the quantity of potatoes and onions that were received was so small that the issue of them up to that time may be regarded as almost nil.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	Two ounces of rice was issued daily per man till the 11th November, when it was discontinued. The ration of rice was re-issued on the 22nd of January, 1855, since which period it has been continued. There has been a regular and good supply of vegetables since the 1st February. Lime-juice has been issued, in the proportion of an ounce per man, since the 19th February, with the exception of from the 7th to the 13th March inclusive. In hospital lime-juice has been very extensively used since the 19th January.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	Potatoes, vegetables, &c., have been served out at very irregular periods. The issue of lime-juice I recommended some time before it could be obtained. As to the quantities and dates, they will be found in a note appended, for which I am indebted to Mr. Balcombe, our Quartermaster.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	Not regularly. In November and December no vegetables of any kind were issued, but during the last two months and a half they have been supplied every day, and lime-juice with sugar, in the following proportions: lime-juice 1 oz.; sugar, ½ oz. to each man daily.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	Vegetables were never regularly issued to the troops. Potatoes, fresh and preserved; onions, preserved carrots, &c., have been occasionally served out since January. In February and March the issue was once or twice a-week on the average. The ration of preserved potatoes is ¼ lb.; of fresh potatoes, 1 lb.; onions, ½ lb. Lime-juice has been regularly supplied since the 16th of February an ounce a man daily to the healthy, a double allowance to the scorbutic.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	Until March vegetables have never been issued. In October a certain proportion of lime-juice was given medicinally under the orders of the medical officers to such men as showed traces of scurvy. It was only about the middle of February that lime-juice, in the proportion of five pints per hundred men, has been served out daily.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	Vegetables and lime-juice have been issued irregularly, and not continuously. Lime-juice was issued to the regiment (at the rate of 1 oz. per man) on the 7th, 8th, and 15th February, from 22nd to 28th February, and from 14th March to present time daily.

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
David Wood, Assist. Surg 23rd Regt.	At no period since our arrival has a regular supply of vegetables been issued. During December and January, with one or two exceptions, we had no supply whatever. At present the supply is more regular. Lime-juice has been regularly issued since the beginning of February, but not previously.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	In small quantities potatoes (preserved) served out occasionally, and at distant intervals during the winter. No fresh potatoes issued to the men till the beginning of March ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per man) alternately with onions. Potatoes served to the sick from Purveyor's since 28th February. Lime-juice 100 bottles (each two quarts) served to sick and well from hospital during January, February, and March. By Quartermaster 101 gallons $7\frac{1}{2}$ pints from 2nd March to 30th April. The disappearance of diarrhœa and scurvy was consentaneous with the supply of fresh vegetables and lime-juice. Both are now extinct.
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	Preserved potatoes and onions have been issued to the men, but not regularly. When there was a sufficient supply, four ounces of potatoes were served out as a ration. Lime-juice was first issued in February, about three times, and was very irregularly furnished until the 15th of March. Since then there has been a good supply.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	Fresh or preserved potatoes were occasionally issued to the men during the past winter about twice a-week, and lime-juice was also occasionally issued. I cannot mention the exact dates, but the quantity was in accordance with the General Order on this subject.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	Potatoes and preserved or fresh vegetables have been issued by the Commissariat since the 4th of April, but not before. During the winter certain quantities of vegetables were, I believe, to be obtained at Balaklava, but there was no regular issue, and the regiment did not possess means of transport to procure a share of them. Lime-juice was first issued on February 8th, and has been continued regularly since.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	No kind of vegetables were served out from the 14th September, 1854, till the last week in January, 1855. Since last date potatoes and other preserved vegetables and lime-juice have been served out, but not regularly, nor in sufficient quantity.
John Dunlop M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	Potatoes and vegetables, both fresh and preserved, with lime-juice, have been served out from the 6th February, 1855. The quantity of fresh potatoes is about 1 lb. to each man. The fresh vegetables about the same. The like quantity of preserved vegetables and potatoes is served out, but being in a concentrated form, it is only when cooked and served up that the ration acquires the weight of 1 lb. Lime-juice, in the quantity of 1 oz. with half an ounce of sugar, is daily given. This ration has been issued since the 4th February, with the exception of about a fortnight in March.

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	Vegetables and lime-juice have been issued to the 90th Regiment as follows:

Months.	Preserved Potatoes.	Fresh Potatoes.	Onions.	Lime-juice.
	Cwt.	Bags.	Bags.	
Dec., 1854 / Jan., 1855	None	None	None	None
February ..	13	14	..	17 days
March	10	28	8	20 days
April	6	9	17	Each day.

Preserved carrots, turnips, &c., have also been issued on some occasions during the present month (April). In addition to vegetables received from the regiment for the use of the sick in hospital, they have benefited largely in this respect from the several funds, particularly the "Times" fund. A plentiful supply of lime-juice is obtained from the Purveyor on requisition.

John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	Potatoes and other vegetables, and also lime-juice, have not been regularly served out to the corps. On the 7th November one day's ration of potatoes, and on the 13th about seven days' ration of potatoes and onions were procured from Balaklava. In December there was an entire absence of them. They were occasionally issued in January, frequently in February, and in March almost daily, either fresh or preserved. Lime-juice commenced to be issued on 6th February, at the rate of an ounce daily, mixed with the grog, pretty regularly, and, with the exception of twelve days in March, it has been issued daily since the 21st.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forfeath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	We have had preserved vegetables for the hospital since December, 1854. For the last two or three months the regiment has been well supplied with them. To lime-juice the same remarks apply.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	Potatoes and vegetables have been issued to the men of the corps daily from the 6th January, 1855, and lime-juice daily, from the 7th February, in the proportion of half a gill per man. Lime-juice has been supplied to the hospital since the beginning of November, 1854.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	Lime-juice has been daily issued at the rate of about five pints to 160 to 170 men since the latter end of November. It was procured in the first instance from the Purveyor, on my own requisition as a prophylactic. It was afterwards obtained through the Commissariat as a ration. The supply of fresh potatoes and vegetables has not been regular, but, on the contrary, very uncertain, and a matter of chance. The regiment has received from the Crimean Fund one issue of compressed vegetables,

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
Robert Cooper, Surg. 4th Drags.—contd.	which are now being consumed. The vegetables ought to be served out by the Brigade Commissariat. On several occasions the regimental cart has been sent into Balaklava on fruitless errands after them, From what I am told it appears the issues are made in Balaklava on the principle of "first come, first served," and altogether in opposition to a fair distribution among the divisions.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	Potatoes and other vegetables, fresh and preserved, and lime-juice, have been regularly supplied during the past two months; of the former about one pound, of the latter, one quarter of a gill daily.
W. Cattell, A. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	No record of the issue of vegetables has been kept by the Quartermaster. No vegetables were, however, generally issued until Christmas, when Edwards' preserved potatoes were obtained. These had then been in use at the hospital for a few weeks previously. Later in January ordinary potatoes were obtained, and I then applied to the "Times Fund," and received several packages of compressed cabbage, so that a vegetable ration was issued about four or five times per week from these sources. Unsplit peas and beans were also issued, but proved very difficult to cook; twice a few green cabbages were obtained, and onions frequently. The Crimean Fund supplied the compressed vegetables which have since been issued, so that there has been a daily ration of vegetables during April and up to the present date. I obtained lime-juice in small quantity in November, and used it frequently and constantly, and also recommended the general use of lemons among the men and officers. It was not issued till February according to Division order, at the rate of 5 pints to 100 men, and long after fresh cases of scurvy had disappeared, after a few weeks, there being no longer any necessity, I stopped its issue.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons	Lime-juice has been daily issued to the men of my regiment since about the 15th of December last. In February a General Order appeared for the issue of lime-juice to the troops, in the proportion of 5 pints of lime-juice, 8 pints of rum, and 18 pints of water for every 100 men. The sick have been supplied with preserved potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. daily per man, when fresh vegetables were not procurable; and the men at duty have had vegetables when procurable, averaging three days weekly, and occasionally preserved potatoes.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	During the months in 1854 that I was in medical charge, neither fresh nor preserved potatoes were issued to the men, and no other vegetables, except a ration of rice. I understand a daily issue of 1 oz. of lime-juice began in February, and has been continued since.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Potatoes and vegetables, fresh or preserved, but for the most part preserved, have been pretty regularly supplied during the last three months. I am unable, however, to furnish dates or quantities as this, strictly speaking, belongs to the Quartermaster's Department. Lime-juice was issued from the hospital supply long before any order for its general use was promulgated.

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	Preserved potatoes were first served out about the second week in January, in the proportion of about 3 oz. a man, four days a-week. A few onions and mixed vegetables were also occasionally given out during the same time, and on some occasions also fresh potatoes; of these the quantity cannot be accurately stated. Lime-juice was first served out to the men in the troops about the middle of January, something less than an ounce being given daily, but latterly about every other day, or five days a-week. The men in hospital have been supplied with lime-juice since the 12th of December, in such quantities as, considered individually, necessary.
H. H. Massey, M.D. Surgeon, 17th Lancers	During September and October I don't believe any vegetables were served out to the regiment. During November a small quantity was twice issued. During December potatoes and onions were three or four times issued. During January there was a slight increase in the quantity. In February potatoes and onions were issued about ten times. Since the beginning of March fresh vegetables of some kind have been supplied nearly every day. Lime-juice has been issued at the rate of about 1 oz. to each man per diem since the 1st of January.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	The supply of preserved vegetables has been as follows: During October . 650 lbs. potatoes. „ November . 800 lbs. onions. „ December . None. „ January . 500 lbs. peas. „ February . } The supply of potatoes, onions, „ March . } and mixed vegetables has „ April . } been very good. The supply of preserved vegetables has been very good since 1st February, since which time a ration of lime-juice has been issued to the men twice in the week, agreeable to the form in General Orders. In the month of December I procured some lime-juice as a medical comfort, which I issued to the men medicinally. I mean those in hospital requiring it, also those men attending hospital, and suffering from diarrhœa, &c.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	Vegetables have been issued in the following proportions: In October . 650 lbs. of potatoes. In November. 800 lbs. of onions. In January . 800 lbs. of peas. February, March, and April, plenty of potatoes, onions, and mixed vegetables. Lime-juice has been served out as a ration from the beginning of February, and has been in use in the hospital the whole time.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	The issue of potatoes and other vegetables has been very scanty, and at long intervals. Lime-juice has been more regularly issued, and in sufficient quantities. The hospital supply has been equal to the demand during the greater part of the winter, but even this was occasionally

Question 7—continued.

Have potatoes and other vegetables, either fresh or preserved, as also lime-juice, been regularly served out to the troops? If so, state at what dates, and in what quantities.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.—continued.	deficient. Owing to the excessively low temperature in the hospital marquee during the month of January, it was found scarcely possible to make out even the usual returns of sick, and thus it appears there was no record kept of the vegetables and lime-juice issues.
William Perry, A. Surg. G Field Bat.	Potatoes and vegetables have not until lately been regularly issued. The supply of lime or lemon-juice commenced on the 1st of February last, and has continued to the present time in the proportion of 1 oz. a-day to each man. Potatoes, both in the fresh and dried state, and mixed vegetables in the latter, are now issued very frequently, and prove exceedingly beneficial to the health and spirits of the men, who now look forward to their dinner meal with gratification rather than as a duty.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	There was one issue of potatoes and onions in January. A daily ration of lime-juice was first issued in the beginning of February.
J. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	Vegetables were served out irregularly, and lime-juice not at all previous to the month of January. During the early part of the month of January I served out lime-juice, which I obtained from the Purveyor's Department, in the proportion of half an ounce per man two days in the week. Lime-juice was first issued to the men, in the same proportion daily, by the Commissariat Department on the 31st of January or the 1st of February.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	Potatoes and other vegetables, fresh and preserved, have been served to the battery from the 18th of January, and lime-juice has been issued to the men as a ration from the 17th of February; but from last November I have had lime-juice served out regularly; this lime-juice was obtained from the Medical Comforts Stores at Balaklava. The quantities issued were:—lime-juice, one ounce per man; potatoes, half a pound; onions, a quarter of a pound.
W. Thornton, Surg. I Troop, H. A.	No vegetables were received by the troop in October, November, or January. In December a few sacks of potatoes were obtained from the "Harbinger," but only sufficient for three days. Some were received in February, and since the 7th March the supply has been moderate.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	Potatoes and other vegetables were issued occasionally during the winter, but never in sufficient quantity. In this month fresh and preserved vegetables have been issued regularly. Lime-juice has been issued regularly since 1st February, at the rate of one ounce per man a-day. Previously thereto it was issued as a medical comfort.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Staff A. Surg. Sap. & Min.	The issue of potatoes and vegetables took place regularly twice a-week from 1st January, 1855, and lime-juice, 16th February, 1855, one ounce every day.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg, Sap. & Min.	No. These were issued, from about the commencement of February, but at irregular periods, and not in sufficient quantity. I have kept no record of the dates.

Question 8.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	Yes.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	No, quite the reverse, and I cannot but look upon this as one of the principal causes of the misfortunes of the army, and of the extensive disease that prevailed during winter.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	The arrangements for cooking the rations were very unsatisfactory until about the first week in December; when one man was appointed to collect wood and water, for the cooking of each company; the men cooking their own rations in their mess tins, when they came off duty. This was, however, not found to be of much advantage to the men, as the duties were so constant and prolonged, that notwithstanding this assistance, the men were often not able to cook their food; many eat it raw, while others rejected it altogether, and subsisted on the rum and biscuit. About the 6th of February, two men were appointed in turn to cook the rations, for each company, and have continued to do so, up to this date.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon 3rd Batt. Grenadier Gds.	The cooking arrangements are very defective.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	Since the appointment of a number of men as cooks, the rations have been cooked in the best manner they admitted of. Prior to that time—the end of January—want of time, fuel, and utensils, led to the process, being hurriedly and insufficiently performed.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. R. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regt.	After landing in the Crimea, the men having lost their camp kettles, were forced to cook in their canteens; latterly new camp kettles have been issued, and each company is allowed two permanent cooks.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	Until the middle of February much difficulty occurred with regard to the cooking, regular cooks not being permitted, and there being a scarcity of camp kettles, but as fuel was plentiful in the neighbourhood of the 2nd Division Camp, the men were always able to cook their rations. From the above date cooking was regularly conducted.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	For the last three months the means for cooking were sufficient and well arranged, previously they were not.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	They were not. As a limited number of camp kettles were permitted to be landed, and they were lost at Alma, and on the march, the men were obliged to use the canteen alone for every cooking purpose. About the 6th December, camp kettles were again procured, and men were told off for fatigue to act as cooks. There was always a difficulty in obtaining fuel, as it had to be dug out of the earth, and this was almost impossible when the ground was covered with snow.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	The men have sufficient camp kettles and fire places for cooking in fine weather; in wet or stormy weather cooking cannot be efficiently performed in the open air. Fuel is scarce.

Question 8—continued.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—continued.	
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	Yes.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	There never were throughout the winter any arrangements for cooking the rations. Each man cooked his own rations the best way he could, and if a man felt unable to do it, he went without his food. For the hospital I had one pot and a hole dug in the earth for a kitchen, at present we have more pots, but they are too small in size.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	The arrangements for cooking for the men have been very bad. On the march they threw away their camp kettles, and they were not replaced till the 13th of January. No fuel was served out till the 10th of December. The men were entirely dependent on the scanty brushwood. When that was exhausted they had to search for and dig up the roots, a work of great labour and time, and which became almost impossible where the snow lay deep on the ground. Since the 13th January, two men per Company have been told off as cooks, and the men now have their meals more regularly.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	Yes, with a few exceptions when fuel could not be procured in sufficient quantities.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	No.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	Yes.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	Not until 17th January when camp kettles were given out, wood distributed among the men, and persons told off to cook the rations.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	The arrangements for cooking, and the want of fuel, during the months of December and January, was one of the principal causes of the unusual amount of sickness and mortality during that time; the arrangements now are very good.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.	In consequence of the want of all transport during the march, the mess orderlies were forced to carry the camp kettles of the Companies, but, proving an inconvenient addition to the other burthens, they were soon flung away. At the end of the march not a camp kettle could be mustered in this or the other corps, and the result was, that for some time, each man was forced to cook his ration in his own canteen, and to provide, of course, his own fuel for the purpose. This has always proved a matter of difficulty, and it has happened that men returning from the trenches in the morning, when placed on fatigue duties, have been unable to procure wood for themselves, and thereby prevented from cooking their rations. I have frequently heard men state that they had eaten their meat raw, and I did not doubt the truth of their statement.

Question 8—continued.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
R. V. De Lisle, Surg, 4th Regt.—contd.	A great improvement then took place. On the 2nd of January camp kettles were provided, and two cooks were detailed from each Company whose duty it was to provide wood, in the supply of which, they have been aided by occasional issues of charcoal by Government.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Foot.	Yes.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	The arrangements for cooking the rations, till within a very recent date, were not such as to insure a healthy diet to the soldier. I am informed that during the months of January and February, the men were often unable to cook anything for want of fuel. One of the Assistant Surgeons, now present with the regiment, tells me that he was five consecutive days without tasting animal food, because he had no fuel with which to cook it. During that time he lived entirely on biscuit and rum. He was then doing duty with the 50th Regiment, when they seem to have been even worse off than in the 18th. At all times the difficulty of procuring fuel has been excessive, and the extra labour it entailed on the soldier, added greatly to his sufferings. The Commanding Officer of the regiment is better informed on this subject than I am, and will doubtless give all the particulars, as I am aware he, very justly, attributes the greater part of the discomfort and privation which the men had to endure to this cause alone.
Benj. Marlow, M.D. Surgeon, 28th Reg.	I should not consider the arrangement previous to the 7th January at all conducive to the proper cooking of the men's victuals for the following reasons: 1st. The want of proper cooking utensils. 2nd. There being no regularly appointed cooks, each man cooking for himself. No one up to that period was exempted from duty for that purpose. 3rd. From the men themselves not having a proper idea about cooking, and 4thly, From an insufficiency of fuel, which the cooks themselves had to go some distance to collect. Since that time (7th January), matters have improved, the necessary utensils have been issued, charcoal has been occasionally procured from Balaklava, and small portions of wood during the last two months, and men told off for this service, through constant practice begin to understand the important nature of their duty. Woodmen have also been warned to assist in collecting roots, and their duty has been greatly ameliorated since the 10th April, on which date the Camp Commissariat commenced their daily issues of wood and charcoal. I, however, have no reason to complain of the present diet, unless I were to recommend an improvement in the article of sugar, and under existing circumstances, a more liberal allowance of vegetables.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	The arrangements for cooking the rations were defective, for want of proper cooking huts and utensils, but chiefly from a non-supply of fuel. The soldiers had to go through the country and dig roots of brushwood for fuel, and very often (especially in the snow and rain, when the roots were with much labour and with difficulty obtainable) the rations were not more than half cooked. This, no doubt (especially with salt rations), was a fertile cause of bowel diseases, &c.

Question 8—*continued.*

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	The day I arrived in camp with my regiment, I was told by Officers of other corps that our sickness and mortality would be enormous, and that I must not be surprised at losing a hundred men immediately: I asked what was to kill so many men in so short a time, and was told, "Oh! diarrhœa, cold, overwork, and starvation!" I looked around and saw instances, many of which have been described, of men attempting to roast green coffee on the lid of a camp kettle or canteen in which they were trying to boil some salt meat; I saw them fail and I saw the reason,—the fire was extinguished by the wind and rain; nothing daunted, but evidently accustomed to such failures, the men tried again and again; one or two succeeded, but the majority gave up the work as hopeless. I at once determined on sending the Assistant Surgeons to the hospital tents, a short distance off, and on remaining in the encampment with the regiment in order to investigate the causes of the starvation I had heard spoken of. The rations at the time were frequently short, hence the necessity of having what could be obtained properly cooked. There was plenty of stone in the neighbourhood, and the marl found a few feet below the surface would, no doubt, when moistened, serve for mortar. Two rows of substantial cook-houses were soon constructed, one row for the four Companies of the right wing, and the other for those of the left. Permanent cooks were told off from each Company, who never went to the trenches, and I desired these men to report to me immediately when the least difficulty occurred regarding the cooking of the rations. I know, from my own daily inspections, that every men of the 17th in camp had, even during the most boisterous weather, three hot meals served out to him daily. The coffee was roasted by the cooks. I have already stated how the salt meat was rendered palatable and wholesome. Every man, previous to going to the trenches in the morning, had his hot coffee before he started, and took properly cooked meat with him to eat during the day. Of this I am certain, for it has been my habit to question the men upon this point on their return to camp. Only in one instance did any irregularity occur; I immediately placed the non-commissioned officer in charge of the man's tent under arrest, and brought him before the Commanding Officer. On one occasion a complaint was made to me regarding fuel, and that by the cooks of one company whose foraging party had brought in a very indifferent stock of wood consisting principally of thorns; I brought this to the notice of the Commanding Officer, and in future the Orderly Serjeant of each Company was ordered to inspect the fuel brought in for the use of his cook-house, and to send the foraging party out again should he not consider that brought in the first instance good and sufficient. Every Company should have a separate cook-house; this prevents the cooks from meddling with each others fuel, and quarrelling upon the subject; moreover, some degree of emulation is thus created among them and more attention paid to the cooking of the meals.

Question 8—continued.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	Up to November 8th or 10th, the practice in reference to cooking, was, that each man prepared his own meals, as best he could, in his canteen, and collected the wood necessary for heating it himself. This was necessitated by the men having on the march thrown away their camp kettles wantonly, or because they were irksome to carry, insecurely balanced on the unsteady support of the folded great coat and blanket, strapped to their shoulders, in place of the compact knapsack, which were left on board ship on their disembarkation on the 14th September, and the want of these utensils (*i.e.* the camp kettles), was a serious inconvenience as may be readily conceived. Doubtlessly during this period the rations were inadequately and wastefully cooked by men who were more inclined to repose after their labour, than able to attend to their necessary refreshment. So urgent did this state of things appear, that cook-houses were then constructed, with a sort of hearth made of stones and old hoops for bars, so as to insure a draught beneath, and the action of the wind in some degree obviated by enclosing walls constructed of stones and mud, men were regularly told off, and exempted from other duties for the sole purpose of cooking, and this arrangement, effective as it could be made, on the receipt of some additional camp kettles was so far satisfactory.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	Since the establishment of Companies' kitchens about the middle of November last, there were ample means of cooking when proper rations were served out. Before this time, the soldiers having thrown away their camp kettles on the march, cooked independently of each other, the meals were cooked imperfectly, and some did not cook at all; therefore, messes were re-established, and the diets were consequently better.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	For a long time after our arrival in camp, the means for cooking may be said hardly to have existed at all; indeed I regret to be obliged to add, that one or two deaths, we have reason to believe, occurred from the ration having been consumed raw. The men, however, in this matter, were much to blame themselves, as they deliberately threw away on the line of march the canteens that had been provided them, rather than be troubled carrying them. About the middle of January things began to improve in this respect, and have continued to do so.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	No.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	The men have cooked by tents, using camp kettles; there was often a want of fuel, especially in the very severe weather. Sometimes half, sometimes only quarter the proper supply was served out, and to make up the deficiency, the men had to go and dig for roots. Quantities of rations were thus occasionally left uncooked.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	The want of fuel has defied arrangements. Good and sufficient cooking I believe to have been on this account the exception rather than the rule.

Question 8—continued.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	No! not until the month of March when proper cooking places were constructed.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	The arrangements for cooking were by no means,—during October and November,—such as to afford a healthy diet for the soldier. The scarcity of fuel, which consisted of roots dug out of the earth, would almost in itself afford a reason why such was the case. At one period the men were in want of a sufficient number of camp kettles, having thrown them away upon the march, and a further supply could not be procured. The food in consequence was only, to some extent, half cooked at this period. From December, with few exceptions, the food was generally well cooked.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	Until 7th January, the whole of the cooking was done in the small mess-tins. At that date, camp kettles on my representation, were obtained, and messing by Companies is established.
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	The cooking places erected were badly constructed, and though tarpaulins were issued (two to each Company), as a means of protection, still the men told off as cooks were much exposed. Wood could only be cut when the men had time. With no cooking utensils except camp kettles, I do not think the rations could have been properly dressed. Green coffee occupied many men in roasting, as it was issued in that state up to end January.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	The arrangements for cooking in camp have been very defective, and not such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	For a long period the arrangements for cooking the rations were very unsatisfactory, and were not calculated to ensure wholesome diet for the soldier. The deficiencies, in this respect, arose from the men having only their canteen-tins to cook in, and from the difficulty of obtaining fuel. A limited number of camp kettles was obtained on December the 4th, and others have been got since. Fuel was only obtained from the Divisional Commissariat since April the 13th, 1855. Fuel was, I believe, to be got at Balaklava before, but the men were deprived of the opportunity of obtaining their share of this supply, from want of means of transport, and consequently depended wholly upon the roots and brushwood which fatigue parties were able to find near the camp.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	Our regiment did not commence to cook by Companies till after the 13th January, 1855, when 10 camp kettles per Company were served out, and permanent Company cooks and orderlies were appointed. Before the above date every man cooked for himself, which is a very bad arrangement.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	The arrangements for cooking have of late been good.

Question 8 —*continued.*

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	During the winter months fuel was extremely scarce and obtained with the greatest difficulty and labour, causing great distress to the already fatigued and overworked soldiers. There being no covered cook-house or proper boilers, the rations were rarely ever sufficiently cooked; in many instances the lids on the camp kettles were destroyed in roasting the green coffee for some time issued; the men now receive three meals daily, and as healthy as the nature of the rations admit.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	The arrangements for cooking were incomplete until the end of November, when a sufficient supply of camp kettles was obtained, cooks were told off for the purpose, Companies divided into messes, and a cook-house built in January. Previous to this, men had to cook in their small mess tins, from the deficiency of camp kettles, and from the paucity and difficulty of obtaining fuel, which consisted chiefly of roots, dug out of the ground with great labour; and on some occasions the pork has been eaten raw.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	The arrangements for cooking were the best that the circumstances admitted of.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	Yes.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	The arrangements for cooking were of the most rude and unsatisfactory description during the severe weather. It was lamentable to behold the men exposed to pelting rain, pitiless wind, and drifting snow, doing their utmost to ensure healthy meals for their comrades. The 1st kitchen was constructed at the beginning of February. Wood cannot be procured to erect the only one required to complete the regimental complement. Every effort has been made to obtain the material.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Dragoons	The arrangements for cooking, although rude, are such as ensure a wholesome diet to the soldier.
W. Cattell, Assist. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	The cooking utensils consist of circular pots with lids of tinned sheet iron, very slightly made; they answer their purpose very well. When green coffee formed a ration the lids of these pots were used to roast it, and the coffee berry was thus either charred (and this generally from the subsequent facility of breaking it) or left almost raw, and the lids were destroyed. Representations on this head were frequently made by the Commanding Officer and Medical Officers, but without result, and at Devno we found a (regimental) board upon it, and again represented the grievance, also without result. The hospital utensils (canteens A & B), are very efficient; and we also made a roasting oven which has been in use for some months.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons.	Fuel, until recently, was not issued, so that the men had to depend for firing, upon the roots which they could grub up from the sides of the hills; regular cooking sheds have only lately been erected, so that during the most inclement period men were unable to cook their rations, from rain, damp wood, &c.; hours being expended in fruitless attempts to ignite a few green branches.

Question 8—continued.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION continued.	
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	The arrangements for cooking were most imperfect, wood being often deficient and the camp kettles not adapted for the purposes required, being often without their lids or covers, and thereby, in fact, a healthy diet was not insured to the soldier.
J. B. S. C. Crosse. Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Nothing deserving the name of cooking existed till February.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	The arrangements for cooking are defective, and this arises from both want of knowledge in the cooks, and want of proper cooking apparatus. I have several times seen salt beef boiled for many hours, and when taken out, still quite hard—and in a state little less than raw—this naturally is unwholesome.
H. H. Massey, Surgeon, 17th Lancers	The arrangements for cooking the men's rations have been those customary in the service, but I do not think sufficient care is bestowed, or even recognized as essential with regard to the system of cooking in the army.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B, M. B, Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	The arrangements for cooking have always been most unsatisfactory, and during the severe winter weather, great difficulty was experienced in procuring fire wood, and when procured of lighting the fire, and keeping it so, and the men acting as cooks, were obliged to stand out in the most severe and inclement weather.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	The arrangements for cooking the men's rations were never satisfactory to insure a well cooked diet, during the very severe weather, when there was great scarcity of fuel; the fire-places were not covered, so that the rain and snow prevented the wood burning, and it was almost impossible to get the rations properly cooked.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	The cooking arrangements have been, in my opinion, so defective, as to form a very important feature in the list of causes of disease.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	The great difficulty of procuring proper fuel militated greatly against the food being always cooked properly, but generally speaking, it was so, the cooking of salt meat being of no very difficult nature when fire can be obtained.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	No. Considering the weather and other circumstances.
J. C. H. Wright, M.D. Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	Certainly in this battery, as far as the rations themselves would permit. This point was particularly looked to by the Officer Commanding.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	The arrangements for cooking the rations have been at all times attended to, and have been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the men. As far as at least as a salt meat ration would allow.
W. Thornton, Surg. I Troop H.A.	Yes.

Question 8—continued.

Have the arrangements for cooking the rations been such as to ensure a healthy diet to the soldier?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY —continued	
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	A covered hut was erected for cooking for each Company, and the arrangements were as complete as could be devised. This is a very important point and depends for its success on the zeal of officers commanding Com- Companies, and I have observed a marked distinction in the number of sick, according to the more or less perfect nature of cooking arrangements.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Staff Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	The arrangements for cooking are such as to ensure healthy diet to the soldiers.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	No.

Question 9.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	Better than the usual supply, if one may judge by last year.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	By no means, until within the last three months, since which time they have been ample.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	The accommodation for the sick in camp has also been very unsatisfactory. One blanket was first issued, and subsequently two; no bedding for a long period, or any means by which the sick could be raised from the wet ground. During the month of November the number of sick actually under treatment in the field hospital have exceeded an average of fifty per day, but until the beginning of December, only four of that number had the means of being raised from the wet ground, although repeated applications on that subject were made to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division. At this period cholera had appeared amongst the draft recently arrived from England; and even then, only sufficient boards and trestles were in our possession to accommodate six of the patients. It was intimated to me that by sending to Balaklava I could be supplied with a few Turkish mats, which I did with great difficulty.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Bat. Grenadier Gds.	The accommodation for the sick up to February were merely bell tents, and therefore insufficient. The supply of blankets was sufficient. No bedding has been supplied.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	Until the commencement of March, the accommodation for the sick was inadequate. The supply of blankets has been sufficient since the end of December. I presume the blanket previously in possession to have been only adapted for a summer, and not a winter campaign.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. R. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick consisted, until the arrival of the huts, of bell tents. They are at present comfortably housed in three wooden huts. The supply of blankets, buffalo robes, &c., has been abundant, and for the last three months the majority of the sick have been provided with stretchers to lie on.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	Until the weather became severe, a marquee and the ordinary bell tents were sufficient, but from this time till the end of January, when two huts were got up, the sick suffered severely from want of proper accommodation. The supply of blankets, &c., were quite insufficient until the end of December. From this date matters have gradually improved.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	Since I have had medical charge the hospital accommodation was sufficient; but during the three winter months there were only six bell tents and a small marquee for the accommodation of a number of sick averaging 70—80. Then requisitions were sent in for a large hospital marquee, but it could not be obtained until February. Three wooden huts, however, were erected towards the end of January.

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—continued.	
Robert Furguson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	It has not. Bell tents, which freely admitted the rain, were the only protection that the sick had from the weather, and when the wind blew high, were quite useless; and from the constant rain, with the falls of snow, it was impossible to keep the ground dry under the sick. The same difficulty was experienced in cooking for them, from the want of fuel. Until the middle of December they had only one blanket, when additional ones were served out, together with buffalo robes. No bedding has as yet been provided, with the exception of eighteen, which from their size could not be put up in tents. On the 8th of February the first hut was erected.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	The accommodation for the sick, and the supply of blankets, &c., is sufficient.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	About two months ago huts were erected for the use of the sick. Up to that time they were treated in bell-tents. The supply of blankets was adequate. There was no bedding.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick in camp throughout the winter was by no means sufficient; the sick had no more than the healthy. Blankets were also then insufficient, but now ample.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	The accommodation for sick in camp was very insufficient. The men were crowded together in their tents, those in health lying along with men suffering from bowel complaints, &c.; consequently disease spread rapidly. The supply of blankets and bedding was very scanty.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D. Surgeon, 14th Regt.	The hospital accommodation for the sick, and the supply of blankets and bedding have been amply sufficient, and as good as are usual in the field.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	No.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	Yes.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	No; not in the early part of the campaign, and not until lately, and not in my opinion such as are usual in the field.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	On arriving in camp on the 19th of December there was no hospital marquee, or any accommodation for the sick, for several days, until a marquee was carried up from Balaklava by the men. All the men have two blankets, and now there is ample accommodation for the sick.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Foot.	The accommodation for the sick has, until within a late period, been of the most scanty and wretched description. Until the middle of January I owned but one marquee capable of holding sixteen men. It is true I have placed twenty-four, and even as many as twenty-eight men in it. As at that time we were not supplied with bedsteads, or boards on trestles, this was more easily managed. It is also true that I had had my requisition for a second marquee signed and approved, and counter-

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contind.	
R. V. De Lisle, Surg. 4th Regt.—contd.	signed with all the official solemnities (I think there were six names on the paper) some six weeks before that period, but, as I was utterly destitute of all means of transport, it might as well have been in England. When it did arrive (I had to borrow the Colonel's chargers to bring it up piece-meal), and was erected, a long delay took place before it was fit for the reception of patients, in consequence of the hard, frozen ground within turning into mud when the thaw occurred. As my sick numbered at that period 158, it may readily be imagined to what straits I was put for the accommodation of my surplus patients. The circular tent, thin and weather-worn as it was, was the only asylum for men suffering from dysentery and diarrhœa during that fearful winter. Moreover, during the rains, and whilst snow lay on the ground, the whole ground inside these tents was reeking with mud, partly brought in by the men from without, partly caused by the rain percolating through the weather-worn canvas, or streaming through the rotten, half-closed doors and tattered walls. Two wooden huts for each hospital have been lately erected. Until December each man had only his one blanket. In that month a second one was issued, but, from want of transport, the supply was much retarded, so that by the end of the month the regiment was nearly 300 short of its full complement. At that period there was nothing in the shape of bedding issued for the use of the sick. Orders, it is true, had just been given for the supply of twenty-four hospital rugs, but some delay occurred in bringing these to camp, for, as I have before stated, it has been invariably the rule for surgeons to transport everything as best they might, and I had then not the means. Our regimental mules were scarcely strong enough or numerous enough to do more than supply the regiment with water and the stores that it actually required. Moreover, as the men were being worked up to their full strength in the trenches, I did not feel myself justified in sending them to Balaklava in the state of roads then existing. About two months ago paillasses, filled with straw, were supplied at Balaklava, but conveyed, of course, by ourselves to camp.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Foot	Yes.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick in camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding, has not been sufficient. It is now much greater than it was some time ago, but it is still far short of what is required. Frequent allusion was made to this deficiency in the weekly reports, and verbally to the Principal Medical Officer of the division, and the Commanding Officer of the regiment. Through their exertions, followed by repeated requisitions on the Storekeeper at Balaklava, the hospital accommodation has been increased, and the scanty store of bedding and hospital furniture augmented. There is still a deficiency, however, and my last requisition for bedding, though approved by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division, was refused, and the mules sent back from Balaklava empty. The subject of bedding, clothing,

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contind.	
Thos. Crawfurd, M.D., Surg. 18th Reg.—contd.	and hospital furniture is surrounded with difficulties. Medical officers in charge of corps are held responsible for everything belonging to the hospital. If they accumulate quantities of these most necessary articles while in camp, they have no means of taking care of them. No store, no steward, no trustworthy subordinate whose duty it is to take charge of them. The Hospital Serjeant is supposed to do this, but other and equally important duties are to be performed, which occupy the greater part of his time, and many matters are consequently neglected. In the event of a sudden move being ordered, there is at present no arrangement made for the carriage of such stores with the regiment. This difficulty is greater than might at first sight be supposed, and I dwell on it the more because it is remediable. The importance of having a well appointed regimental hospital is very great, not only because it saves much labour and considerable expense caused by the transfer of sick to other distant hospitals, but because many men, if left with their regiments, would recover rapidly, and return to their duty, who, under existing arrangements, are sent away to return—perhaps at some distant date—probably never.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	From 14th September to the 7th October the hospital establishment of the 28th Regiment consisted of a single circular tent, without bedding or utensils of any description, and at a time when men were dying of cholera. A marquee was obtained on the 7th October; a second at the end of December; the first hut about the 10th of January. About the end of November a few of the men received a second blanket. Notice was given that rugs were procurable towards the end of December. Buffalo skins were distributed in January, but no amount of covering prevented the men from being frost-bitten in hospital at this time for want of sufficient fuel; for the same reason there was much difficulty in cooking the rations of the sick.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick all winter was defective. Until 24th of January there was only one hospital marquee, which could only hold eighteen patients and two orderlies; the remainder of the sick were treated in bell tents, and so many as twelve of these were for some months occupied by sick. Until about Christmas the supply of hospital blankets was deficient. About then buffalo robes and a sufficiency of blankets were from time to time issued, also boards and trestles; until then the sick had to lie on the damp, cold ground. On 24th January a wooden hut, and on following month two others were erected for the sick. Had this been done in October, it would have saved a great deal of mortality. The three huts can accommodate fifty-four sick and three orderlies; they are made of thin, green pine, badly put together, and very fragile, only one window for light and ventilation; since erected, holes have been cut in them for ventilation. Scrubbers, washing basons, also an ablution hut, are still required; also a good cooking hut. The twelve sets of bedding and the two cooking canteens put on board ship in September, have not been returned, and although I made all inquiry about them, I could never learn what became of them.

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	On the 17th Regiment leaving Gibraltar, a hospital marquee was put on board, and safely landed at Balaklava, but the men employed to bring up the poles of it left them in the mud, and no other poles could be obtained. Subsequently some hospital marquees arrived at Balaklava, of which I was informed by the Inspector General of Hospitals, and immediately made a requisition for one through the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division, who told me that the marquees in question were out of order, and that when the sail-makers of the ships of war at Balaklava had repaired them, notice would be given. I heard nothing more upon the subject. On the 7th January I was informed by the Principal Medical Officer of the division that huts had arrived, and I immediately sent in a requisition for three, of which the following is a copy:— "17th Regiment. "Required for the hospital of the above regiment three huts with tools complete. "Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt. "O. P. Bourke, Major, 17th Regt., Commanding the regiment. "Camp before Sebastopol, January 7, 1855. "Examined, C. Windham, Colonel, A.Q.M.G." This requisition was returned to me the following day, with the following remark of Colonel Gordon, the Assistant Quartermaster General at head-quarters, on the back of it: "No huts available. Each hut weighs 50 cwt. "A. G." During the first week of February a hut was brought up by the Assistant Quartermaster General of the division, and erected, and two others since. Until the huts were put up, the sick were in circular tents. I had always a sufficiency of blankets, but no bedding was issued during the winter. The paillasses at present in use are stuffed with chopped straw and chaff.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	No bedding or additional blankets were issued until 5th of October, when twewty-one blankets were obtained from the Quartermaster General's Department. The surface of the ground upon which the hospital tents were pitched being strewed with hay, procured from the Commissariat as often as it could be spared, and these blankets and this provision of hay, together with eleven additional blankets, received about a week afterwards, comprised the whole substitute for bedding issued to the hospital. On 7th December, on account of the severity of the weather, 120 additional blankets were supplied, and on the following day 20 raised cots and sackings were supplied by the Purveyor. The necessity of raising the men from the wet ground, (and which could only be done by means of the cots alluded to, whereby the space within the tents was so taken up that they were no longer able to contain as many as before this arrangement,) rendered the hospital far too limited. A return of blankets, showing the quantities received each time, as also of buffalo robes and Mackintosh coverlets is appended to this report. Since the re-opening of the siege, in anticipation

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Edward Howard, Surg. 20th Reg.—contd.	of an influx of wounded, a number of new and clean blankets have been received, and six raised stretchers of wood, upon which fracture apparatus may rest securely, and properly be placed, which it was perfectly impossible to adjust and retain in position, either upon the ground or the bellying sackings of the stretchers previously supplied. From the fact of the sickness having decreased at the present, and there being five wooden huts for hospital purposes now and for some past time put up, it may be assuredly said that our accommodation at the present for the sick and wounded is as good as it may be, and is so far superior, sufficient, and convenient as to bear no sort of comparison with our earlier condition, when the tents were filled with sick, for whom in the wet and commencing part of the winter our appliances were insufficient to minister to their necessary comfort and ease.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D. Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	On landing in the Crimea, the accommodation for the sick, and the supply of bedding, blankets, medicine, medical comforts, and mechanism were 2 hospital marquees, 36 sets of bedding, A and B canteens, 1 case of medical comforts, 1 large medicine chest, 1 store chest, 1 box, containing apparatus for reducing dislocations, 1 pack saddle, 2 medicine panniers, in my own opinion a most ample provision, but all the arrangements made by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department were upset, and their object defeated, after the landing of the regiment, in consequence of the total want of means of conveyance. Repeated applications were made for carriage, but none of these applications succeeded. Indents were sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Forces in the Crimea, approved of by the Commanding Officer, and which were duly forwarded to the proper authorities, but no carriage was procurable, not even a baggage animal to carry the medicine-panniers. In consequence of the want of carriage, the regimental hospital property already alluded to was re-shipped, as it was deemed advisable to do so rather than leave it lying on the beach, though by so doing the use of the things were lost to the regiment, yet they were not lost to the service. I endeavoured to have these things sent on board the steam-transport "Golden Fleece," but did not succeed. All I was able to effect was their removal from the sea-beach, and sent away along with the tentage and baggage in one of the boats proceeding to the vessels of the fleet, but am still in ignorance on board of what vessel. The hospital tentage and supply of medicine en route to Sebastopol was one bell tent, two medicine panniers, one case of medical comforts. The General commanding the Fourth Division (Sir George Cathcart) allowed these articles to be placed in his private cart, amongst his baggage, but on the morning of the 20th September it appears that the General gave orders for the box containing the medical comforts to be broken up and destroyed (probably to diminish his baggage). The bell tent and panniers were conveyed as far as Alma in the General's cart, and from Alma to Sebastopol in a commissariat cart. The following were some of the hardships arising from want of carriage:—

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D. Surg. 21st Regt.—contd.	*a.* Men taken suddenly ill on line of march were left behind advancing columns. *b.* No water procurable for the thirsty soldier when the halt came. *c.* The medicine panniers were not to be found on all occasions. *d.* The hospital tent was missing from the same cause. On the 8th October the hospital accommodation consisted of one bell tent, and a share of a marquee belonging to the Fourth Division. Bell tents were procured from time to time as the numbers of the sick increased, so that in December one hospital marquee and six bell tents constituted the accommodation for the regiment. Towards the end of the month, one of the regimental marquees was found in a vessel in harbour, and brought up to camp; the accommodation was much wanted on account of the sick tents being overcrowded. The bell tents did not answer as hospital tents; in stormy weather the rain penetrated the canvas on the weather side; the water thus admitted saturated the ground, and soon converted it into a bath of mud. This state was endeavoured to be palliated by raising the floors of the tents by means of brushwood and finely powdered limestone. Straw nor hay were not procurable for bedding after the 14th November, and the ground being very wet, it is doubtful if it would have been of any service under such circumstances. The great objection to the marquees is their being liable to be blown down, in consequence of their large size; but another great one is the difficulty of regulating the ventilation—there is either too much ventilation or too little. They do not admit rain. Two wooden huts were erected in February, and a third in March, and since that time the sick have had plenty of accommodation, and are now comfortable. *Bedding.*—Tarpaulins and gutta-percha coverings were spread over the floors of the marquees, to protect the men from the damp ground. Also twenty waterproof blankets were issued for the same purpose. Towards the end of January twenty buffalo robes were procured for the sick, and next month a large supply of sheep-skins. These Lord West gave on his own responsibility for the use of the patients, and I have no doubt saved many a man's life by affording a good defence from the inclemency of the weather. The men have been in the habit of sleeping on the ground (the tarpaulins and tent bottoms being interposed) in their clothes and blankets, with the exception of twenty of the worst cases, for whom field cots with mattrasses had been provided as early as December. Until very recently (until the arrival of the Transport Corps), no bedding was procurable. Straw or hay was not procurable for the purpose of bedding since the middle of November last. A late requisition has been made for this article.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	As to the comfort of the hospital accommodation, I can only speak of it as having been for the best part of the period most wretched. When we first arrived here, a blanket and the damp ground was all we had to offer the sick or wounded soldier, and when the weather was bad, the extreme misery can hardly be conceived; the amount of the accommodation, moreover, was limited,

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
James Dickson, Surg. 57th Regt.—contd.	consisting only of one hospital marquee. To finish my remarks on this head, I will only add that I will long look back with pain on my first two or three months in the Crimea. At present we are well off, having three huts, one large marquee, one small one, and several bell tents for the orderlies, at our disposal. There is also a good kitchen, and in fact a good supply of every field allowance.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	The accommodation for our sick at first consisted of one marquee, and twelve sets of bedding, which soon became totally inadequate from the great numbers of men who fell ill. We then took into use the circular tents belonging to the companies, which are ill adapted for hospital purposes. The rain always penetrated through the single roof on the weather side in bad weather. From the 8th of November to the 8th of December the men had only one blanket. From the latter date a second one was gradually furnished to them, with buffalo robes, of which we received in our hospital thirty-two. The supply may have been such as is usually supplied in the field, but was sadly insufficient during the very severe cold, snow, and frost which set in the first week in January, and continued without a break for at least fifteen days.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	When the sick were in tents, they necessarily suffered in consequence, but since their removal into wooden huts in the beginning of February, they have been well sheltered and accommodated. The supply of blankets and bedding has always been sufficient and satisfactory.
J. H. Ker Innes. Surgeon. 1st Bat. Rifles	I am given to understand that the supplies were not disproportioned to a field hospital under ordinary circumstances. In the great amount of sickness which was subsequently experienced, a lamentable deficiency of room and of hospital appliances was also experienced.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	No. Vide correspondence appended. See Appendix, p. 138.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	From the period of our arrival, until the beginning of February, everything connected with the condition of the sick was miserably deficient, scarcely any medicines or medical comforts were forthcoming. For a long time not even a marquee was procurable, but one was all we possessed during the most severe part of the season.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D of W.'s Reg.	The accommodation for the sick in camp, the supply of blankets and bedding, &c., are now sufficient. It was not so till January (as already referred to). The sick have always had a good supply of blankets, but till lately, no straw to fill mattrasses. They had buffalo robes issued on 9th January (20).
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	The accommodation at first consisted of one hospital marquee only, shortly after five waterdecks were supplied to cover the ground on which it was pitched. In the middle of January, twenty blankets, fifteen sets of boards and trestles were provided; two bell tents were

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surg., 34th Regt., contd.	placed at the disposal of Dr. Evans, and twenty buffalo skins in addition to the water-decks; fifty rugs were drawn early in March.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick in camp during the first part of the winter was very defective, consisting of two hospital marquees brought with the regiment to the Crimea, two huts were subsequently brought up from Balaklava, but a considerable delay occurred in effecting this from the want of any means of transport at the disposal of the Medical Department. The supply of blankets has been sufficient, and such as is usually supplied in the field. Bed boards and trestles have been supplied in sufficient numbers, and also a limited number of Smith's field cots, which are well adapted for use in field hospitals.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick, and the supply of blankets and bedding were by no means adequate until a comparatively recent period.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick in camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding was not sufficient in the commencement of the winter.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	The accommodation for the sick, and the supply of bedding and blankets has of late been sufficient in quantity.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	Previous to 14th February the accommodation and blankets were insufficient. The erection of two huts and an ample supply of blankets, rugs, and buffalo robes having been received on that date, the comfort of the sick was in my opinion insured.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	Neither the accommodation for the sick, nor the supply of blankets and bedding has been sufficient, until (lately?) they were furnished thus, one bell tent from our landing in the Crimea to about the 8th October, when additional bell tents were given us. After the 14th November an old marquee was obtained, which had been injured by the storm. Men had to lie on the ground, excepting a little hay or dried furze and some water-decks which were carried on the pannier horse in some of the tents; some waterproof flooring was got from Balaklava, and a dozen of Smith's bedsteads in January. Latterly straw paillasses are in use. 16 blankets were supplied by the Quartermaster General early in November, 12 from Purveyor, and 30 more from Regimental Quartermaster; so that about the end of November, every man in hospital had three blankets. Buffalo skins were subsequently issued, also two marquees and a wooden house.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Dragoons	Not till the end of January.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	No, until of late, when there has been more than a sufficiency. At first the sick were accommodated in bell tents, which allowed the water to come through, and it was impossible to keep them dry, and no bedding was to be had. Of late, however, huts have been erected for

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION,cont.	them, and every necessary in the way of blankets, bedding, &c., &c., obtained.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	I shudder when I think over the shelter offered to the sick of my regiment until the first hospital hut was completed on the 28th January. Blankets were issued to the hospital by the Quartermaster on the 9th December. Some buffalo robes were obtained in January, rugs on the 26th February, bedsteads on the 14th March, mattrasses on the 29th April. I had made through a lengthened period, both by personal application and by means of requisitions, every effort to obtain the necessary articles for the comfort of the sick long before they were available. This being my first campaign, I am unable to pass an opinion as to whether it is usual to supply such articles on the field. This much I will take upon myself to observe, because it is a common sense view of the case—preparations ought to have been made for the proper accommodation of the sick of the army during the autumnal and winter months, it being well known that the force would have to remain either in quarters, or else in standing camp, in this part of the world, during the periods indicated.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	The accommodation for sick while in camp has much improved during the past four weeks; the supply of bedding is not perfect.
W. Cattell, Asst. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	Until November ushered us suddenly into winter, we were enabled to use the ordinary bell tents for the sick, and the temperature was too high to render more blankets than the troops carried, necessary, for any case that required great care or comfort, &c. (all except slight affections) was at one transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava, where I presume all wants would be immediately supplied, such as clean linen, blankets, &c. Afterwards, when we retired within the lines and were removed by a long—often impassable—swamp from Balaklava, the field hospital became of more importance, and in proportion as the general hospitals became crowded, the pressure extended to the camp, and men could not be transferred so readily as before, even supposing the state of the roads (?) favourable. Bedding was not supplied until we had taken up our winter quarters on the present site near Kadikoi, for it would previously have been impossible to transport it from one camp to the other, for means of transport were so deficient, that when the two brigades marched into this encampment, many of the sick were left on the old ground for several days. Our own men were, however, brought away at once, the worst cases on troop horses and others walking as best they could. The hospital marquee had been left on board the "Jason" with the medicine chest, bedding, blankets, &c., which we brought from Varna, including canteens A & B, with every requisite for a small hospital, and the sick were therefore placed upon the ground under bell tents, exposed to a wetting every time it rained, the solitary blanket they brought with them, together with the cloak, both dirty and often wet (since sickness always increased after a rainy, cold day) formed their only covering. They laid down upon the blanket with their cloak thrown over them, and there were no hospital blankets to give them, nor any means of washing. Of

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
W. Cattell, A. Surg. 5th Drags.—cont.	course we did not use the green coffee, but supplied the men in hospital with tea constantly. So soon as the "Jason" arrived again, I landed the marquee early in January, and shortly afterwards we were supplied with bedding, blankets, rugs, and other necessaries; later still with wooden huts and stretchers. With respect to the latter portion of this question, never having been in the field in any previous campaign, I am unable to state what accommodation has usually been supplied; but in Bulgaria the field hospital was always comfortably supplied with blankets, bedding, &c.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surgeon, 4th Lt. Drags.	During the months of November, December, and January, the accommodation for the sick was wretched in the extreme, their only covering a bell tent, through the canvas of which the rain poured in streams, their only bed a few sticks and branches, and these barely kept them out of the mud, and a blanket (some were fortunate enough to possess two) to wrap around their shivering forms. Since that period things have gradually improved in condition, and now the accommodation for the sick is all that could be desired.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	No tents were ever supplied for the use of the sick on the regiment landing in the Crimea from 16th to 21st September, 1854, at which latter date one tent was made available for the sick, if Lord Lucan's baggage arrived in time, so as to enable it to be pitched before it was dark. When encamped on the plains of Balaklava in the month of October, three bell tents were in use for the accommodation of the sick, and I believe a fourth tent was obtained in the month of December. I considered four tents for the then existing strength at the head quarters of the regiment, as affording sufficient accommodation for the average number of daily sick, so long as the more serious cases continued to be sent on board ship as opportunities offered. The supply of blankets for the sick was sufficient had there been bedsteads, matting, or waterproof ground cloths to protect them from the wet and damp ground, but without these, any number of blankets could scarcely have ensured a comfortable dry bed in the hospital tents which soon became torn and pervious to water.
J. R. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Until the erection of a hut in February, the accommodation in tents for the sick was wretched and uncomfortable, the marquee and bedding, &c., having been left on board ship by order of the Staff Surgeon, when the regiment landed in the Crimea; since then, however, the sick have been properly cared for.
A. D. Home, Surgeon. 13th Lt. Drags.	I am not aware what the regular hospital accommodation for the sick in the field hospital is supposed to be, but in the beginning of the campaign, for about three months, there was no hospital accommodation whatever, unless two or three tents, told off for the sick can be called so. The men lay on the ground, on hay when it could be got, and this was not always. They brought with them to hospital their blankets and cloaks. The worst cases were generally sent off to Scutari once a week. As the season advanced, beds and bedding were

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	issued, and gradually most other articles. The sick are now, I conceive, as well off in the field hospital as it can be expected.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers.	During October, November, and part of December, the sick were situated precisely similarly to the duty men. They lay on the ground in their cloaks and blankets in bell tents, twenty-five blankets were supplied for the use of the hospital. This supply with the men's own was sufficient, but as the tents were not impervious to the heavy rain in November, both the ground on which the sick lay, and the blankets were continually wet. About the middle of December a marquee was supplied for the sick, the floor was paved, and boards and trestles placed in it. A stove was likewise erected, and from that period the sick have been comparatively comfortable. On the 20th of January a hospital hut was erected. It was completed in every detail and has afforded ample and excellent accommodation for the sick. A second hospital hut has recently been erected.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B., M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	Until the arrival of the wooden house, the hospital accommodation was very bad, but of late there has been a very great improvement, the sick men are now supplied with matrass and pillow with board and trestles.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	The accommodation for the sick in camp up to the first week in January consisted in bell tents. There being no hospital marquee in store when the requisition was sent in. In January a marquee, boards and trestles, and bedding was brought up. In March a wooden hut was erected for the sick. The accommodation now is as good as is usually supplied in the field.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	The accommodation for the sick in camp was most defective. I think that every deficiency is expressed by stating that the sick and dying men were, during all the severe weather, upon the damp earth, and with no better covering than that afforded by a canvas marquee. The supply of blankets and bedding was sufficient, but this was of little avail when the collateral circumstances were such as have been mentioned. The transport of sick is a subject which should be considered under the head of camp accommodation; and this, it is well known, was most faulty. The Ambulance's waggon was soon disabled by the state of the roads; the men were old and infirm, and the mules were speedily reduced to so small a number as to be insufficient for draught.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	The accommodation for the sick has been, during the greater portion of the campaign of the most wretched description, the men being obliged to lie on the wet ground without a proper supply of clothing, the hospital equipment having, by order, been obliged to be left on the beach at Old Fort, preparatory to our march on the Alma, and that belonging to these field batteries never having been forthcoming since. At present the wants of the sick in camp are as properly attended to as they possibly could be in a field hospital, the erection of the wooden huts having been the salvation of the lives of hundreds.

Question 9—continued.

Has the accommodation for the sick while in Camp, and the supply of blankets and bedding been sufficient, and such as are usually supplied in the Field?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
W. Combe, M,D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	Insufficient, having never before served in the field, I cannot answer the latter clause.
J. C. H. Wright, M.D., Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	Only one bell tent is allowed as hospital accommodation for a field battery. This proved insufficient during the winter, and at one time I required three, which I obtained from the Officer Commanding. The supply of blankets under ordinary circumstances, is ample for the number of men in a field battery.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Field Bat.	The accommodation for the sick, and the supply of blankets and bedding, have been sufficient. Early in October I was fortunate enough to obtain a tolerably comfortable house in Kadikoi as my hospital.
W. Thornton, Surgeon I Troop H.A.	Yes, except in November, when the number of sick was increased. From the position of the camp and state of the weather, the sick were unavoidably, as far as I was concerned, lying in the mud.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	I cannot speak as to the usual supply in the field. The accommodation has been totally inadequate. In this camp there was only one hospital marquee until the early part of February, when two huts were erected with great benefit; up to that time also, there were no matrasses or paillasses. A few sets of boards and trestles were obtained to keep the worst cases from the ground. Many sick were obliged to be kept in circular tents, which are not at all adapted to the purpose. The same applies to the supply of blankets which was deficient.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Staff A. Surg. Sap. & Min.	The accommodation for the sick, and supply of blankets and bedding, have been fully sufficient.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	No.

Question 10.

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	I think a ration of good porter, or sound country wine, better than one of spirits. Will the soldier generally purchase porter in preference to spirits?
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	I am of opinion that a pint of porter would be a very desirable substitute, as far as regards the health of the men, and it would be preferable that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing it out of their surplus pay.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	The Guards are more generally accustomed to drink porter, when at home, than spirits; and never having witnessed any ill effects arising from its use during the short period it was issued in Bulgaria, I conceive it is a fair presumption that as regards the health of the men, no injurious effects could arise from the substitution of a pint of porter for the present extra ration of rum. I do think, however, that the substitution of porter should not preclude the men from obtaining their single ration of spirits daily.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon 3rd Batt. Grenadier Gds.	I consider that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute for the present extra ration of rum.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	I consider porter a very desirable substitute for rum, and the extra ration of the latter issued inexpedient, and calculated to cause fever. I think the malt liquor should be supplied by Government, and deduction made from the men's pay, in preference to any other mode of proceeding.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon 30th Regt.	Porter would be a most desirable substitute, and the men I think would prefer it.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	A pint of porter would, in my opinion, be a good substitute for one ration of grog, particularly during the hot weather, and it would, I think, be advantageous were they enabled to purchase it, unless it can be issued as a ration.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	It is my opinion that a pint of good porter would be a highly beneficial substitute for the present extra ration of rum, and that facilities for purchasing porter (under proper restrictions or regulations) would also be desirable.
Robert Furgusson, Assist, Surg. 95th Regt.	I think that porter would be a most desirable substitute, and that it would be a great boon if men could procure porter out of their pay.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	I think a supply of porter, in lieu of a portion of the present issue of spirits, would be desirable, as well as facilities for purchasing it.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	I consider that one pint of porter would be an excellent substitute for the ration of rum, which latter, in my opinion, might be dispensed with.

Question 10—*continued.*

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desiderable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—contd.	
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	A pint of good porter would be excellent for the men, and facilities for purchasing porter instead of spirits would be very advisable.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	I think that a pint of porter served out daily to the men, or even facilities given them of purchasing it would be an admirable arrangement.
Wm. Chalmers M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	Certainly.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	At this season of the year a pint of porter, or even two, would be a desirable substitute for the extra ration of spirits, to be paid for out of the soldiers' surplus pay, provided it were sold at a reasonable rate.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	A most desirable substitute as regards the health of the men, and I recommend that every facility should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay. I would suggest also most strongly that the present extra ration of spirits be discontinued, except perhaps under certain particular circumstances, such as night duties in severe weather, and then given at the recommendation of the medical officer.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	A pint of porter would be a most desirable substitute for the extra ration of grog.
3RD DIVISION.	
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	I consider a pint of porter would be a most desirable substitute for the extra ration of rum, as regards the health of the men.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.	I am very strongly of opinion that good malt liquor should be issued daily to the men. If given, the extra ration of spirits, indeed the whole ration, might be dispensed with. Moreover, I have long been under the conviction that had good sound porter been supplied during the winter, the fearful number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa would never have occurred.
J, Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Regt.	A daily supply of porter would, in my opinion, prove very beneficial to the health of the men, and be a most desirable substitute for the extra ration of spirits at present issued.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	Changes in the issue of rum as a ration are objectionable, because they produce discontent. I am altogether averse to the issue of extra rum as a general rule, because the present good derived from such issue is certain to be followed by an evil which more than counterbalances it. Extra rum is in general only issued when extra work is to be done, and though it answers the purpose at the time, it must not be forgotten that such an issue is—to use a mercantile illustration—merely drawing on the man's constitution at so many

Question 10—*continued.*

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitue, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
Thos. Crauford, Surg. 18th Regt.—contd.	day's sight, and that if the system be persisted in for any length of time, the man's health, his stock in trade, will fail, and his constitution become bankrupt. In other words, he will go into hospital with one or other of the prevailing diseases, and probably sink into the grave, not from fever or dysentery properly so called, but from having crowded what should have been a week or a month's labour into a few days, and having swallowed rum in order to enable him to draw largely on his physical powers for the performance of the work. There are particular occasions, when men are exposed to wet, cold, or the like, which call for an extra amount of stimulus. My remarks are not intended to apply to such. But the issue of rum as a substitute for warm clothing, good rations, and proper accommodation, or as a means of procuring an additional amount of labour in a given space of time, is highly objectionable. The same objections do not exist with regard to porter, simply because it is more nutritious, and less stimulating than rum. I would, therefore, strongly urge the issue of porter instead of extra rum, provided it can be supplied in sufficient quantity and of good quality. The black decoction occasionally sold as porter would not be a desirable substitute. When practicable, the men should have access to well-appointed canteens, where they might have an opportunity of adding to their personal comforts by purchasing such articles as they might require. These canteens should be supplied with good porter, to be sold at a fixed price, and under such restrictions as the officer commanding might think necessary. Various articles, such as bread, butter, cheese, tea, &c., as well as the usual articles for furnishing a soldier's house-wife might also be supplied.
Benj. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon 28th Regt.	I am of opinion that a pint of good porter per diem would be more likely to conduce to the health of the men than the present extra ration of spirits.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	I would not recommend the extra ration of rum to be withdrawn. In addition to it, a pint of good XX porter, or London stout, would be very beneficial to the health of the troops, which, if sold at a moderate price, the soldier ought to pay for, and I would suggest that facilities should be afforded for its being purchased, &c.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	If by "the present extra ration of spirits" is meant that which is served out to the men when in the trenches, I would recommend its being continued. Rum is served out to the men in camp twice a day, each portion being about an ordinary wine-glassful; lime-juice is combined with the last allowance, and I think that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute for the first one. I would suggest that the porter be issued by the Commissariat Department, as it would then most likely be of better quality than if provided by a canteen-keeper, and sold to the men.

Question 10—*continued.*

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	I am of opinion that the substitution of a pint of porter for half the proportion of spirit now issued would be advantageous, and I am convinced that the men, being generally largely in credit with their companies, would willingly purchase it if it was procurable at a moderate rate, for that retailed by the canteens at present is sold at so extravagant a price as precludes the men purchasing it, except occasionally, and if facilities were afforded them of procuring good wholesome and cheap beer or porter, I am confident good would result from such an arrangement in many ways.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	A pint of porter would be a great boon, and of far more use than spirits. Dram drinking is of no use, and only serves to make a man a drunkard; the porter is beneficial—it is a good tonic and antiscorbutic. I could not recommend it to be purchased out of a soldier's surplus pay, as some good men remit trifling sums of money to their relatives.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	I certainly do think that a ration of a quart of porter or ale during the hot months would be more conducive to the health of the soldier than that of rum; and indeed would recommend the selling of spirits in the canteen to be most rigidly prohibited.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	I consider a pint of porter would be far preferable, and should strongly recommend its being given out as a ration, and not left optional with the men to purchase it, as in many instances careful soldiers might save the money, and thus deprive themselves of the benefit.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	Certainly.
John H. Ker Innes, Surgeon. 1st Bat. Rifles	I would answer affirmatively in the most unqualified manner. A pint of porter possesses a more enduring, and therefore a more tonic stimulus than a ration of grog, independently of its great excess of alimentary matter. I think too it would be preferred by young soldiers.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	There are facilities now for obtaining malt liquor from the canteens in rear of each regiment, so that a reduction of the present allowance of rum would be desirable.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	I consider that porter would be an excellent substitute for the present extra ration of rum, and that this would be amply sufficient. Should bowel affections again prevail, I would of course recommend the porter to be discontinued.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	I consider the extra ration of rum most pernicious, especially to the young soldier, as it engenders a habit of drinking. Porter might be substituted as a part of the ration, to be charged 2*d.* a pint, and the rum ration retained only for men on the trenches, at night, or in wet weather.

Question 10—continued.

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	I am decidedly of opinion that a pint of porter, in lieu of the extra ration of spirits, would be desirable, but would limit it to that quantity at first, as malt liquor issued to men accustomed for such a lengthened period to spirits, is very likely to induce bowel complaint.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	I think a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute for the present extra ration of spirits, and that it is advisable that facilities should be afforded for the men being able to purchase porter or other malt liquor out of their surplus pay.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	I think the extra ration of rum might be discontinued with advantage, and that the issue of a pint of porter would be a very desirable substitute. I know no objection to the men having the opportunity of purchasing unadulterated porter in addition, as their means would not probably permit them to obtain it in excess.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	If the extra ration of spirits be discontinued, a pint of porter would be a very good substitute.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	A pint of porter, as a substitute for the extra ration of spirits, would in my opinion be desirable; but I do not think that any further facilities for buying malt liquors would be beneficial to the health of the men.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	It appears to me that the prudence of substitution of porter for spirits would altogether depend on weather, and the duties on which the men may be employed. In wet weather, and particularly in the trenches, I have no doubt that the issue of spirits is beneficial. I should recommend that facilities be afforded the men for purchasing porter out of their surplus pay.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	I think it would be inexpedient to discontinue the ration of spirits for the men in the trenches, and would recommend the pint of porter after dinner as conducive to health, especially of the young soldier, and that facilities should be afforded for purchasing it out of their surplus pay.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Dragoons	I think porter or bitter beer would be a desirable substitute for the extra ration of spirits, and I am certain would be appreciated by the men, and willingly paid for.
J. R. Brash, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	I consider that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute for the extra ration of rum, which during warm weather ought to be discontinued. I also consider it highly desirable that facilities should be afforded to the men for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay, which would in a measure prevent their spending the same in spirits.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	Should the extra ration of spirits be withdrawn, I am of opinion it would be advisable to substitute a pint of porter in time for the dinner meal. If the men had the opportunity of purchasing, out of their surplus pay, good porter, I am sure they would avail themselves of the opportunity, as they did in Bulgaria.

Question 10—*continued.*

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	I consider that one pint of porter, in lieu of the extra ration of spirits, is desirable as regards the health of the men, and that facilities should be afforded to them for obtaining that quantity daily.
W. Cattell, Assist. Surg. 5th Drags.	I am of opinion that the porter ration, which was issued during great part of the Bulgarian campaign, was very beneficial, and was also preferred by the men. When it could not be had, they used to pay 2*s.* a bottle for it at the canteens. It is a very favourite drink in the Crimea, where soldiers now purchase it at extravagant rates, seldom less than 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. Though more bulky, I consider it an advisable substitute for one of the rum rations at present issued, because the rum is generally taken raw, and at the time of issue, and the porter is, in my opinion, more wholesome; at the same time advantages of a change of diet would be attained. During the hot weather, however, I believe some light wine, being a pure wine, would be preferable either to porter or rum, as an ordinary ration, at least once in the day, it would be much more wholesome. Porter has lately been issued for three days instead of rum, causing a sudden change of ration not at all to be recommended.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons	Porter would be a very good substitute for the present extra ration of rum, and would tend to check scorbutic disease.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	If the extra spirit ration is discontinued (particularly during the summer months), I consider that a pint of porter issued daily would be a most desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men; and I am also of opinion that facilities ought to be afforded for the men purchasing good malt liquor at a moderate price out of their surplus pay. I do not say, however, that the spirit ration ought to be discontinued, as on certain occasions I am convinced the men absolutely require an issue of spirits, and I am inclined to think it possesses this advantage over malt liquor, that it can be made more opportune for immediate administration to men requiring it.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	I have for years advocated the plan of giving the soldier a ration of porter, which, if of good quality, I consider would be far preferable to spirits.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	I consider that a pint of porter would be a good substitute for the present ration of rum, but I am quite convinced that it would be impracticable to issue daily to the men a pint of porter, neither flat nor sour, and that as sour porter would certainly bring on bowel complaints, it would thus act injuriously. However, if a pint of good porter could be issued, I should think it an improvement. The men I am sure would be very glad to purchase good porter out of their pay. I have often seen them buy porter at 1*s.* 6*d.* a bottle.

Question 10—*continued.*

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men, or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
H. H. Massey, Surgeon, 17th Lancers	I am of opinion that a pint of porter, in lieu of the present extra ration of spirits, would be very advantageous, and conducive to the health of the men during the warm weather, more especially as the regiment will be mainly composed of very young men fresh from England.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B.,M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	I would strongly advise the substitution of porter for spirits, provided the porter is of a good quality, more especially during the hot weather. I remarked that the porter issued in Bulgaria gave rise to diarrhœa.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	I am of opinion that a pint of good porter would be a desirable substitute, and that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	I consider that a supply of porter would prove one of the greatest boons which could be given to the men, and a highly desirable substitute for rum.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	I would strongly counsel the issue of a ration of malt liquor in lieu of the present extra one of rum, but would recommend at the same time that it should be a free one, the high prices the men have to pay for many little extra articles of diet and comfort precluding them from having much to spend after those and their rations are paid for.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	Yes, yes.
J. C. H. Wright, M.D. Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	Provided a ration of good porter be substituted in lieu of rum, I am of opinion that the change would be found an advantageous one, and, in addition, less calculated to induce habits of drunkenness. I should beg to recommend that facilities might be afforded to the men of purchasing porter and other extra articles out of their surplus pay.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	I am strongly of opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute for the present extra ration of rum; or, as the men can well afford it, that facilities be given them to purchase it. This latter would be, I think, a better plan.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	I consider a mixed ration of spirits and porter decidedly advantageous. The benefit to be derived from the selling porter to the troops might, and only might be, that they would purchase it in preference to the spirits they at present obtain from the canteens.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	I am confident that a pint of porter would be a desirable and beneficial substitute for the extra ration of rum; it would also be of service to afford facilities to a limited extent for the purchase of porter by the men. I observe that it is now frequently procured at the most exorbitant charge from the canteens in camp.

Question 10—*continued.*

In the event of its being considered inexpedient to continue the present extra ration of spirits, is it your opinion that a pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, so far as regards the health of the men,or that facilities should be afforded for their purchasing porter out of their surplus pay?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	A pint of porter would be a desirable substitute, instead of the extra ration of rum, as far as regards the health of the men.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	Yes.

Question 11.

Has the sickness in the Corps been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	No. Still the hard drinkers have been the worst cases.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	In some cases.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	Most certainly not.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Gds.	I do not think that the increased sickness in the corps has been in any way connected with intemperance. There is much less of this than there would be on hom service.
Fred. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	No.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regt.	I do not consider it has.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	It has not.
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	I do not consider that intemperance has in any respect aggravated the sickness of the corps.
Robert Ferguson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	It has not.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	No.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	No.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	Only in a very few cases by intemperance.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	The men have had few opportunities of obtaining liquor. I have seen men intoxicated in the trenches, but I attributed this to their getting three glasses of rum when on trench duty, and having probably had nothing to eat all day. But I do not consider that the health of the corps has been affected by excessive intemperance.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	No.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	Certainly not.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	No.

Question 11—*continued.*

Has the sickness in the Corps been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
W. G. Trousdell M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	Certainly not.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	Sickness has not been aggravated by intemperance.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.	During the period of encampment before Sebastopol, there has been decidedly less than the usual amount of intemperance in the corps.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Regt.	The habits of the men generally have been temperate, but it is probable that in some instances the use of spirits of a deleterious quality (surreptitiously obtained from the French) may have induced disease.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	The diseases which prevail in the regiment at present are not such as are usually attributed to excessive intemperance, though I have no doubt the excesses committed by the men are detrimental to their health.
B. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	Certainly not.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	The troops have had little opportunity of drinking in excess in the field, and I do not consider that sickness is attributable to intemperance in the Crimea.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	No, it has not. The French soldiers bring brandy about for sale, which is of the vilest quality, but not to such an extent in the camp of the 17th as formerly. Lieutenant-Colonel Cole has punished men for purchasing this spirit, and I have explained to the non-commissioned officers and men how deleterious it is.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	Unquestionably not.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	I have no reason to believe that it has.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	No.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	No.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st Bat. Rifles	I do not believe intemperance to have operated, as a cause of disease, more in the Rifle Brigade than in any other corps.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	The health of the regiment has not suffered from intemperance on the part of the men.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	Intemperance has in no way, to my knowledge, affected the health of the men.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	Not at all. The conduct of the men has been most commendable; under the pressure of great sufferings their conduct and endurance were beyond all praise.

Question 11—*continued.*

Has the sickness in the Corps been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	Most decidedly not, as the men had no means of obtaining intoxicating drink, except when they went to Balaklava, or the French canteens.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	In several instances I think the sickness in the corps has been aggravated by habits of intemperance, and the most intemperate men have been those who have first fallen victims to disease.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	No.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	The sickness in the corps has not been aggravated by intemperance.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	As far as my experience goes, sickness does not seem to have been aggravated by excessive intemperance.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	No.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	It has not, because spirits were not procurable until very lately.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	Not in any case.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	Yes, since the beginning of March.
Robert Cooper, M.D., Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	The sickness in the regiment has not been aggravated by intemperance. The following records will exhibit the extent of punishments for drinking: October 2, November 2, December 1, January 1, February 2, March 3, April 7, —in all, 39 cases within seven months. It is a remarkable fact, that so little vice prevailed, at a time when the men were in the most desponding state, so much so, they had no desire to live in the majority of instances. A stranger to the scenes of camp life cannot estimate the misery and discomfort the poor fellows endured. I should fail in the performance were I to endeavour to give even an outline of their sufferings and hardships. To abler hands I leave the task of placing on record the noble endurance of the men.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	Not that I am aware of.
W. Cattell, A. Surg. 5th Drag. Gds.	Very few cases of intemperance have occurred in the corps since we left Ireland; and these were generally caused by the deleterious spirit commonly know as rakée, which, in spite of precautions, has occasionally been procurable near the camp. There has been no increased sickness from this cause.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons	No.

Question 11—*continued.*

Has the sickness in the Corps been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance?

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	The sickness in the corps has not to my personal knowledge been aggravated by excessive intemperance.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	Very few cases could be traced to this vice; in proof of which I may point to the absence of delirium tremens, and the very few instances of liver complaint.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	I have never observed that intemperance has caused sickness to any extent.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers	Some instances have recently come to my notice where disease has been induced by intemperance. And no doubt this exciting cause has influenced in other cases to predispose or directly produce disease, though the prevention of intemperance forms a leading feature in the interior economy of the 17th Lancers.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B.,M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	I have no reason to think so.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	No.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	The sickness in camp cannot be attributed in any respect to intemperance.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	Not in the slightest degree in the corps under my charge.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	No.
I. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	Not that I am aware of.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	Sickness in the battery has not been in any respect aggravated by excessive intemperance.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	No.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	No.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	The sickness of the corps has not been aggravated by intemperance.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	No.

Question 12.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	I recommend a larger ration of better fresh meat; porter or wine in place of rum, and better bread; also, while the army is stationary, plenty of vegetables.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	That the men, if possible, should be less severely worked, and should have not less than four nights in bed, and that the diet of the men should be made as good as possible, especially as to the supply of vegetables, as, for instance, the French compressed vegetables and dried vegetables, as split peas.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	There are several suggestions which I am desirous of making, with the view of improving the health of the troops:— 1st. I consider it very desirable that the bearskin cap should be discontinued as much as possible during the ensuing three or four months. 2nd. That vegetables, either preserved or fresh, should be issued to the troops daily. 3rd. That the ration of porter should not exclude the issue of one ration of rum, which I consider the men should drink mixed with warm water after their evening meal; and more especially, now that cholera has re-appeared, this arrangement would, in my opinion, be attended with benefit. 4th. That the sick, while in a permanent camp, should not be treated under canvas. They have experienced the greatest benefit from the use of the wooden huts, which, when properly ventilated, form excellent field hospitals. The half of my sick at this moment are compelled to be placed under canvas, on account of being refused the necessary number of huts.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surg. 3rd Bat. Gren. Gds.	I have no further suggestion to offer.
Fred. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	In addition to the suggestion made relative to Query 10, I would advise the issue of fresh meat daily, if practicable; the substitution of tea for coffee, and the continuance of a liberal supply of fresh vegetables; also a ration of good rice.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regiment	A regular ration of fresh or dried vegetables, the substitution of tea for coffee, and when peas are issued, of split in lieu of whole ones, would be desirable. If the issue of salt rations could be reduced to one or two days in each week, it would, in my opinion, prove beneficial to the health of the troops.
E. M. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	After what I have stated above, it is almost superfluous to suggest the issue of fresh meat and bread three times a-week, with peas or other vegetables as frequently as possible when salt meat forms the ration. It would, I think, be advantageous were tea or cocoa substituted for coffee, which appears frequently to cause diarrhœa, and of this the men constantly complain. I would further suggest that flannel clothing of a lighter description than that at present in use should be issued to the troops for summer wear.

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—contd.	
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	None by me.
Robert Ferguson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	From the fact of the regiment being so reduced by sickness and loss in action, I would venture to suggest that great improvement I think would result if the men were relieved from some of their duties, particularly those involving nightwork, as nearly every man has been at some period under treatment, and no means been afforded for their permanently recovering their health, no convalescent list being allowed; and I frequently have men brought to hospital much exhausted in returning from the duties.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	I propose that covered cooking-places be constructed for the men; that a uniform system of ventilation be adopted in the men's huts; that as much as possible the diet should be varied; that vegetables should always form a part of it. Peas, as issued on board ship, mustard, vinegar, would all assist in rendering the salt ration palatable.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	I consider the health of the men would be materially improved if their duties were less severe, fresh provisions more frequently issued, and porter substituted for rum.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	That means should be supplied, and the men made to wash their bodies, and keep their persons cleaner than they do; that the hospital and the medical men should be independent of the executives of the regiment in obtaining good orderlies and servants; that there should be a sufficient number, and that they should not be taken away at times on certain occasions, such as general parades, &c., &c., and thereby leaving the sick unattended to for some hours; that the medical stores should be more amply supplied with medicines, with every necessary preparation, surgical appliances, and instruments, such as trusses and splints, beyond the common wooden splint.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, A. Surg. 1st Royals 1st Bat.	I should suggest that some amusements should be got up for the men.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	I would suggest that the supplies of fresh meat (of good quality) and of vegetables should be continued, and that tea or cocoa should be occasionally substituted for the coffee. As the hot weather has now commenced, I am of opinion that summer clothing and white cap covers should be issued to the regiments as soon as possible.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	I would suggest a better arranged system of hospital orderlies. The inconvenient delays caused by the numerous signatures required for the supply of hospital field equipment, such as hospital marquees, tents, conveyances, &c., has hitherto been most severely felt, and requires to be much simplified. I consider the tents to be too much crowded. Early parades, before breakfast, ought to be avoided. Hitherto, on the line of march, no conveyance has been provided for the sick soldier.

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
Fred. Foaker, Surg. 38th Regt.—contd.	A light cart ought to be provided for this purpose to each regiment, capable of carrying six or seven patients, the surgeon's panniers and instruments, a supply of water, and a few medical comforts. On active service the Assistant Surgeons should invariably be supplied with a horse a-piece, for it is utterly impossible for them, after a long day's march, to pay the requisite attention to the sick. A great deal of valuable time is consumed with an army in the field by the Regimental Medical Officer being called upon to supply such numerous returns:—two morning states, a weekly one, a monthly one, a quarterly one, an annual one, numerous incidental ones. All these require to be copied for future reference, and encumber the scanty space allowed for the medicines, &c. Small portable field tents, similar to those in use in the French army, I consider very desirable, as a protection from rain, heavy night dews, and also from the sun.
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	No.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	Unless to remedy the evils spoken of in the foregoing replies.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	The men are now well fed and well clothed, and I have no further suggestions.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.	No suggestion for the improvement of the health of the troops at present offers itself. We are now well supplied with rations, better, perhaps, than an army in the field has a right to expect; and, as the winter has passed away, the circular tents, though perhaps objectionable in very hot weather, will suffice for the accommodation of the men. The sick are now well accommodated, and I think well cared for. I had intended to offer some remarks on the anomaly of rendering the medical department so very dependent on every other department of the army for the means of performing its most ordinary duties; but, as there appears a very probable chance that the whole system will be changed, it will, perhaps, be needless. One instance, however, of the working of the present system I should like to give, having been somewhat of a sufferer thereby. In November last my Hospital Serjeant was seized with a severe attack of illness, and removed to Scutari, where he now remains. For a serjeant to succeed him, I applied to the Regimental Adjutant, who, as usual, knew no one to recommend, and advised me to hunt out a man myself. Now, a Hospital Serjeant ought to be one of the best men of the regiment, for he fills one of the most responsible situations; he ought to be equal to the situation of Quartermaster Serjeant, for he has many accounts to keep. In his own small sphere, he fills the office of Serjeant-major, having a large staff of orderlies to keep to their duties in attendance on the sick, and to keep order amongst the latter. The official returns are only exceeded in number by those of the orderly room, and, therefore, he must be a good clerk. Moreover, and especially, he must be honest and sober, for he has sole charge of the wine and spirits, &c., which, if purloined, are lost, not to the Government, but to the patient.

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—continued:	
R. V. De Lisle, Surg. 4th Regt.—contd.	Well, I made my hunt, and succeeded in obtaining the services of—a lance corporal! He was a very good man, very attentive, and very trustworthy, but, not being much of a clerk, all the returns and reports, and I may say all the accounts, fell to my share. Moreover, his inferior rank not giving him the requisite authority over patients and orderlies, I was forced to obtain the services of a serjeant to keep order. After teaching them somewhat of their duties, one fell ill, then the other, then a third, and finally a fourth. I have actually at this moment four Acting Hospital Serjeants patients in hospital. Why, I have been doing nothing during the whole winter but teach Hospital Serjeants, and as few of these could do much more than write their own names, it was rather up-hill work. I say nothing of orderlies, who I have known fall sick by four and five of a day. Now, I should have cared less for all this had that sapient arrangement of removing my hospital a quarter of a mile from the regiment not been carried out. To add to my difficulties, I had with me not one Regimental Assistant. At a period when my number of sick amounted to 172, one young Staff Assistant was attached to me; but Staff Assistants prescribe only for their patients; they cannot or will not interfere with the superintendence of a hospital. In our division few Surgeons, if any, have lost their serjeant. Those only who have can appreciate the extra amount of trouble and anxiety I have gone through during this long period of sickness. I do not complain of the trouble. I do not complain that for months I have been forced to make out, and even copy into the return book, the innumerable returns and reports inflicted upon us, or to keep myself the hospital accounts; but I do complain that, to my other cares and anxieties naturally existing in a season of great sickness, should be superadded those arising from the fear that my sick are neglected from the absence of a proper supervision of the hospital servants. The Surgeon, with a large staff of assistants, would fail in doing this—a good Hospital Serjeant can alone do it. Were there an establishment from which we might be supplied, when a vacancy occurred, with well trained, well educated servants, a constant source of trouble and annoyance would be removed.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Regt.	The answers to the foregoing questions refer only to the time for which I have been in medical charge of the corps, and would have had a different and less favourable character had they embraced the entire period during which the regiment has been in the Crimea. I am of opinion that the daily supply of bread and vegetables is almost essential to the preservation of the health and vigour of the men.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt.	The health of the troops would be materially improved by avoiding the grave errors which have been and are now being committed. Give the soldier three consecutive nights in bed, feed him with wholesome, well-cooked food; do not convert his days of rest into days of toil by turning him into a beast of burden; let him have at least six feet by two and a half of space to lay his body on when he is allowed to sleep; put him under canvas

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surg., 18th Regt.—cont.	which will keep out the rain, and not, as is the case in the 18th, the rotten, condemned tents under which he now sleeps, or rather soaks, and whom, with his twelve or thirteen companions, all huddled together for the sake of the warmth they mutually impart to each other, he is condemned to pass his hours of leisure, as well as the moiety of time allotted for rest; let him always have a change of clothing, and time to wash it as well as himself; when he is sick, give his doctor the means of treating him as he should be treated; when he is well, clothe him in garments which will insure a reasonable amount of protection from wind and rain; and when ordered on the march, do not overload him. Carry out these suggestions, and the health of the troops will be materially improved. In my answer to Query 9, I made allusion to serious evils which were said to be remediable. The remedy I beg to suggest is this:—Place at the disposal of every medical officer in charge of a regiment a light, properly-constructed caravan, on four wheels, capable of conveying a certain proportion of bedding, medical comforts, medicines, and surgical appliances, to be drawn by good mules. Appoint a steward, trained for the purpose, to each regimental hospital, who will take charge of the stores, comforts, &c., and see to their issue. Call this man a warrant officer, and make him a portion of the hospital establishment, and remunerate him for his services. In this way the medical officer in charge of a corps would be relieved of a vast amount of routine work, which a man of ordinary common sense and common honesty could do quite as well as he can, and he would be able to devote his whole time and attention to the treatment of the sick. In cases where a good Hospital Serjeant cannot be got, and it is rather difficult to get a good one who will take the situation at fourpence a-day, a large portion of the Surgeon's time is occupied in looking after matters which ought not to require his attention, and he is in consequence often unable to pay that attention to the sick which, from his position, he is expected to do. This mode of transport for medicines and medical comforts has other and even greater advantages than I have pointed out. In a country where guns can be drawn, it can easily be drawn, and in the event of its being impossible, from the nature of the district to be traversed, to get your caravan along, it is only necessary to undo the straps which connect the mules to the waggon, put the panniers on one, medical comforts on another, and the four remaining animals would afford a mode of transport for the sick if furnished with the very simple contrivance now used by the French for that purpose. The animals could of course carry their pack-saddles at all times, and the additional articles required to effect the transformation from one mode or style of conveyance to the other being light and few, could easily be carried on or in the caravan. The present system of placing large open ditches along the left of our camp-ground, to serve the purpose of "latrines," is highly objectionable. They are at all times offensive, and in the hot weather I have no doubt they will become injurious to health. In a standing camp like this, properly constructed privies should be erected for the men.

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
B. Marlow, M.D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	With regard to the supply of fresh meat, bread, vegetables, and lime-juice, what has been said in answer to Queries 7 and 8 may be referred to, with this addition, that the quality of both meat and bread might be very much improved. The cooking-houses might be improved, and a permanent staff of efficient cooks should be formed in each regiment. Fuel should also be supplied regularly for cooking purposes. Increased facilities for washing should be secured for the men, soap should be supplied, and stated periods should be fixed for the washing and changing under clothing; also some means should be provided by which washing might be done for the men in hospital. Water ought to be economised, both for the purposes of washing and for the consumption of the troops. At present the supply of water for the Third Division is derived from three springs, the water from which flows into three tanks. One of these springs supplies the first tank, and the water from the other two is led by a conduit into the second, while the third tank is supplied from the two first. The first of these tanks is appropriated to the washing of clothes; from the second water is drawn for hospital purposes; while in the third the horses of the division are watered. The best spring is now totally unfit for use from neglect, and it is to be feared the other two will soon be in the same state. All of the tanks are in a filthy state, and the ground round them is very dirty. It is recommended first that the springs be cleaned, and proper reservoirs be formed, to catch the water in the first instance. These should be fitted with a step, to enable the men to get properly down to the water, and prevent them standing in it and dirtying it, as they do at present. The water from one or more of these springs might be filtered by causing the water to pass into a barrel set on a layer of stones, as is done in the Sailors' Camp. The conduits should also be improved, and the banks of the tanks should be gravelled with stones; large quantities of these are to be found close at hand. The tanks should be thoroughly cleaned, and a trough formed to water the horses. Were this done, the first tank might be used to draw water from, the second as a bath for the men, and the third for washing clothes, &c., in. A proper conduit should be made, to carry off the surplus water from the tanks and troughs, and some wells below the tanks should be filled up, as the water in them is putrid, and in one offal has been thrown. I would also suggest that the tanks be kept clean, and that the sentry over the watering-place should have more stringent orders than at present. The material employed in clothing the troops might be improved; and a working coat or blouse, like that used by the Guards, would be very useful to the men. Bell tents should never be used to accommodate the sick; and, as far as possible, the sick should be raised off the ground. The formation of a corps of Orderlies is much to be desired; at present the office is performed by soldiers unacquainted with the duty, and constantly liable to be changed. Their number might also be increased, as one Orderly to ten men is too little for both night and day work. A Dispenser, to make up and administer the medicines, should

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—contd.	
B. Marlow, M.D., Surg. 28th Regt.—contd.	be added to each corps. The ambulances at present in use are, from their weight, quite unfitted for a country where there are no roads, and when the ground is heavy. I should suggest the formation of a corps of ambulance mules, providers with cacolets and lietieres, like the French. These should have a staff of drivers, who understand how to look after their animals, and also how to drive them. The French ambulances have taken our sick to Balaklava without accident, when the country was almost impassable for wheeled vehicles.
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	I consider that if the soldier's rations were improved, it would be a great preventative of disease; I would therefore suggest that preserved cocoa be substituted (for breakfast and supper) in the place of coffee; that good nutritious fresh meat be issued some four times weekly; and that a pint of good porter be available; also daily (at least) half a pound of vegetables. That the troops be hutted; also ablution huts be provided, with means to wash and dry the soldier's clothes, together with a fair supply of tubs and basons, &c.; and that the morning parades be reduced to two per week; and that a good supply of fuel be issued.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	The first suggestion I have to offer is relative to the rations. About two months since I questioned every man in the regiment upon this subject, and they were unanimous in their desire for a larger allowance both of rice and sugar; the quantity of the latter at present allowed each man is barely sufficient for breakfast and the evening meal, and they have none to eat with their rice. I would strongly recommend that the ration, both the rice and sugar, be doubled. When diarrhœa was very prevalent, the men who had recently recovered from that disease found that hot coffee, taken early in the morning, tended to cause a relapse, and therefore frequently substituted boiled rice. When there is any probability of the men of an army suffering from bowel affections, there ought always to be a plentiful supply of good rice, for, in the first place, it is very nutritious, and there is no article of food which, after being digested, leaves so little excrementitious matter to pass through and irritate the intestines. If the camp kettles were higher, and not so broad, they would occupy less superficial space, a matter of importance when it is necessary to make the most of a small quantity of fuel. With regard to the number of men allowed in each circular tent, I would recommend that it should never exceed ten. The state of the graves surrounding an encampment requires being frequently looked to. Much of the earth is washed away by the rains, and some I have observed trodden down by men and horses passing frequently over them. The same remarks apply to pits, where dead horses or Commissariat offal have been buried. These spots ought always to be properly marked, in order that tents may not be pitched upon them, or too near them. The soil of the Crimea is extremely apt to crack, even with a moderate degree of heat. I think it would be extremely advisable to establish a Sanitary Police force,

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—contd.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surg. 17th Regt.—contd.	a number of which should be attached to each division, and should insist upon these important matters being properly attended to. About the middle of February, when the weather became milder, I recommended that the men of the regiment should be marched down to a neighbouring horse-pond to be washed, and that they should put on a clean shirt at least once a week. The men should be supplied with tubs, and cleanliness should be as strictly enforced as their position will admit of. With regard to Weekly Medical Inspectors, I consider them of the utmost importance. I have always while here performed this duty myself, and have never, unless it was unavoidable, delegated it to my assistants. Flannel shirts worn next the skin are highly beneficial, both in summer and winter. From six years' experience of the climate of Malta, three years of the West Indies, three of Canada, and three of Gibraltar, I feel that I can give a tolerably confident opinion upon this subject. Those worn during summer should be of a much lighter material than those worn during the winter, especially in climates like the Crimea and Canada, where there is much difference in the temperature of the two seasons. At night, in the West Indies, the troops on duty wear trowsers made of a light flannel, of a dark blue colour; these are the best summer trousers for soldiers I have ever met with. Much inconvenience was caused during the winter by a large proportion of the ankle boots that were sent out being too small. It should be recollected that, owing to the men being frequently for twenty-four hours without taking off their boots, the feet swell. Both officers and men have found that boots which were perfectly large enough for them in England, pinched their feet very much when worn here. The winter mitts ought to be more substantial; they should be made of leather, lined with wool, and the backs covered with fur. Socks, shirts, &c., sent out should be of the best quality, on account of the difficulty of repairing them on active service. Much of the well-being of the soldiers, especially in a permanent encampment, depends upon the tents being so pitched and surrounded by a properly cut trench that no rain, or very little, will enter. I found that although the men knew how to erect and strike the tents with great rapidity, they knew nothing more on the subject. All soldiers on active service should know how to make both temporary and permanent cook-houses. The last suggestion I would offer is, that all young medical officers entering the army should be most fully instructed as to the proper method of dieting, clothing, and sheltering soldiers; that they should be taught how to make the best of such limited resources as are likely to be within their grasp, when, in time of war, they are serving in an enemy's country; and, finally, that every means should be employed to impress upon their minds that their first duty is to prevent disease, and their second to cure it.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	I am not aware that any suggestions of improvement in diet or hospital accommodation remain to be accomplished at present. The transport of all supplies is so improved, and will, on the completion of the railway, be

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—continued.	
Edward Howard, Surg. 20th Regt.—contd.	more facilitated, that the conveyance of sick or wounded to permanent hospitals will be an easy and entirely unobjectionable proceeding, and leaves little room for doubt that the liberal provision made by the Government and by the truly benevolent efforts of the public at home, will leave, as at present, little to be desired that the circumstances of a besieging army admit of. That the issue of well baked bread to the hospitals by the Commissariat is most desirable, and I would strongly recommend its continuance, and a more frequent or daily issue of fresh meat to the troops in camp.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	Too little attention is bestowed on the state of a man's feet. Keep the soldier's feet warm and comfortable, and he will feel himself comfortable. For this purpose I should recommend warm woollen stockings, and waterproof boots. To keep the rest of his person dry, waterproof coverings of some kind. The tightly-fitting coatee is another great evil. The coat should be wide, loose, and therefore it will be comfortable; it should extend also as far as the knee, by which means a better defence against the weather is formed. As to diet, preserved meats, soups, vegetables, would be beneficial to the general health. Tea is a better ration than coffee, as it requires less trouble to prepare it, should the coffee be issued in the green state. My reason for recommending the loose, wide coat for soldiers, is simply from being in the habit of seeing men frequently falling out of the ranks from faintness, and as the tightly-fitting coatee and leather stocks obstruct or impede the general circulation, I have every reason to believe that the tightly-fitting dress worn by the British soldier is the cause of these fainting fits.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	Such a decidedly gratifying change has taken place in the condition, diet, and clothing of the soldier, that I have no suggestion to offer under this head, except that the early adoption of a white cap cover, appears to me highly desirable. I would also recommend the issue of lime-juice be continued while the army is in the field, and trust precautions have been taken to keep up a proper supply of water, which may, perhaps, fail during the summer.
Vere Webb, Surgeon, 46th Regt.	No. Since the fine weather set in, stores of all kinds, both medical and general, have been easily conveyed from Balaklava, and plentifully supplied, and with it the health of the men and their appearance generally has improved; and now that the rations, with vegetables and lime-juice, are issued daily, the improvement continues. Sanitary measures have been adopted in the form of personal cleanliness, and nuisances are conveyed to a greater distance from camp, and buried or burned. Three huts for the sick in hospital were completed in February, and have proved highly beneficial.
David Cullen, M.D., Staff Assist. Surg. 68th Regt.	1. New tents are much wanted for the regiment. 2. Fresh meat might be procured of better quality. 3. The occasional substitution of tea for coffee would be desirable. Also, 4. The serving out of dough (as on board ship) on salt meat days. And, 5. In the absence of milk, a supply of eggs might, perhaps, be obtained for the sick.

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—continued.	
John H. Ker Innes, Surgeon, 1st Bat. Rifles	I think that the issue of a morning dram of spirit is at all times objectionable; usually, too, given on an empty stomach. Hot cocoa or coffee would be a desirable substitute, and should it be considered expedient to continue an equivalent of grog, it should be issued after twelve o'clock. Physiology instructs us that a given quantity of any stimulus produces in the morning nearly double the effect that the same proportion does if taken at night; but with such a question at issue, I would rather be understood to speak as a practical sportsman than as a philosopher and theorist. We punish the soldier for intemperance, while by our morning dram system we offer the greatest inducement to drink. I would, as a general rule, annul or much reduce the morning allowance of spirit, even were the difference added in the evening or at the dinner hour. Prepared cocoa in the field would form as cheap and a more healthful dietetic than coffee; its use in the navy has been followed by the best results. By the larger issue of animal fats, of flour, and of dried fruits, all readily obtainable and portable, we should, by affording greater variety in the soldier's ration, not only add to his comfort, but improve his sanitory condition. Many of the salt provisions, too, are so changed in their character by excessive curing as to have lost much of their nutrient property. Where salt meats are unavoidable, vinegar or pickles ought to form a portion of the ration.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	I have no suggestions to make further than to express a wish that summer clothing may be issued in good time, and that the recommendations on that head made by the Director-General about this time last year be attended to.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	I would strongly recommend that tea, instead of coffee, should be used as the ration, for the following reason: I feel certain that coffee did, during the winter, increase the prevalent diarrhœa; and when we reflect upon the difficulty of its preparation, the quantity of the crude powder taken into the stomach, and the difficulties of preventing such by means of proper percolation, I think I give sufficient reason why tea should be preferred. Considering the invariably bad quality of the meat which has been issued as a fresh ration, both in Bulgaria and in the Crimea, as well as the difficulty at all times experienced in procuring vegetables, I would venture to recommend the use of preserved meat, with which a quantity of vegetables has been mixed. I would recommend the better ventilation of the huts; which, should epidemic disease arise, will be a most necessary measure.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg.	*Clothing.*—I would recommend flannel shirts to be invariably worn, in lieu of cotton, and changed twice a-week; and cholera belts to be always worn. Blouses or frocks for summer, of a blue or dark colour. *Ablution.*—Means of more perfect personal ablution to be established by forming a small reservoir of water for bathing.

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything farther to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Reg. —continued.	*Diet.*—The diet to contain fresh meat, 1 lb. per man, at least five times a-week; always 1 lb. of potatoes or other succulent vegetables daily; 1 pint of porter; coffee as at present; and soft bread 1 lb. daily. Lime-juice should be regularly issued twice a-week, and be compulsory. The rations to be cooked by trained stationary cooks. *Duty, &c.*—That the men should have, when military reasons do not forbid, two nights in bed, if possible: and that daily parades, &c., be as unfrequent as possible. (The health of the men was much deteriorated by over drill during the hot weather in Bulgaria, against the remonstrances of medical officers.)
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	I would strongly recommend that young soldiers be either retained at the depôts at home, or at Malta; as youths, after even a slight attack of fever or diarrhœa, do not regain their health. I have known some of them completely exhausted after twenty-four hours in the trenches, and have not been sufficiently strong even to perform camp duty, though not labouring under any marked disease.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	The health of the men would, in my opinion, be materially benefitted by a more frequent issue of fresh meat, soft bread, and fresh or preserved vegetables.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	In respect to diet, I would suggest that the coffee, when issued as a ration, should always be given out ground, as it has been already on a few occasions. In respect to dress I believe it would be favourable to the health of the men if a more loose and easy attire were adopted, especially about the upper part of the chest and throat, and about the hips. A fresh supply of chakos have arrived for the men of this regiment; a head-dress, which offers many objections during service in the field, especially in a hot climate, and I would suggest that a lighter and less stiff covering for the head, a medium between the chako and the forage cap, should be adopted for parade. The ammunition boots have been very bad, both in material and manufacture, and a better quality might be issued with benefit to the soldier.
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	In wet weather nothing is more important in preserving the health of the men, than that they should have dry tents to lie in, and for this purpose every street in camp ought to be properly drained. The importance of having the trenches properly drained is very evident when we consider the number of men who continually occupy them. The imperfect way in which they were drained during the past winter, was one of many causes of our great sickness and mortality. The wooden houses would be unfit for use in their present state during the winter, as they admit the rain in many places. All our drafts suffered more from sickness than the other men. The reason I think is, the drafts are generally so young, they are not able to endure fatigue as well as men whose constitutions are formed. These-

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
Robert G. Burton, M.D., Surg, 77th Regt.—contd.	fore, I consider it of the greatest importance that men, not boys, should be enlisted. Covered rears for the use of convalescents during wet and cold weather, I consider to be most important aids in the treatment of these cases. Rears should be made in the trenches for the use of the men on duty there. When on duty there I have frequently been assailed by most unwholesome smells, which during some winds were almost intolerable. This may be another cause of disease, and I think, is worthy of some consideration.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	I would suggest that additional huts be erected; the tents now in use in the British army being in my opinion unsuitable for this climate, both in summer and winter. In the event of the army marching, something more than a single covering of thin canvas should be given to the troops.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	None at present. The health of the 90th regiment in camp is very good.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	Simply an organised and systematic continuance of the means now in operation for feeding and clothing the men, and supplying medical comforts to the sick, with a daily ration of fresh meat and one salt, as on home service; and soft bread every alternate day; the abolition of the stock and shako; the adoption of looser clothing, with the permanent introduction of waterproof as part of the kit of the soldier.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Dragoons	I have seen an excellent and cheap preparation of preserved beef from Buenos Ayres, which was much appreciated by the officers who purchased it from a Liverpool ship. I think if the men were supplied with as good a quality of preserved meat, when fresh was not to be procured, it, and a proper supply of preserved vegetables would be found useful. Also more attention paid to the adapting the clothing of the men to the climate and work in which they are engaged.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	I would recommend more wooden huts to be issued to the troops. At present they are over-crowded. The men require considerably more space in summer than in winter in their sleeping apartments, and at present, in the morning, when the men get up, the atmosphere in the hut is foul and oppressive, and the men complain of it themselves. At present I have no further suggestion to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops, which, as far as the Greys are concerned, could not well be better. There is now only one medical case in hospital, febris intermittens, and four surgical cases of a trivial nature, in all, five. But with the view of preventing any deterioration to the health of the troops, I may mention a report, at present prevalent in the camp,

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surg. Scots Greys—contd.	to the effect that the Cavalry Division are, during the hot weather, to be moved down to the low plains in front of Balaklava, teeming with offal and dead horses, and where they suffered so much last year from diarrhœa and cholera. Nothing but the most urgent military considerations can, in my opinion, justify such a proceeding. With much difficulty and trouble, the men have been hutted, and every accommodation made for the sick; the health of the troops has improved immensely, and every arrangement made to secure their health and comfort. All these beneficial arrangements are on the eve of being rendered nugatory by the military authorities, and the "status quo ante," which has destroyed more than half of the British army, is about to be re-established, should the above report prove true.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	Vide Appendix.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Drags.	I am of opinion that a light easy clothing, such as is used by soldiers on board ship, would be beneficial to the health of the men during the approaching hot weather, when employed on fatigues or ordinary duties in or about the camp; likewise a light leather peak as a protection from the sun, should be attached to each foraging cap.
W. Cattell, Assist. Surg. 5th Drags. Gds.	It may be as well to mention here a subject to which I called attention in the recent annual report; it is that the present establishment does not, in our cavalry regiments, allow of a sufficient number of dismounted men to meet all contingencies of service; indeed it is very far from doing so. I am the more anxious on this point, since, by the new regulations, the proportion of dismounted men is decreased, an arrangement which, from our late experience, will, I fear, crowd the hospitals by overtasking the dragoon and destroy the horses from unavoidable neglect. One great source of our disasters last winter, was the constant want of men—frequently there were only five men in our troop at stables, giving each dragoon four to six horses to groom and attend. It has even been worse than this—the men were overworked and their horses neglected; one went into hospital, thus increasing the evil; the other sickened. Out of the total number of dismounted men all servants are supplied, also fatigues and guards; the ineffective list ought to be provided for out of it too, but that this is impossible, the following table, constructed from the average troop states for the last nine months, showing the actual distribution of the men, will prove—

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.

W. Cattell,
A. Surg. 5th Drags. Gds.
continued.

ANSWERS.

Date. 1854-5.	Strength.	Serjeants.	Duties, Regimental & Brigade. Guard	Regimental employ.	Bâtmen.	Total.	Average Sick.	Total deducted from Stables.	Average Stable Duties. At Stables.	Number of Horses.	Excess of Horses.	Proportion of Grooms to Horses.
July	274	18	7	20	24	51	14	83	191	242	51	3/33
August ..	256	20	7	18	24	49	24	93	163	237	74	16/19-20
September ..	253	20	7	18	20	45	30	95	158	224	66	9/12-13
October ..	249	20	10	14	17	41	35	96	153	198	45	8-9/11
November ..	239	27	9	14	17	40	64	131	108	165	57	6/9-10
December ..	237	27	8	14	17	39	72	138	99	140	41	5/7
January ..	232	27	8	14	17	39	90	156	76	83	7	19/20-21
February ..	223	25	7	14	17	38	85	148	75	70		
March ..	206	24	6	14	17	37	62	123	83	67		
Average ..	241	23	8	16	19	43	53	118	123	159	49	

This table only shows the mean average and represents the proportion in a more favourable light than would appear if I could possibly have inserted the daily camp fatigues, and other such regimental or brigade duties as happen very frequently, but being for special purposes, is not included in the regimental, &c., employ. All I would desire to show is, that the regular unavoidable duty requires a greater proportion of men than is at present allowed in cavalry regiments. That over and above the strength in horses a regiment should have so many reserve (or dismounted) men as will provide for the guards (and other dismounted duties), for officer's servants (hardest worked of all), for ordinary and extraordinary fatigues, besides a large margin to fill up the casualties of the ineffective list. In French cavalry regiments the proportion of men to horses is, I believe, nearly three to two. At present it is impossible with us to obtain men for any extraordinary duty: in the winter our officers hutted themselves almost without assistance from the troops.

I would humbly suggest that there exists no longer any necessity for the use of salt provisions, which lose by the process in nutriment what they gain in insipidity and indigestibility. Were the meat preserved by the ordinary processes so universal in the present day, not only would it be readily eaten, but the soldier would be capable of greater fatigue and less liable to sickness. Its bulk would not be increased, and its portability would probably be greater than the salt meat. Another substance which might be made available as an occasional ration whilst on the march, is that called glaze, an essence of meat preserved in bladders not unlike glue in appearance, and of which, a slice of the size of a halfcrown, would make highly nutritious broth for four

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
W. Cattell, A.Surg.5th Dragoon Gds. —continued	men. With regard to a vegetable ration, the same system might be beneficially continued, as has lately been in use. A daily ration of potatoes, or some mixed vegetables, as prepared by Masson's patent, would, during the winter, have been of inestimable value, and will, I trust, hereafter form a portion of the soldier's daily ration. Since regular vegetable diet is, in my opinion, more important than that of meat, especially in a warm climate. These German compressed vegetables (Masson's and Morel's) possess all the qualities of the vegetable, and having the water only extracted, are very portable; they have been for some weeks used by the regiment with great success, and I myself have eaten them for the last four months. The potatoes preserved by Edwards' process do not possess the same good qualities as the above. Split peas (they have been often issued whole) form another good ration, and the rice is much liked. If it were possible, another mid-day ration of sugar would be acceptable for the boiled rice. It was proposed by Lord Panmure to issue cocoa and tea alternately with coffee, but at present this has not been carried into effect. Such a change would be very beneficial and acceptable. Tea is more generally liked than coffee, and both than cocoa; but having lately used the latter frequently in hospital, and supplies having also been furnished to the men by the Crimean Fund, I find this disinclination exists only as a prejudice which soon wears away when it has been used once or twice. An objection has, I hear, been raised to the issue of cocoa, that it is made less readily than coffee, which is not the case. Cocoa may be issued which requires only mixing with boiling water to make it fit for use; it is more satisfying than either coffee or tea, and would support a man longer than either. I have myself used it throughout the campaign for breakfast, and consider it invaluable, especially when a march is before us. Indeed there is no reason why a soldier should not be fed as well on the march as at any other time, when glaze, or preserved meat, compressed vegetables, and cocoa or tea, can all be cooked in from 15 to 40 minutes; all, except the vegetables, only requires boiling water, and are very portable. On such occasions cocoa would be found preferable to tea or coffee for the morning meal. With respect to that most important object of keeping the feet dry, I presume the long boots (waterproof) at present in use will always be at hand for service in wet weather. If the soldiers' blanket could be waterproofed, which I believe possible, it would also be an improvement. The means of water carriage is at present defective; rum barrels slung across a mule furnish the only means for bringing water; I am in hopes of obtaining an old Commissary cart for the purpose, which will convey several barrels at once, and save much unnecessary labour, whilst the better supply of water will facilitate personal cleanliness. A water-cart, or water-panniers of leather, would be a great acquisition to the regiment, it would, in the ensuing warm weather, ensure the men a purer water to drink. During last summer our dragoons used to quench their thirst at the wells of muddy water,

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
W. Cattell, A.Surg. 5th Dragoon Gds. —continued	or out of the river, equally unfitted, by the constant watering of horses. This can only be obviated by supplying water in the camp in greater abundance. On the subject of clothing I trust the suggestions of the Medical Department will be carried out in the issue of flannel suits as a fatigue dress during the warm weather, such perhaps as the Guards and Highlanders now enjoy. The dragoon should also be furnished with a blouse or smock, such as is worn at sea, and the helmet, as a head-dress, should be used as little as possible in the sun. A full dress parade seldom occurs on hot days without several men—often apparently strong—fainting; when otherwise, a white cover should always be worn over the helmet. The men should always be furnished with flannel shirts for constant use in this climate, instead of the short vest hitherto supplied.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons	In reply to this query, I would beg to offer suggestions on the transport of sick, hospital orderlies, rations, medicines, ablution, &c. *Transport of Sick.*—I would recommend that a light waggon with horses and drivers be attached to each regiment, for the purpose of carrying the tents for the sick, cooking utensils, &c., and the hospital servants. Mules, with saddles complete for the transport of sick or wounded, in proportion of 2 mules and 2 drivers to every 100 soldiers. These to be under the immediate orders of the Surgeon, and to be used for no other purposes except the ones specified above. A pony (as at present) for the carrying of the panniers, this to be also subject to the same supervision as the above. *Orderlies.*—I would recommend that these be uniformly selected from the well-conducted and able-bodied men of the regiment, and permanently attached to the hospital, subject to removal for misconduct, or at the express wish of the Surgeon; too frequently when a man becomes unfit for all active duties, or is a dirty, slovenly, badly set up soldier, he is considered good enough for an hospital servant, and consequently breaks down, either from bodily infirmities or vicious habits, as soon as his services are required most. The numbers should be, 1 serjeant, 2 orderlies, for the first 10 sick; and 1 for every 10 after the first. I consider it highly essential that the orderlies should have transport on a march, as their duties commence when the regiment arrives at its camping ground, and as they are frequently compelled to remain in attendance on the sick throughout the night, and have in addition the other duties of cooking, water-carrying, and wood-cutting, it is necessary for the well-being of the patients that they should, at the end of a march, be in a state free from all bodily fatigue, and able at once to enter upon their duties. *Rations.*—Fresh meat and vegetables, with porter, should be issued as often as possible. When these cannot be obtained, I would most strongly recommend that preserved potatoes or dried compressed vegetables be served out daily to the troops. *Medicines.*—A depôt of medicines, surgical appliances, and medical comforts, should be established at the

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Drags.—contd.	head quarters of the medical staff of each division, and thus be within the immediate reach of the medical officers of the division. *Ablution, &c.*—Whilst the regiment is encamped, men from each troop or company should be told off for the exclusive purpose of washing the soldiers' linen, and, when practicable, the whole of the men should be marched down to bathe at least twice weekly.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	As far as the men of the regiment are at present situated, I have no suggestions to offer with the view of improving their health, further than, if it is intended to issue to them malt liquor, I recommend this to be issued as soon as practicable; and I would also humbly suggest, that Commanding Officers may be strictly enjoined to abstain from drills and parades as far as practicable, during the hours that the sun's rays are powerful, and that the men, when in standing camp, have at least three or four hours bonâ fide relaxation from duties and fatigues during the heat of the day. I would also suggest that in moving from camp to camp, or when actually in the field, the hospital equipment be invariably carried separate and distinct from that of the regiment, so that at the end of a march the Surgeon can lay his hands at once upon hospital tents, cooking utensils, &c., and be enabled to have the tents pitched, and any requisite diet cooked for his patients, without being dependent on the regiment. If proper and sufficient transport is allowed for the hospital equipment of a regiment, I cannot see any difficulty for the sick being moved along with the regiment, but with such transport as was available on the regiment landing in the Crimea, it was a perfectly happy-go-lucky affair if the sick men got moved off in arabas when the regiment marched. A permanent staff of hospital orderlies ought to exist in each regiment, as also a permanent staff of cooks, and these last ought to be made to have the meals ready at fixed hours for the troops, and I am convinced this can be done if sufficient transport for their cooking utensils, huts, &c., is afforded, and that they are enjoined to make every bit of fuel they can legally lay their hands on available. The Hospital Serjeant of a Cavalry regiment ought always to have his own troop horse to ride in the field. The surgeon of a regiment or medical officer in charge, ought to be accorded full liberty to pitch the hospital marquee, or tents, on what to him appears the most suitable site, and fatigues should be detailed at once for this duty, as the comforts of the sick soldier should be more immediately provided for than those of the healthy man.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	In suggesting anything, which I confess my reluctance to doing, from the fact that few Commanding Officers are willing or able to give that support naturally expected and due to the surgeon, I will confine myself to two points of some importance to my own immediate department, and beg leave to call attention to the absolute necessity that exists, that orderlies of an hospital should not be restricted to one for every ten

Question 12—continued.

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
I. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	patients, a system fraught with injury to the sick, unfair to the orderlies, and most trying and unsatisfactory to the surgeon, from whom everything is expected, but to whom any concession appears grudged. Again, the hospital serjeant and orderlies, since we have taken the field (being dismounted men), have always had to march; the consequence has been, they were knocked up at the end of the day when most required. This should not be, and it never could have been contemplated that cavalry soldiers were to be loaded with arms and accoutrements, and travel on foot, especially in summer. I would, therefore, propose that conveyance should be furnished for them and the other dismounted men, and that (especially during any epidemic) the medical officer should be unrestricted as to the number of orderlies to attend the sick.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	Assuming that this question embraces the means of preventing disease, as well as restoring them to health when sick, I would suggest that the cloaks of the men, if not all their outer clothing, be rendered waterproof, which, I believe, is easily and cheaply done; and I am confident that in a campaign this alone would save many lives. When fresh meat cannot be had, I should recommend that preserved meat be issued alternately with salt provisions, and that preserved or fresh vegetables form a regular part of the daily ration. I have also a very strong opinion as to the necessity, in a sanitary point of view, of frequently changing the ground on which a regiment is encamped.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers	I beg to call attention to the facilities at present offered to soldiers for obtaining spirits. These facilities are extended not only by the French canteens, but in numerous other ways; for instance, in the booths near Kadekoi, ardent spirits, to almost any amount, can be purchased by soldiers. I feel impressed with the conviction that no one circumstance would more tend to perfect the sanitary condition of the soldier than the total suppression, as far as possible, of the system of selling ardent spirits in the neighbourhood of camps. The fresh meat supplied to the men is almost exclusively beef. The quality is inferior, but with vegetable it makes excellent soup, wherefore it is hardly exceptionable. I believe it would be very advantageous if mutton could be more frequently issued than it has been heretofore. In addition to the gain in nutrition that would be obtained by a more liberal supply of mutton, it is an established fact in dietetics that health is sustained by variety in food. The 17th Lancers have had mutton but twice issued to the duty men since the 1st of January. At present the men turn out at 4 a.m., and perform their duties for some hours on an empty stomach. Under the present circumstances of an enormous encampment, with all the conditions for the development of malaria, this seems an injudicious proceeding, if avoidable. It appears to me that the authorities would do well to consider the advisability of directing, that a cup of coffee should be

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION—continued.	
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surg. 17th Lancers—cont.	provided for each man before commencing work. If the wood and water were arranged over night, the cooks could easily prepare the coffee, which could be issued at no increase of expense to the public. I believe this system is adopted in other armies. Each man of the 13th Light Dragoons was presented with a waterproof sheet to lie on by Lieutenant-General Lygon, the Colonel of the regiment. If a waterproof of a somewhat better quality was issued generally to soldiers as a part of their necessaries, or otherwise, I believe it would be found highly conducive to health in the event of the army taking the field. These waterproofs occupy but little space, and are of very trifling weight.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B., M.B., Assist. Surg. A Field Bat.	I would beg to suggest that flannel shirts be issued to the men instead of calico, as I believe them to be conducive to health, more especially in a changeable climate, such as we are now living in, flannel preventing or rendering less danger arising from the arrest of perspiration when men cool suddenly after great exertion; in addition, the flannel absorbs the perspiration; not so the calico, it becomes cold and damp, and then likely to produce chest affections and fever; the issue of new tents would also be beneficial, as the greater portion of them in present use are quite unserviceable and worn out.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	The bell tents the men are still occupying are too much worn to be any protection against heavy rain, so that the men's clothes get wet, as well as the floor of the tent. New tents or wooden huts should be supplied. That covered kitchens and wash houses be erected. That the men be supplied with flannel shirts instead of the cotton ones now in use.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	I think that main points hereafter to be attended to in insuring the better health and condition of the troops are obviously suggested by the experience of the late winter. I would wish to lay particular stress upon what I have already stated as the cardinal causes of the sickness, viz., the want of shelter for men during a severe winter, both when healthy and sick; the excessive fatigue and consequent exposure, and the want of good fresh meat and vegetables, with the proper means of cooking them. I consider that much greater attention should be given to this last point, viz., the cooking, than appears to have been generally given to it. In the Siege Train camp, where many companies were collected together, it was very striking how much healthier those companies were whose commanding officers devoted their first and most strenuous efforts towards building a commodious and well-covered cook-house, from which all the men of the company were supplied. The clothing of the men was so deficient in the earlier and excessively wet part of the winter, that it must be regarded as a prolific cause of illness. I beg to suggest that these deficiencies could have been obviated by flannel under-clothing, a thorough suit of waterproofing (afterwards supplied); and I would wish

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat. —continued.	to call particular attention to the boots. These were almost invariably too small, an evil very seriously felt when the mens' feet were, without exception, much swollen. Woollen socks were not supplied until there had been great suffering from the want of them. Dr. Fasson informs me that he always represented any deficiency in the supply of medicine or medical comforts to the proper authorities, as well as to his commanding officer.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	Considering the army as necessarily a stationary one before Sebastopol for some considerable time, even under the most favourable circumstances of success, the necessity of placing it under proper cover must be apparent to all, and hence the speedy erection of all the available huts should be instantly attended to, as such a protection will serve to render it freer from the effects of malaria and disease, which, judging from my past experience of the climate of Bulgaria, which is similar in its nature, we have greatly to fear hangs over us. Should, however, the number of huts supplied fall short of the requirements of the army, new tents should be supplied in abundance, those at present in use being in a very dilapidated condition. Fresh meat should, I consider, form a portion, at least, of the daily ration; for, as we are within so short a distance of districts where it is so readily obtainable, I cannot discover what cause can prevent our receiving the benefit it would afford, more particularly as our allies the French receive the same in the greatest abundance. Should, however, the salt meat continue to be issued, I would advise that a ration of peas and one of flour should be also supplied, both of which would I conceive add materially to the health and comfort of the men.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	No. Nothing can be better than the present (April 27) state of health. The rations are excellent.
G. C. H. Wright, M D., Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	The issue of vegetables has at no time been a sufficient one, and the issue of salt meat has at all times, until very lately, been too frequent. I am of opinion that what should be chiefly looked to is variety in diet, as naturally the stomach, ever so healthy, loaths a load constantly presented to it. I beg to state that I have, in many respects, not laboured under anything like the same difficulties as other medical officers in charge of corps. The number of men under my charge has at no time exceeded 180, consequently my demands on both the Purveyor's and the Medical Dispensing Departments were very few; and moreover, I landed in the Crimea with a moderately good supply of medicines, &c. I beg to mention this, lest that it might be supposed strange that my requisitions upon the above-named departments were complied with, with only two exceptions.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery	As to suggesting anything with a view of improving the health of the men, I would propose that fresh meat be issued to the men at least five days in the week; that potatoes, rice, soft bread, and tea should form a daily

Question 12—*continued.*

Have you anything further to state, or any suggestions to offer, with the view of improving the health of the troops? If so, state them.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY—continued.	
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Battery —continued.	ration for a man; that flannel shirts be substituted for their present cotton ones; that long boots be served out instead of the present ammunition ones; that an oilskin cape (a policeman's cape) be made part of a man's kit, which might serve to lie upon, and to cover his blanket when on the march.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	I consider the present dress as ill adapted for health or service, being too hot in summer, and too cold in winter. The wearing of flannel under-garments should be insisted on in this climate, for the variations of temperature are both great and rapid. The custom of the country points out that cholera-belts, or something analogous should also be worn. The occasional administration of quinine, as a prophylactic, in wine or lime-juice, I have found very beneficial in checking fever, and recommend its being more extensively employed.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	The suggestions I have to offer must have presented themselves to every medical officer who has watched the course of events during our occupation of the Crimea: 1. An improved dietary, containing a larger proportion of fresh meat and vegetables. 2. The strictest method of cooking and issuing the food regularly, so that the troops may always derive the most advantage from their diet under all circumstances. To effect this, cooks should be appointed to that duty alone. Men fatigued with twenty-four hours' work in the trenches cannot, on their return, cook their own food properly. 3. Increased facilities for personal cleanliness, and for washing clothes. 4. Clothing better adapted to the very great variations in temperature in this country. The long boots issued were of bad manufacture. 5. Strict sanitary regulations for disposal of offal and refuse, abundant use of lime for latrines, &c. The water should be obtained from the springs or wells, and not after being impregnated during its flow through the ravines. The sufficiency of the supply of water during the summer months presents a grave question of inquiry in this matter.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	No; everything is done with a view to improve the health of the men.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	Flannel inside-clothing should be supplied to the men. Entire personal ablution two or three times a-week should be provided for.

Question 13.

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
1ST DIVISION.	
J. S. Furlong, Surg. 42nd Highlanders	In my bi-monthly reports to the Minister of War, I have advocated the same measures.
T. G. Scott, M.D., Surg. 79th Highlanders	Yes; in the monthly returns, and on other occasions.
John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards	Representations have been often made by me, during the past winter respecting every important subject affecting the health of the battalion. These communications were addressed either to the officer commanding at the time, or to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division, according as the matters treated of more particularly referred to the province of either. Records have been kept of some correspondence, but many others could not be noted, on account of the difficulty which existed for a long time in preserving documents of any kind. During the hurricane of 14th November many records were lost; therefore, with the exception of a few official letters which have been latterly written, the dates and copies of many preceding cannot be given. It was my duty and privilege to make frequent representations to my immediate Commanding Officer, which, during the winter, were generally made verbally, and of course every possible attention was at all times paid to my suggestions. Sometimes the remedy was at hand, and the evil complained of at once rectified; at other times this could not be done, and my representations were forwarded, through the officer commanding the brigade, to the proper destination; while, to ensure expedition, the Commanding Officer has sometimes gone to head quarters himself on the subject. Representations made to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division have seldom been attended with any immediate beneficial result. I inclose copies of some reports made monthly and quarterly to the Inspector-General of the Army, for the information of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department in London.
Geo. E. Blenkins, Surgeon, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Gds.	I have represented my inability to procure certain medicines both to my Commanding Officer and the Inspector-General of Hospitals to the division. I have preserved no memorandum of the dates.
Fredk. Robinson, M.D., Senior Assist. Surgeon, Scots Fusileer Guards	In the absence of the Battalion Surgeon, invalided to England, I am unable to give an accurate reply. I believe representations on the most important topics included in the foregoing questions were made by him at an early period, through the Commanding Officer, to the Brigadier of the Guards.
2ND DIVISION.	
R. B. Dowse, Surgeon, 30th Regiment	None.
E. M. H. Blake, M D., Surgeon, 55th Regt.	A remonstrance on the inadequate supply of medicines and medical comforts to Staff Surgeon Dr. Marshall, Nov. 26, 1854. Report to the Duke of Newcastle's Commission, Dec. 21, 1854. Letter to Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the subject of bedding, &c.; and one to the Commanding Officer on the same subject, Jan. 6, 1855. Quarterly Report for Quarter ending Dec. 31.

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
2ND DIVISION—continued.	
J. E. Young, M.D., Assist. Surg. 62nd Regt.	None by me.
Robert Fergusson, Assist. Surg. 95th Regt.	I have made representations on almost every point to the then Commanding Officer, generally verbally (of those which were made in writing I am unable to give the dates, as no copies were taken), and also to the Divisional Medical Officers.
J. E. Scott, M.D., Surgeon, 41st Regt.	None have been made.
William W. Weld, Surgeon, 47th Regt.	Several verbal statements were made by me, on the above points, to the late Staff Surgeons, Drs. Marshall and Pine, who were successively in medical charge of the 2nd Division during the months of December, January, and February.
John Davies, Surgeon, 49th Regt.	Representation made to Lieutenant-General Pennefather, through the Colonel of the regiment, concerning the insufficient number of hospital servants allowed, 22nd March, 1855. Copy of letter, with Lieut.-General Pennefather's remarks on the subject, inclosed.
3RD DIVISION.	
William Dumbreck, Assist. Surg. 1st Royals, 1st Bat.	Dr. Hearn made representations at various times, but except in two instances, no record of them was kept. On the 22nd November he wrote to Dr. Forrest, Principal Medical Officer of the 3rd Division, informing him of the want of cooking utensils and blankets, and that the marquee was worn out. On the 17th December he again wrote, stating that, owing to the effects of the storm of the 14th November, the marquee was unfit for the reception of sick. On the 23rd December we got a new marquee, and, after some time, cooking utensils and blankets.
Wm. Chalmers, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Regt.	No occasion presented itself for making any such representations.
Fred. Foaker, Surgeon, 38th Regt.	In my monthly report for November, on the destitute state, in respect to clothing, of the men, the want of hospital bedding and cooking utensils was represented to Dr. Forrest, Principal Medical Officer of the 3rd Division. In December, the inadequate shelter afforded by the tents, together with the difficulty of obtaining wood; as also, in my quarterly return, ending December, the inadequate supply of clothing was again pointed out. In January the deficiency of vegetables, lime-juice, and fresh meat was drawn attention to. In February, the difficulty of the men in hospital and in camp paying attention to personal cleanliness was commented on, and the earnest attention of the Commanding Officer called to the dirty state of the neighbourhood of the camp. In March attention was again particularly called to the crowded state of the tents occupied by the men in camp, likewise to the means of obtaining water, which, although abundant, was so circumscribed that it could not be had without considerable delay, and then

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—continued.	
Fred. Foaker, Surg. 38th Regt.—contd.	often very muddy, which, by a better arrangement, might have been avoided. The following letter was addressed to Dr. Hume by me:— "Sir,—It is highly advisable that the convalescents from the low kind of fever now prevalent in the regiment, should be removed from the hospital to some more healthy locality, as relapses under existing circumstances are frequent, and often fatal, and convalescence protracted. At present their removal is impossible, owing to the transport for the sick being confined to cavalry horses, of which, through extreme debility, these patients cannot take advantage. Whenever wheel carriages shall again be provided for the use of the sick, I would suggest that a convalescent station should be established for the reception of such patients, and could recommend to the consideration of the authorities the Monastery of St. George as suitable from locality, easy distance from the camp, an abundant supply of water, &c., as suitable to such a purpose."
G. Woodman, M.D., Surgeon, 39th Regt.	None.
W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Surgeon, 50th Regt.	No strictly official communication, except in my usual monthly and quarterly returns to the head of my department, who, from the remarks therein contained, should have been well acquainted with how affairs were going on; and whenever I had occasion to point out to the Commanding Officer any irregularity in his power to have remedied, it was instantly attended to.
R. Gilborne, Surgeon, 89th Regt.	Representations were made to the Quartermaster on the 10th of January for fuel, and none received. A requisition was made on the Quartermaster-General of Division on the 1st and 2nd of January for an axe, to procure fuel for the hospital, and none was received.
R. V. De Lisle, Surgeon, 4th Regt.	Representations have been made by me on sundry points referred to above, but not often in the form of letters. The usual way has been by requisition, of which no copies have been kept, except of those made on the Purveyor and Medical Storekeeper of the division. To say the truth, there has been so much writing, and so little benefit gained thereby, during this campaign, that I, who have had my time fully occupied with other matters, have fought rather shy of wasting time and paper. I possess no copy of any document forwarded by me previous to November 14. The gale of that day blew away tent and papers. Subsequent to that, my representations to the Principal Medical Officer have chiefly been of a verbal nature; my written ones bear the dates as follows:— 1. Representing the injury to the health of the men of the 2nd Brigade by the early parades before dawn. To the Principal Medical Officer, December 5. 2. Representing the dilapidated state of the men's tents, and the want of camp kettles. To the Colonel Commanding, December 22. 3. Suggesting the removal of men suffering from repeated relapses of fever, to a temporary depot at Balaklava, to the Principal Medical Officer, April 8.

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—continued.	
R. V. De Lisle, Surg. 4th Foot—cont.	4. With reference to the erection of two huts for my sick. To the Principal Medical Officer, March 20. 5. On the same subject. To the Colonel Commanding, April 10. 6. On the same subject. To the Principal Medical Officer, April 21. 7. Concerning a detachment of the regiment lately arrived from Gallipoli, many of whom are unfit to take the field. To the Principal Medical Officer, April 28. Besides these, there are others, of which, I regret to say, the copies and dates have been lost, by the negligence of my numerous Acting Hospital Serjeants.
J. Coote Ovens, Assist. Surg. 9th Regt.	I have not found it necessary to make any representations on the foregoing heads since I have been in charge.
Thos. Crauford, M.D., Surgeon, 18th Regt	Representations were made verbally to the Commanding Officer of the regiment regarding the state of the latrines, and their objectionable proximity to the hospital. He reported the matter, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department came to see them, but the only advantage gained was the removal of the latrine used by the men of the 18th Regiment a few yards farther off. The limited nature of the hospital accommodation and bedding, as well as the difficulty of procuring transport for the latter, were alluded to in my weekly reports, dated March 17th, March 24th, March 31st, April 7th, and April 14th. The leaky state of two of the huts was reported to the officer commanding the regiment by letters dated April 12th and 14th. These letters were attended to, and the evil complained of remedied. Mr. Taylor, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, 3rd Division, obtained the use of a second marquee for the regiment, so that at present the accommodation is considerably increased. He has also represented the deficiency of hospital bedding, and I have no doubt ere long it will be attended to. Several articles have been asked for on requisition, which have not been supplied, and probably there are now various supplies in store which are not asked for, because we have no means of knowing what can be supplied, and consequently we often ask at random. A list of requisitions which have not been granted can be supplied, if required.
B. Marlow, M. D., Surgeon, 28th Regt.	Representation regarding hospital marquee, as soon as it was known that others were to be obtained, 15th December, 1854. A second representation on the 27th of the same month, on the same subject. Another, January 8th, relative to huts. Again, on the 10th of the same month, touching the condition of the tents occupied by the men. Another, February 9th, on the same subject. A representation, in the monthly medical report for November, regarding scorbutus, and suggesting means of prevention. A letter, on the same subject, 29th December. Another on the 13th February, urging the distribution of lime-juice. A representation, in the quarterly medical return, 31st December, 1854, as to the scarcity of fuel. A letter on the same subject, 6th January, 1855.

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
3RD DIVISION—continued.	
Jas. Mee, Surgeon, 44th Regt.	Verbally, from time to time, I have mentioned these matters to the respective senior medical officers of the division, also to the Commanding Officer of the regiment. I reported on the morning parades in the monthly state for March, and suggested that they ought to be reduced to two per week. On 24th December I indented for a second hospital marquee, as some other regiments in the division had two, and the Inspector-General, Dr. Hall, recommended that a second one should be supplied, but I was unable to obtain it from the Quartermaster-General's Department. On 11th instant I made a requisition (which was approved of by the Deputy Inspector-General, Dr. Taylor, of the division) to have the roof of one of the hospital huts repaired, in consequence of its leaking. This was referred to both the Quartermaster-General's Department, also to the Engineers, but both regretted that they were unable to repair the hut, from want of means, &c.
4TH DIVISION.	
Walter Simpson, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Regt.	I applied, as I have already stated, to Dr. Hall, for permission to supply the sick with soft bread, which was immediately granted. I have frequently had occasion to apply to my Commanding Officer for assistance to carry out various sanitary arrangements about the camp and hospital, which has always been most readily given. My recommendations have been always attended to, and have generally appeared in the form of regimental orders.
Edward Howard, Surgeon, 20th Regt.	Not at any time.
D. R. M'Kinnon, M.D., Surgeon, 21st Fusileers	Representations regarding the general health and the probable causes of sickness, are made by me at the end of each monthly report, which is then forwarded to the Principal Medical Officer in charge of the division. This report, when any particular information is contained in it, is then forwarded by the Divisional Medical Officer to the Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Crimea. I am not certain but that the monthly reports are all transmitted to that officer. Similar representations are made in the regimental monthly returns, which are sent to the Commanding Officer, regarding the general health of the men, and the probable causes of sickness. In October a representation was made to the late Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, that salt provisions were too often issued to the men, in consequence of my pointing out the hurtful effects of salt provisions, when used by men suffering from affections of the bowels. In my report to the Sanitary Commission in December, I pointed out that the troops would be decimated by scurvy if the salt ration was continued, and recommended that there should be a daily issue of rice, and a regular supply of fresh vegetables brought from Constantinople. I wrote a separate letter to the Principal Medical Officer in charge of the division, but, finding that he

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
4TH DIVISION—continued.	
D. R. M'Kinnon, M. D., Surg. 21st Fusileers—continued.	had already reported the necessity of a supply of vegetables, &c., I withdrew it. I recommended also that salt and pepper should be given to the men as a ration when fresh meat is issued, fresh food being extremely unpalatable without these condiments. A separate letter, dated 5th March, 1855, was sent by me to the 1st Staff Surgeon in charge of the 4th Division, regarding the too frequent issue of salt provisions.
James Dickson, Surgeon, 57th Regt.	In conversation with the several authorities I have time after time represented the state of affairs in camp, but as there was no remedy in most cases, and often from the want of transport, formal representations were useless, particularly as the knowledge of the existence of the evils I have mentioned was by no means confined to myself.
Vere Webb, Surgeo gt.	I made representations several times verbally and in writing, but did not keep all the copies of the latter, but can state, however, that on the 2nd of December, 1854, I applied to my immediate medical superior of the 4th Division about the scarcity of opium and morphia. In the month of January, when the snow was deep on the ground, I wrote to the officer commanding the regiment about the want of fuel for cooking purposes, and when the 63rd Regiment left for Balaklava, I applied for the marquee used by them as a hospital, and succeeded in getting it handed over to us.
David Cullen, M.D. Staff A. Surg. 68th Regt.	The principal medical officer of the division has always been fully aware of everything relating to the sanitary condition of the corps, both by his own frequent personal inspections, and by communications with the medical officer attached to the regiment, rendering any formal representation unnecessary.
John H. Ker Innes, Surg. 1st. Bat. Rifles	None.
LIGHT DIVISION.	
A. O. Lockwood, Surgeon, Royal Fusileers	Representations on some of the preceding points have been made by me, both to the medical and military authorities. Vide correspondence appended.
David Wood, Assist. Surg. 23rd Regt.	Dr. Watt, previously in charge of the regiment, made various suggestions as to the supply of medicines, &c., but has left no record of such.
W. M. Muir, M.D., Surg. 33rd D. of W.'s Regt.	Reports of the causes of sickness were made monthly to the head of the medical department, and special ones on 12th December (and to Commission), on 7th January and 4th March. Letter to Dr. Alexander and commanding officer on scurvy and lime-juice, 12th February; letters to commanding officer (camp kettles and messing), 5th January. Personal application to General Codrington for transport, 6th January (unsuccessful). As the Principal Medical Officer, Light Division, visited the hospital almost daily, most of the representations were made to him in person, and, whenever practicable, received immediate attention.

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
LIGHT DIVISION—contd.	
J. Hamilton Dwyer, Surgeon, 34th Regt.	The only representations, with reference to the health of the regiment, were made on the 28th January and 13th February, to Colonel Kelly, the Commanding Officer, on account of a number of dead horses being in the vicinity of the camp; these were buried, mostly by the French, sometime after my last representation.
Henry Downes, M.D., Surgeon, 97th Regt.	No written representations have been made by me on any of the points above referred to, as I have always communicated verbally with the officer commanding the regiment, and also with the Principal Medical Officer of the division to which the corps was attached.
Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, 19th Regt.	My reply to this question is furnished in the Appendix, p. 145.
Robert G. Burton, M,D.. Assist. Surg. 77th Regt.	None.
John Dunlop, M.D., Surgeon, 88th Regt.	Representations on the issue of lime-juice and sugar, on the necessity of the removal of some of my patients to Balaklava, and on the expediency of the troops being allowed to wear their worsted cravats, were made by me to the officer commanding the 88th Regiment, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Light Division, bearing dates respectively, 18th February, 29th March, and 17th March, 1855.
R. C. Anderson, M.D., Surgeon, 90th Regt.	22nd December, 1854, to the Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the sick and wounded officers and men of the British army serving in the East. 23rd December, 1854, to Dr. Alexander, 1st Class Staff Surgeon, Light Division. 29th December, 1854, to Dr. Hall. 5th January, 1855, to Dr. Alexander. 7th January, 1855, to Lieutenant-Colonel Eld, Commanding 90th Regiment.
John Fraser, M.D., Surg. 2nd Bat. Rifle Brig.	Representation was made to Colonel Lawrence, for the information of Major-General Codrington, early in December, on the increasing sickness, the deficiencies of medicines, the want of rice or farinaceous food, and lime-juice, &c.; also to Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals shortly afterwards, in reply to queries, by him, on the exciting causes of disease in November, the amount of duty the men had to perform, the men's rations and the means of cooking them, and whether the medical officer consider tents a sufficient protection against the approaching cold season. All those points were also urged on the attention of the Deputy Inspector, Dr. Alexander, in the monthly reports from October, onwards, besides in frequent verbal intercourse with Colonel Lawrence, then Acting Brigadier-General, who on one occasion, I believe, had a personal interview with Lord Raglan, which led to the regular issue of lime-juice to the division.

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
A. Forteath, M.D., Surgeon, Royal Drags.	No.
J. R. Brush, M.D., Surgeon, Scots Greys	With reference to the above points I have made representations to my Commanding Officer, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in medical charge of the Cavalry Division, and to the Commissariat Officer in charge; but not having made any written representations, of which at the time I did not see the necessity, I cannot state the dates.
Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Drag. Gds.	About the 21st December I made an official representation in writing to the Commanding Officer that no fresh meat had been issued to the hospital, or to the duty men, for three weeks. The letter was forwarded to Lord Lucan, the General Commanding the Cavalry Division. On Christmas day fresh meat was distributed. For further particulars and statements, with reference to the past, I must refer you to my evidence given on the 23rd March, and to my communications to Sir John M'Neil, on the 29th April, it being altogether unnecessary to recapitulate the evidence and remarks offered on those occasions. I will now offer a few suggestions in conformity with the 12th query. It will be unnecessary for me to dwell upon my impressions to any length. Vide Appendix, p. 128.
F. Hastings Baxter, Surgeon, 6th Dragoons	No.
W. Cattell, Assist. Surg. 5th Dragoons Guards	No written communications were ever addressed to any one upon any of the above subjects, but I made frequent verbal ones to the Commanding Officer, and to the medical officer (Dr. Macdonell) in charge of the division, and called frequently at the Purveyor's to ascertain what he could supply.
Henry Kendall, M.D., Surg. 4th Lt. Dragoons	Verbal representations were made frequently, but not written.
George Anderson, Surgeon, 8th Hussars	I have made no written representations on any of the above points referred to, but many of the defects must have been obvious to all.
J. B. S. C. Crosse, Surgeon, 11th Hussars	As any representations I may have made, have generally been vivâ voce to the officer commanding, no dates can be given.
A. D. Home, Surgeon, 13th Lt. Drags.	Except verbally, occasionally, to the Principal Medical Officer of the division, and the Commanding Officer, I never made any representations. The state of the troops was notorious to every one, and the most common subject of conversation. Every one knew and deplored what it was out of their power to remedy.
H. H. Massey, M.D., Surgeon, 17th Lancers	In November last I pointed out to Lord Cardigan the unfortunate position of our sick, lying on the wet ground in bell tents.

Question 13—*continued.*

If any representations have been made by you on any of the points above referred to, state the dates, and to whom they were made.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	ANSWERS.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
J. A. McMunn, A.B., M.B., A. Surg. A Field Bat.	I have not made any representation in writing, so cannot state dates.
W. P. Ward, Assist. Surg. H Field Bat.	As verbal representations were made, I am unable to mention dates.
Essex Bowen, Assist. Surg. E Field Bat.	Dr. Fasson informs me that he always represented any deficiency in the supply of medicines or medical comforts to the proper authorities, as well as to his Commanding Officer.
William Perry, Assist. Surg. G Field Bat.	From my position in the service being that of a very junior officer, I felt that any official written representations on the subjects herein spoken of would have been most futile, as I found from experience that those who held the far more responsible position of superintending medical officers were utterly powerless to remedy the evils to which we were all more or less subjected; numerous however, were the requisitions and returns I forwarded, and I believe that, as far as possible in our cramped position, they were faithfully attended to.
W. Combe, M.D., Assist. Surg. F Field Bat.	None in writing.
J. C. H. Wright, Assist. Surg. P Field Bat.	I have never made any representations upon any of the above points.
A. S. Fogo, M.D., Assist. Surg. W Field Bat.	I sent in a fortnightly statement of sick, amount of rations issued, with suggestions as to alteration of amount or nature of ration issued, to Sir Colin Campbell; this report is sent in on the 3rd and 25th of every month.
W. Thornton, Assist. Surg. I Troop H.A.	The only official representations, besides the regular periodical reports, were made to Dr. Macdonald, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and through him to Dr. Hall, Inspector-General, first, with reference to the state of our present encampment, and the almost certainty of fever being produced from the dead horses and other debris of the camp not being properly buried, 26th January, 1855. Second, with reference to the treatment of diarrhœa and cholera, dated 1st February, 1855.
Thomas Park, Assist. Surg. Siege Train	My representations on various points, have been verbal, to the Commanding Officer; they referred to sanitary regulations of the camp, cooking of food and issuing it, and to personal cleanliness; they were always attended to.
Joseph Y. Loughead, Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	No representation has been made.
George Hyde, M.D., Assist. Surg. Sap. & Min.	None.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

SUPPLIES

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON
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APPENDIX.

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

RETURN of the Number of Men and Horses who conveyed Commissariat Stores to the front.

Date.	No. of Men.	No. of Horses.
1854, December 13 ..	62	122
,, 14 ..	62	122
,, 15 ..	62	122
,, 16 ..	62	122
,, 17 ..	62	122
,, 18 ..	62	122
,, 19 ..	180	360
,, 20 ..	180	360
,, 21 ..	180	360
,, 22 ..		360
,, 23 ..	180	360
,, 24 ..	180	360
,, 26 ..	180	360
,, 28 ..	112	224
,, 30 ..	112	224
,, 31 ..	112	224
1855, January 1 ..	112	224
,, 2 ..	112	224
,, 3 ..	112	224
,, 4 ..	95	190
,, 5 ..	95	190
,, 6 ..	95	190
,, 8 ..	92	184
,, 9 ..	92	184
,, 21 ..	95	190
,, 22 ..	95	190
,, 25 ..	63	126
,, 7 ..	92	184

(Signed) EDWARD C. HODGE,
Colonel Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

RETURN of the number of Men and Horses who conveyed sick from the front to Balaklava.

Date.	No. of Men.	No. of Horses.	Division.
1854, December 25 ..	140	400	3rd Division
1855, January 10 ..	53	159	3rd ,,
,, 12 ..	65	180	3rd ,,
,, 13 ..	65	180	3rd ,,
,, 14 ..	65	180	4th ,,
,, 15 ..	65	180	4th ,,
,, 16 ..	65	180	4th ,,
,, 17 ..	65	180	4th ,,
,, 18 ..	65	180	4th ,,
,, 20 ..	65	180	4th ,,
,, 23 ..	55	150	2nd ,,
,, 24 ..	37	107	Royal Marines, Light Division
,, 28 ..	38	104	Light Division
,, 29 ..	38	104	3rd ,,
,, 30 ..	38	104	3rd ,,
February 1 ..	38	104	3rd ,,
,, 2 ..	37	100	4th ,,
,, 3 ..	37	100	2nd ,,
,, 4 ..	37	100	4th ,,
,, 9 ..	35	95	Light ,,
,, 14 ..	29	77	1st ,,
,, 22 ..	30	86	3rd ,,
,, 25 ..	30	86	3rd ,,
,, 28 ..	30	86	3rd ,,
March 2 ..	30	86	4th ,,
,, 5 ..	30	86	3rd ,,
,, 8 ..	35	95	3rd ,,
,, 10 ..	35	95	3rd ,,
,, 12 ..	35	95	3rd ,,
,, 15 ..	35	95	3rd ,,
,, 20 ..	35	95	3rd ,,
,, 24 ..	35	95	2nd ,,
,, 25 ..	35	95	3rd ,,
,, 26 ..	17	47	2nd ,,
	18	48	Light ,,
,, 30 ..	35	95	3rd ,,

(Signed) EDWARD C. HODGE,
Colonel Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

A RETURN, showing the dates that the Light Cavalry Brigade were employed by the Commissariat Department, and the number of horses so employed.

Date.	No. of Horses.
1854, December 13 ..	122
„ 19 ..	122
„ 20 ..	122
„ 21 ..	122
„ 22 ..	122
„ 23 ..	122
„ 24 ..	122
„ 25 ..	122
„ 26 ..	116
„ 27 ..	116
„ 29 ..	88
„ 30 ..	86
„ 31 ..	86
1855, January 1 ..	86
„ 2 ..	84
„ 3 ..	86
„ 4 ..	70
„ 5 ..	70
„ 6 ..	70
„ 7 ..	58
„ 8 ..	58
„ 9 ..	58
„ 10 ..	58
„ 11 ..	58
„ 19 ..	48
„ 21 ..	19
„ 22 ..	19
„ 24 ..	19
„ 25 ..	15
„ 26 ..	15

(Signed) G. WYNE M. MAYOW,
Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATEMENT showing Vegetables received for the Engineers, Sappers and Miners from Commissariat.

	Fresh		Mixed.	Preserved		
	Potatoes.	Onions.		Potatoes.	Other vegetables.	
December, 1854	300 lbs.					
January, 14th ..	264 lbs.					
,, 17th ..	168 lbs.					
,, 20th ..	7 sacks					
,, 29th }					Peas	
,, 30th ..	3 sacks				1 barrel	
February 1st ..	380 lbs					
,, 6th ..	200 lbs.	7 bags				
,, 9th ..	8 bags					
,, 15th ..	3 bags	3 onions				
,, 20th ..	12 bags					
March 10th ..	8 bags	8 bags				
,, 19th ..	6 bags			1 tin		2 cheeses
,, 27th ..				4 tins		
April 3rd ..	4 bags			9 tins	1 case	
,, 6th ..	3 bags	3 bags				
,, 19th ..	7 bags	7 bags				3 cases macaroni
,, 23rd ..	2 bags				3 cars	
,, 27th ..	9 bags	5 bags				

RETURN of Transport Supplied to Commissariat by Royal Artillery in the month of January, in order to form a Depôt of Provisions at Lord Raglan's house.

Date.	Number of Carts employed by Troop or Battery,	Remarks.
January 1st.	31 French Carts or small waggons.	
,, 2nd.	26 ,,	
,, 3rd	30 ,,	
,, 4th	26 ,,	
,, 5th	19 ,,	
,, 6th	12 ,,	
,, 7th	16 ,,	

The Provisions consisted of Salt Meat, Biscuit and Rum.

Camp before Sebastopol,
14th May, 1855.

JOHN ADYE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Extract from a letter of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Williams to Commissary-General Filder, dated 20th January, 1855, *on board the "Lion," Constantinople.*

I have the honour to report that there are shipped on board the "Lion" 200 oxen of those in charge of Mr. Zohrab; a larger number had been ordered for shipment, and Mr. Zohrab reports that 320 were dispatched from his farms for Gimlek, but were overtaken by the late snowstorm and unusually severe weather, and suffered very much on the road. They were also detained four days at Gimlek awaiting arrival of the "Lion," which vessel had also been delayed in Constantinople, unable to complete her coaling in the usual time owing to severity of weather. I considered it necessary to return a number of oxen to Mr. Zohrab as not being fit for shipment, and selected the 200 only which I have forwarded.

Correspondence relative to Measures to be Adopted regarding Horses left at Varna.

No. 1.

Sir, *Commissariat, Varna, September* 30, 1854.

I have the honour to inclose for your information copy of a letter from his Excellency Osman Bey with my answer thereto relative to the Turkish authorities taking charge of the Commissariat horses and mules. You will perceive that the Principal Council of Varna have fixed a sum of four piastres per day per each animal, the ration to consist of 6 pounds of barley and 6 pounds of straw, and attendance found.

On the 19th and 20th Instant 950 horses and mules were handed over accordingly to to the Pasha by Acting-Assistant Commissary-General Uniacke.

This arrangement may be considered advantageous, provided the animals are fairly dealt with; but it is at the same time open to many objections, inasmuch as the animals are distributed over a vast district in various villages without adequate means of ascertaining whether the contract is fulfilled or not.

With the assistance under Assistant Commissary-General Uniacke, it is quite impossible, without neglecting the current duties, to give his attention to visiting the different villages where the animals are severally located.

I have. &c.

(Signed) T. W. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissary-General Filder,
Crimea.

Memorandum by Mr. Filder on the above.

Balaklava, November, 1854.

The instructions conveyed to you by my reply to your returned letter, directing all the Commissariat transport animals to be sent overland to Constantinople, will render the carrying out of this arrangement with the Turkish authorities unnecessary.

No. 2.

M. le Commissaire, *Varna, le* 5 *Septembre*, 1854.

Le Conseil municipal de Varna a jugé convenable que 4 piastres soient payées par jour, soit 120 piastres par mois pour chaque cheval que l'armée de Sa Majesté Britannique a laissés ici, à condition qu'on leur donnera chaque jour pour nourriture 6 livres de paille et 6 livres d'orge. Si les gens qui doivent avoir soin de ces chevaux manquent à leur devoir, je vous prie de ne leur rien faire mais avertir la Commission qui s'empressera à rendre justice à vos plaintes et les punir sévèrement.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) OSMAN BEY,
Le Président de la Commission.

No. 3.

M. le Président, *Varna, le* 5 *Septembre*, 1854.

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre en date de ce jour au sujet des chevaux ou mules qui doivent rester ici jusqu'au jour où ils seront demandées. La proposition faite de 4 piastres par jour et son acceptation faite par le Conseil municipal de Varna de nourrir chaque animal et d'en prendre soin me paraît juste, et j'espère que ceux qui auront soin de ces chevaux veilleront à ce que les 6 livres d'orge et 6 livres de paille soient fidèlement données à chaque animal.

Je previendrai si quelque personne manque à son devoir et laissera la Commission le droit de punir quiconque aura manqué à son devoir.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) T. W. RAMSAY.
Le Député Commissaire-Général.

Son Excellence Osman Bey,
Président de la Commission, Varna.

No. 4.

Sir, *Commissariat, Varna, October* 15, 1854.

With reference to the paragraph of your letter of the 6th instant, directing all the Commissariat transport animals, including those that were attached to Divisions, should be forwarded to Constantinople, I have the honour to request your instructions in respect to the horses farmed out and reported in my communication of the 30th ultimo.

It may be as well to observe that a large portion of the horses are in a very sickly state, caused by constant exposure to wet and cold, and, therefore, very doubtful whether in their present reduced condition they would ever reach their destination.

On a rough calculation these horses cost per head per month for food, grooming, and superintendence 3*l.* 10*s.* Those handed over to the local Government 1*l.*

A saving of 2*l.* 10*s.* is effected by this latter arrangement, which has, however, its disadvantages, as pointed out in my letter above quoted.

As the cost of each horse on an average may be computed at 6*l.*, and its keep during the four winter months would amount to about 14*l*, it is submitted whether, under all the circumstances, it would not be more advantageous to the public to dispose of them either by auction here, or to hand them over to the Turkish Government, retaining only such as may be considered efficient.

The want of sacks to convey barley for the horses has caused a delay in the departure of the transport. Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Smith has been requested to forward a supply of these articles, and, therefore, a further detention of ten or twelve days must necessarily take place before Mr. Uniacke can move.

Mr. Alexander, who proceeded to the Crimea by the "Cormorant," you will be pleased to direct his return with the view of taking charge of the buffaloes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. RAMSAY,

Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissary-General Filder, C. B.
Crimea.

No. 5.

Balaklava, October 19, 1854.

These horses belong to the depôt and of course are included in the instructions you have received respecting the disposal of the animals in depôt.

It has already been brought under the consideration of the Commander of the Forces, that the cost of their maintenance during the winter would exceed the value of the animals; but he has decided that they are to be sent to Constantinople, there to remain in depôt in the event of their being at any time hereafter required: they will only receive half rations.

But as it would be useless to retain for this purpose animals that are inefficient, and not likely again to become efficient, you will apply for a Board of Officers to report upon their state, and you will sell at auction all those which the Board are of opinion are in this condition. If you can obtain nothing for them, you will give them over to the Turkish authorities.

I wish the efficient animals to be sent on to Constantinople as soon as possible.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,

Commissary-General.

No. 6.

Memorandum.

Head-Quarters, Balaklava, October 5, 1854

The Commissary-General solicits instructions respecting the disposal of the Commissariat transport animals still remaining at Varna.

The number he now has with the army, with some few more of the most efficient of the animals that might be brought from Varna, would, he is of opinion, be adequate to the transport service of this army should its operations be confined within a limited sphere as at present. If any greater number were to be brought over than would suffice for this object, they would only add to the difficulty of feeding the horses and baggage animals already in the Crimea. There would in that case remain between 2,000 and 3,000 animals in excess of any present want and to be disposed of.

As the depôt at Varna is about to be broken up and the military withdrawn, there appears to be no other mode of disposing of such excess than either by sale or by sending the animals to Constantinople, if possible overland, there to remain in depôt in case they should be wanted for any future service. If the former course were to be adopted, the animals would fetch little or nothing, even if only a small proportion of them were to be sold, the original cost of those purchased in Bulgaria not having exceeded 4*l.* 10*s.* upon the average; and if the latter, a great number of them are not worth the cost of their maintenance during the winter.

On the other hand, if the operations of the army should hereafter be on a more extended scale in this country, a considerable proportion of the 2,000 or 3,000 animals, which would be in excess under the foregoing supposition, would require to be brought over from Varna.

Instructions also are solicited with respect to the disposal of the buffaloes remaining at Varna. Major Adye has stated that they will not be required here for the artillery service; they might be sold probably at Varna, but would fetch little, whilst at Constantinople animals of this description are much more valuable. If to be sent to the latter place it would be necessary that a transport should be appropriated for their conveyance, as they could not travel that distance overland.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER.

Commissary-General.

General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

October 6, 1854.

It being impossible to say what may be the next operation, and there being no reason to suppose that the war is near its termination, it appears to me that the most prudent course will be to send the Commissariat horses and mules in excess of our present wants from Varna to Constantinople by land, and have them kept in that neighbourhood upon such rations of forage as animals doing nothing may seem to require.

I think the buffaloes should not be sold; they might either be left at Varna or sent into Roumelia, travelling towards Constantinople at a slow rate.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

Correspondence relative to Supply of Vegetables to the Troops.

No. 1.

Quartermaster-General's Office, before Sebastopol,
Sir, *October* 24, 1854.

I have the honour to inform you that the Commander of the Forces has requested Captain Christie to send a vessel or vessels to the coast of Asia to procure vegetables for the use of the troops, and to beg that you will have the goodness to select a Commissariat officer to accompany the expedition and purchase the supplies, placing yourself in communication with Captain Christie to ascertain the name of the vessel in which this officer is to embark, and the time of its sailing to-day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
Balaklava.

P.S.—The scurvy having broken out among the troops, renders it necessary to act with promptitude on this occasion.

No. 2.

Memorandum submitted to the Commander of the Forces.

Having communicated with Captain Christie, and other naval officers, respecting the places on the coast of Asia at which a supply of vegetables could be most promptly obtained for the troops; it appears that Trebizond offers the only market at which large quantities might possibly be procured, but these officers are of opinion that Constantinople is the most reliable market for certainty and dispatch.

The distance from Balaklava to the Bosphorus is about twenty or thirty miles greater than to Trebizond, but this will be more than compensated in point of time, by the ample resources of a capital, and the promptness with which a supply of vegetables could be put on board.

Further instructions are solicited as to the place to which the Commissariat officer should be directed to proceed.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Balaklava, October 24. 1854.

Memorandum by Lord Raglan on the above.

I approve of your sending to Constantinople at once.

No. 3.

Sir, *Commissariat, Pera, November* 4, 1854.

I regret to state that considerable delay has been unavoidably occasioned in complying with your requisition for 150 tons of vegetables, owing to the excessively boisterous weather which has prevailed during the whole of the week. For three or four days no communication could be had with vessels; but even had the vegetables been on board the "Harbinger" she could not have made any way against the gale which has been blowing.

Every possible exertion has been used to insure dispatch, but our operations have been greatly retarded, and the expenses of shipment more than doubled by the "Harbinger's" lying so far out, while all my endeavours to have her shifted to a better birth have been unavailing.

So great has been the risk of communicating with her, that one lighter was capsized alongside, and entirely lost with her lading of potatoes.

I fear, too, that much damage will be done to the vegetables on board, owing to their getting wet and bruised.

Not being able to undertake by any one of our own officers the sudden purchase of so large a supply of vegetables in this very peculiar market, I placed the matter in the hands of the respectable firm of Whittall and Watson, whose account, when rendered

will be duly submitted for your approval. The prices will, I have reason to believe, be high from the influence of so large a demand on the present limited resources of the market.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. W. SMITH,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissary-General Filder, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Correspondence relative to Employment of "Jason" Steamer to bring Horses to Balaklava.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Commissary-General Filder, dated 30th November, 1855.

The horses you require will, I hope, be ready for shipment in a few days; but the "Jason" requires some repairs, which will delay the matter I fear.

Mr. Uniacke has not yet made his appearance, but will, I understand, be here soon. There are horses enough for present purposes at Buyuk Tchekmedje, where they are recruiting fast after their journey across the Balkans. I have given the necessary directions to the person who has charge of them, and there will be no unnecessary delay.

No. 2.

Extract of a letter from Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Commissary-Genral Filder, Dated 12th December, 1854.

The "Jason," will go tomorrow with 250 horses—all that the Captain thinks could be taken with safety. I will have more in readiness for any other opportunity that may offer.

The delay of the vessel has been beyond the control of the Captain, who is a very respectable man, and has shown an anxiety to meet the urgency of the service. Neither has any delay occurred with regard to the horses. I only had notice from Admiral Boxer that they could be shipped yesterday, and it was done as far as we were concerned.

As the "Jason" is a very large vessel, and has on board an immense quantity of goods, clothing, tools, &c, perhaps you will ask Captain Christie to make a birth for her in the harbour of Balaklava.

No. 3.

Dear Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, June* 2, 1854.

I send you herewith a copy of the letter from the Quartermaster-General, placing at my disposal the sailing horse-transports.

You will observe that the letter is dated the 11th December, and that the transports were to be employed in bringing up from the Bosphorus the animals for which the "Jason" had been sent. But the papers which I have already delivered in will show that the "Jason" was out of dock, and had the Commissariat transport animals on board on the 12th.

I employed sailing transports on two or three occasions in the early part of the winter in bringing cattle, but the losses were in every instance frightful—even in coming from Eupatoria,—and I was obliged to abandon that mode of conveying them.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER.

Sir John McNeill, G.C.B.

No. 4.

Quartermaster-General's Office, before Sebastopol, December 11, 1854.

Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you, that the Field-Marshal commanding will place at your disposal the horse-transports of the army, for the purpose of bringing up baggage animals from the Bosphorus, instead of the "Jason," which it is understood is undergoing repair, upon your acquainting me with the number you require.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. GORDON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Acting Quartermaster-General for General Airey.

W. Filder, Esq.,
Commissary-General.

No. 5.

Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, December*, 24, 1854.

I have the honour to request that you will submit to his Lordship, the Commander of the Forces, that it is of the utmost possible importance that the transport animals of this army should be continually recruited, in consequence of the great numbers which are destroyed by their incessant employment, and the hard duty and exposure to which they are unavoidably subjected; I have therefore to request that a sufficient steamer may be placed at my disposal for this service, and she will be immediately dispatched to bring up from Constantinople as many as she can carry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,

Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
Head-Quarters.

No. 6.

Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, December*, 28, 1854.

I beg to refer to my letter of the 24th instant, and to acquaint you that the steam transport "Jason" recently arrived from Constantinople with Commissariat transport animals and sundry stores is now discharged of her cargo and ready to proceed on another service.

As it is of the utmost importance in the present state of the roads, that the Commissariat transport should be increased, I have to request that the "Jason," or if she is not available for the service, some other steam vessel may be appointed to proceed to Constantinople without delay, for the purpose of conveying to the Crimea a further number of Commissariat horses and mules.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,

Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
Head Quarters.

No. 7.

Extract of letter from Deputy Commissary-General Smith to Commissary-General Filder, dated Pera, January 7, 1855.

The sick and some horses belonging to the Duke of Cambridge are still on board the "Jason."

No. 8.

Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, January* 10, 1855.

I have the honour to request that steam transports may be appointed as soon as possible to convey from Constantinople about 900 pack animals belonging to the Commissariat, in addition to those for which the "Jason" has already been dispatched.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,

Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
Head Quarters.

Sir, *Balaklava, December*, 14, 1854.

The inquiries which it was necessary to institute into the cause of the deficiencies in the issues of forage to Captain Morris's battery of artillery during the nine days included in the period between the 23rd November and the 1st December, as represented in a letter from that officer, transmitted in one from Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, have caused a delay in answering your letter of the 4th instant.

I have now the honour to report for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that these deficiencies relate to a period shortly after the hurricane of 14th November, on which occasion nearly all the hay in the possession of the Commissariat was lost. A small quantity of it, however, was recovered wet, and issued, in the first instance, with a portion of dry hay, and, subsequently, without any of the latter; but Captain Morris's battery refused to receive it in that state, whilst other batteries accepted it.

There was only one of the days included in the period mentioned on which no forage was offered to Captain Morris's battery, viz., 1st December, when, although there was a vessel laden with chopped straw in the harbour, it was found impossible to land it in time.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres would appear not to be aware that a ship containing nearly all the hay in the possession of the Commissariat (amounting to twenty days' supply) having been ordered out of the harbour of Balaklava, was lost with many other Commissariat vessels in the hurricane of the 14th ultimo. Such a loss in a country where no forage is to be obtained, must necessarily cause a deficiency, for which the Commissariat cannot be considered in any degree responsible.

I would observe, however, that the deficiencies in the issues of hay to this particular battery up to the period of the hurricane, have been trifling.

From 28th September, when the army arrived at Balaklava, to the 22nd November, when the effect of the loss of hay by the hurricane was felt, there have only been five days, viz., from 11th to 15th October, on which it has not received a full ration, and on those days 6 or 8 pounds per horse per diem of English hay was issued to it.

In pursuance of the orders of the Commander of the Forces, communicated to me by your letter of the 24th October, I sent to every place in the Black Sea where it was likely that hay could be procured, but at only one of them could any be obtained, and there only a small quantity. Of chopped straw we have a depôt at Constantinople, from which place it can most readily be shipped, and there is at all times a supply of this article at Balaklava; but it is not possible by any means of transport available with this army, to convey, from a distance by sea, forage (either hay or straw) in an unpressed state, in sufficient quantities to meet its consumption.

A vessel of 600 tons will not contain more than 50 tons of unpressed hay, nor if it were possible to convey them, could sufficient quantities of forage in an unpressed state be issued for the vast number of animals belonging to this army from one depôt, when the Commissariat is not provided with the requisite magazines and sheds on shore for its reception, and it can, consequently, only be issued in proportion as it is landed from the ships.

I have to add, that from a few days after the date of your letter of the 24th October, up to the period of the hurricane, and from 2nd December up to the present time, all the horses of the artillery have received full rations of pressed hay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c,

(Urgent.)

Sir, *Balaklava, January* 18, 1855.

I regret to find by the arrival of the "Faith" that my instructions to send up salt meat have been nearly altogether disregarded, as she has only 100 casks on board, and I fear in consequence, the army will in the course of a few days be without any supply of this article.

In consequence of this untoward circumstance, I beg that the "Hope" may be loaded with salt meat and 800 bags of biscuit, instead of all of the latter article, as I had ordered in my letter No. 343 of this date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Deputy Commissary-General Smith,
Constantinople.

(Copy.)

General Order, 15th October, 1854.

The Ration of Biscuit whilst the Troops are employed in the present laborious operations will be one pound and one-third per man daily, commencing this day.

General Order, 23rd October, 1854.

On the days on which Fresh Meat is issued the Ration will be one pound and a-quarter, until further orders.

General Order, 7th November, 1854.

The supply of Biscuit being insufficient to furnish the increased Ration lately authorized, The Commander of the Forces is under the necessity of ordering that the daily Ration shall be one pound as formerly.

STATEMENT of Salt-Meat received, issued, &c., from 1st to 21st January, at Depôt of Supplies, Balaklava.

January 21st, 1855, Received from Her Majesty's ship "Curlew,"	lbs. 69,720
Remaining in Store, 1st January	750,265
Received from other sources than Royal Navy, 1st to 21st January	318,800
	1,138,785
Issued 1st to 21st January	658,540
The "Echunga" advised, arrived on 26th January	247,000

W. H. DRAKE, *Deputy Commissary-General.*

Commissariat, Balaklava, Depôt of Supplies, 21st May, 1855.

MEMORANDUM of the dates of arrival in Harbour of the undermentioned ships, loaded with Salt Meat, credited in Depôt Accounts between 1st and 21st January, 1855.

"Franz Alois," arrived 9th December 1854	lbs. 187,280
"Rockcliffe" ,, 26th ,, ,,	13,440
"Monarchy," about 1st ,, ,,	1,824
"Faith" steamer from Scutari, arrived 17th January, 1855	32,000
"St. Hilda," about 1st December, 1854	84,256
Total	318,800

JAMES B. MUNDY, *Acting for Deputy Commissary-General Drake.*

Commissariat, Balaklava, Depôt of Supplies, 24th May, 1855.

MEMORANDUM showing the quantities of Preserved Potatoes and Dried Vegetables issued to the Army in the Crimea during the period from the 10th December, 1854, to the 30th April, 1855.

	Preserved Potatoes.	Dried Vegetables.
1st to 31st December	,,	,,
1st to 31st January	lbs. 53,474	,,
1st to 28th February	3,780	,,
1st to 31st March	43,008	489,440 rations.
1st to 30th April	16,352	276,480 ,,
Total	115,614	765,920

JAMES B. MUNDY, *Acting for Deputy Commissary-General* DRAKE.

Commissariat, Balaklava, Depot, 24th May, 1855.

The only information from home relative to these vegetables is their price.

Dried Army Food 52*s.* 10d. per 1,000 rations.
Vegetables, Mixed, $\frac{6}{10}$ths of a penny per ration.

The gross number of the rations in each package is given, but by weighing several packages and deducting the case the ration appears to be an ounce.

STATEMENT of the number of Cattle, &c., forwarded from the Cattle Depot at Constantinople to the Crimea.

Date.	By what steamer.	Shipped.			
		Oxen. No.	Sheep. No.	Beef. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.
1854, December 19..	"Tonning," .. from Depôt ..	302			
,, ,, 23..	"Cormorant," do. ..	210			
,, ,, 24..	"City of London," do. ..	242			
1855, January 1..	"Tonning," do. ..	295			
,, ,, 2..	"Albatross," do. ..	70			
,, ,, 3..	"Cormorant," do. ..	295			
,, ,, 10..	"City of London," do. ..	298	..	..	9,298
,, ,, 15..	"Albatross," do. ..	275			
,, ,, 20..	"Lion," do. ..	200	1,080	..	2,806
,, ,, 21..	"Tonning," do. ..	129	448	..	7,622
,, ,, 27..	"City of London," Mr. Whittall.	300	..	1,501	4,462
,, ,, 30..	"Albatross,," Depôt ..	208	265	..	8,950
,, February 6..	"Gottenberg," do. ..	..	..	..	7,183
,, ,, 10..	"Lion," do. ..	277	610	..	13,180
,, ,, 11..	"Cormorant," Mr. Whittall	170	..	2,470	2,860
,, ,, 15..	"Albatross," do. ..	193	..	2,380	
,, ,, 28..	"Cormorant," do. ..	260	..	2,870	2,507
,, March 2..	"Cumberland," Depôt ..	245	..	..	4,462
,, ,, 4..	"Tonning," Mr. Whittall.	253	..	2,665	4,350
,, ,, 6..	"Albatross," Depôt ..	226	..	..	4,704
		4,448	2,403	11,886	72,384

T. WILLIAMS, *Deputy-Assistant Commissay-General.*

Commissariat Cattle Depôt, Pera, March 6th, 1855.

STATEMENT of the various Articles composing the Ration of Provisions issued to European Troops in the West Indies, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, Mauritius, and St. Helena, prior to 1850.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

WEEKLY RATION.

1 lb. Bread or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Biscuit daily.
1 lb. Fresh Meat 5 days per week.
12 oz. Salt Pork 2 days ,,
4 oz. Rice each fresh meat day.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Peas each salt meat day.
$1\frac{2}{7}$ oz. Sugar daily.
$\frac{10}{7}$ oz. Coffee, Cocoa, or Chocolate.

MAURITIUS.

WEEKLY RATION.

1 lb. Bread or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Biscuit.
1 lb. Fresh Meat 5 days per week.
1 lb. Salt Beef 1 day ,,
$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ,, Pork ,, ,,
$1\frac{2}{7}$ oz. Sugar daily.
$\frac{5}{7}$ oz. Coffee, Chocolate, or Cocoa.
4 oz. Rice each fresh meat day.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Peas each salt ,,

JAMAICA.

WEEKLY RATION.

The same as in the West Indies, except that 1 lb. Flour is issued daily, in lieu of Bread or Biscuit.

ST. HELENA.

WEEKLY RATION.

1 lb. Bread each day.
1 lb. Fresh Meat 2 days per week.
1 lb. Salt Beef 3 ,,
$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ,, Pork 2 ,,
4 oz. Rice 2 days per week.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint Peas 5 ,,
$1\frac{2}{7}$ oz. Sugar daily.
$\frac{5}{7}$ oz. Cocoa ,,
$\frac{5}{6}$ pint Cape Wine daily.

(Signed) SAMUEL PETRIE.

Commissariat, War Department, 17th January, 1856.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and ISSUES, &c., at Balaklava Depôt at intervals from 1st October, 1854, to 28th February, 1855.

Dates, &c.	Biscuit.	Salt meat.	Flour.	Sugar.	Rice.	Coffee.	Chocolate and Cocoa.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Scotch Barley.	Soap.	Butter.	Salt.	Peas.	Rum.	Ale.	Suet.	Corn.	Beans.	Hay.	Straw.	Bran.	Lime-juice.	Vegetables. Fresh.	Vegetables. Dried.	Vegetables. Preserved Potatoes.	Cattle.	Sheep	Wood.	Charcoal.	Coal.	Patent Fuel.	Candles. Tallow.	Candles. Sperm.	Oil.	Sacks.	Kegs.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	galls.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	galls.	No.	No.
Remaining 1st October, 1854 ...	215,655	152,620	.....	114,612	112,460	598	...	...	...	4,516	3,000	...	...	...	...	2,958	...	...	12,031	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2,139	...
Received in do. do. ...	1,140,632	662,824	.....	49,726	47,800	47,520	...	...	10,793	2,760	2,500	...	...	...	...	34,630	...	...	2,337,368	...	741,743	.....	60	.....	.....	...	...	2,225	3,884	.....	.....	...	...	80	...	...	22,593	...
Total receipts	1,356,287	815,444	.....	164,338	160,260	48,118	...	...	10,793	7,276	5,500	...	...	...	...	37,588	...	...	2,349,399	...	741,743	.....	60	.....	.....	...	...	2,225	3,884	.....	.....	...	...	80	...	...	24,732	...
Issued in October, 1854 ...	1,280,214	638,316	.....	137,194	137,000	36,554	...	...	...	7,110	5,040	...	...	...	...	32,769	...	...	2,261,410	...	716,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,384	3,499	.....	.....	...	...	80	...	...	23,750	...
Remaining 1st November, 1854 ...	76,073	177,128	.....	27,144	23,260	11,564	...	...	10,793	166	460	...	...	...	...	4,819	...	...	87,980	...	25,511	.....	60	.....	.....	...	...	841	385	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	982	...
Received in do. do. ...	1,535,651	597,143	.....	120,607	130,368	45,760	...	1,000	2,421	1,744	...	3,000	15,680	...	...	30,650	...	...	2,214,001	...	1,012,710	288,742	87,062	.....	340,818	...	32,468	1,007	2,889	.....	92,240	...	...	...	2,070	...	28,707	...
Total receipts	1,611,724	774,271	.....	147,751	153,628	57,324	...	1,000	13,214	1,910	460	3,000	15,680	...	...	35,469	...	...	2,302,890	...	1,038,221	288,742	87,062	.....	340,818	...	32,468	1,848	3,274	.....	92,240	...	...	...	2,070	...	29,689	...
Issued in November, 1854 ...	1,237,030	499,164	.....	89,209	79,059	54,469	...	...	...	420	450	...	2,246	...	...	31,761	...	...	1,979,513	...	975,652	57,000	.....	.....	340,818	...	...	1,462	3,212	.....	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	20,964	...
Remaining 1st December, 1854 ...	374,694	275,107	.....	58,542	74,574	2,855	...	1,000	13,214	1,490	10	3,000	13,434	...	...	3,708	...	...	323,377	...	62,569	231,742	87,062	.....	.....	...	32,468	386	62	.....	89,440	...	...	...	2,070	...	8,722	...
Received 1st to 15th do. ...	866,110	604,212	.....	32,120	26,520	42,420	10,955	6,025	8,395	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	25,111	...	...	1,298,202	...	673,116	160,685	41,781	.....	2,529	...	...	320	2,051	.....	520,321	...	...	1,710	...	...	12,019	...
Total receipts	1,240,804	879,319	.....	90,662	101,094	45,275	10,955	7,025	21,609	2,705	10	3,000	13,434	...	...	28,819	...	...	1,621,579	...	735,685	392,427	128,843	.....	2,529	...	...	706	2,113	.....	609,761	...	...	1,710	2,070	...	20,741	...
Issued 1st to 15th Dec. 1854...	600,210	256,110	.....	56,320	35,720	26,574	...	...	1,100	210	...	...	2,016	...	...	18,401	...	...	1,012,522	...	540,082	301,230	80	.....	.....	...	...	654	1,900	.....	105,472	...	...	...	...	...	9,216	...
Remaining 16th December, 1854...	640,594	623,209	.....	34,342	65,374	18,701	10,955	7,025	20,509	2,495	10	3,000	11,418	...	...	10,418	...	...	609,057	...	195,603	91,197	128,763	.....	.....	...	...	52	213	.....	504,289	...	...	1,710	2,070	...	11,525	...
Received 16th to 31st do. ...	850,022	620,416	.....	19,879	2,453	30,689	65,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,200	31,122	...	5,040	1,520,104	...	542,120	114,000	.....	Cases. 278	98,777	...	...	434	1,652	.....	316,122	...	2,016	12,000	4,050	...	11,982	...
Total receipts	1,490,616	1,243,625	.....	54,221	88,827	49,390	76,189	7,025	20,509	2,495	10	3,000	11,418	...	51,200	41,540	...	5,040	2,129,161	...	737,723	205,197	128,763	278	98,777	...	...	486	1,865	.....	820,411	...	2,016	13,710	6,120	...	23,507	...
Issued 16th to 31st Dec. 1854	640,551	493,360	.....	44,606	27,294	28,400	9,611	6,025	7,604	138	...	...	...	...	...	14,301	...	...	1,015,420	...	579,084	205,197	.....	.....	22,797	...	...	384	1,365	.....	83,226	...	2,016	...	780	...	9,215	...
Remaining 1st January, 1855 ...	850,065	750,265	.....	9,615	61,533	20,990	66,578	1,000	12,905	2,357	10	3,000	11,418	...	51,200	27,339	...	5,040	1,113,741	...	158,639	.....	128,763	278	75,980	...	32,468	102	500	.....	737,185	...	...	13,710	5,340	...	17,292	...
Received 1st to 15th do. ...	562,127	423,620	.....	86,100	76,303	79,940	...	...	...	...	23,130	...	...	...	1,300	630	...	...	1,305,211	...	436,208	54,829	11,000	1	2,128	...	39,988	820	1,100	.....	192,125	...	...	8,532	...	...	12,715	...
Total receipts	1,412,192	1,173,885	.....	95,715	137,836	100,930	66,578	1,000	12,905	2,357	23,130	3,000	11,418	...	52,500	27,969	...	5,040	2,418,952	...	594,847	54,829	139,763	279	78,108	...	72,456	922	1,600	.....	929,310	...	...	22,232	5,340	...	30,007	...
Issued 1st to 15th Jan. 1855...	754,206	501,422	.....	75,100	79,025	81,095	1,318	...	...	356	...	400	...	...	2,850	25,754	...	...	1,082,150	...	432,150	52,608	4,695	.....	30,120	...	13,111	850	960	.....	546,205	...	...	5,820	2,146	...	10,420	...
Remaining 16th January, 1855 ...	657,986	672,463	.....	20,615	58,811	69,835	65,260	1,000	12,905	2,001	23,130	2,600	11,418	...	49,650	2,215	...	5,040	1,336,802	...	162,697	2,221	135,068	279	47,988	...	59,345	72	640	.....	383,105	...	...	16,412	3,194	...	12,587	...
Received 16th to 31st do. ...	481,211	482,120	.....	64,300	64,301	32,340	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	37,422	...	...	1,106,102	...	403,218	422,805	11,000	.....	.....	...	672	1,074	1,285	1,299,200	70,000	44,800	210	90	2,750	...	11,093	383
Total receipts	1,139,197	1,154,583	.....	84,915	123,112	102,175	65,260	1,000	12,905	2,087	23,130	2,600	11,418	...	49,650	39,637	...	5,040	2,442,904	...	565,915	425,026	146,068	279	47,988	...	60,017	1,146	1,925	1,299,200	453,105	44,800	210	16,502	5,944	...	30,680	383
Issued 16th to 31st Jan. 1855.	816,108	425,161	.....	74,149	76,216	35,004	1,150	...	...	612	2,240	...	...	...	3,500	12,455	...	...	1,064,234	...	536,320	425,026	4,695	.....	47,130	...	40,363	1,024	1,712	57,343	411,305	13,240	210	5,641	2,311	...	9,111	239
Remaining 1st February, 1855 ...	323,089	729,122	.....	10,766	46,896	67,171	64,110	1,000	12,905	1,475	20,890	2,600	11,418	...	47,150	27,182	...	5,040	1,378,670	...	29,595	.....	141,373	279= 20,088lbs	858	...	19,654	122	213	1,241,857	1,800	31,560	...	10,861	3,633	...	21,561	144
Received 1st to 15th do. ...	1,015,082	540,150	84,798	101,536	84,527	65,400	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	18,521	...	...	1,308,316	...	561,210	150,420	38,505	9,130	614,052	...	8,960	846	1,500	1,050,520	430,102	...	2,530	3,120	1,800	2,580	23,110	3
Total receipts	1,338,171	1,269,272	84,798	112,302	131,423	132,571	64,110	1,000	12,905	2,375	20,890	2,600	11,418	...	47,150	45,703	...	5,040	2,686,986	...	590,805	150,420	179,878	29,218	614,910	...	28,614	968	1,713	2,292,377	431,902	31,560	2,530	14,981	5,433	2,580	44,671	147
Issued 1st to 15th [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,040	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,105	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,050,320	[illegible]	550,420	130,710	54,631	17,434	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,370	650	1,040	1,005,150	420,150	14,056	1,215	8,870	2,580	3,862	...
Remaining 16th February, 1855 ...	812,021	818,962	84,798	26,071	67,213	86,361	62,807	1,000	12,905	2,975	19,850	2,600	11,418	...	47,150	25,595	...	5,040	1,636,666	...	40,385	20,110	125,247	12,784	264,505	...	26,044	338	673	1,287,227	11,752	17,464	1,315	5,731	2,433	...	38,567	147
Received 16th to 28th do. ...	922,112	380,210	23,570	49,952	48,365	58,101	...	...	155	2,020	...	...	...	...	...	10,232	270	...	1,008,317	...	433,302	136,330	.....	8,142	94,145	...	2,650	661	1,020	994,088	334,911	...	2,734	1,971	1,020	...	11,955	...
Total receipts	1,734,133	1,199,172	108,368	76,023	115,578	144,462	62,807	1,000	13,060	4,995	19,850	2,600	11,418	...	47,150	35,827	270	5,040	2,644,983	...	473,687	156,440	125,247	21,926	358,650	...	28,694	991	1,693	2,281,315	346,633	17,464	4,049	7,702	3,453	...	50,460	147
Issued 16th to 28th Feb. 1855	425,928	303,435	....	61,243	54,190	32,362	...	...	...	972	...	1,650	...	...	...	15,111	...	...	785,141	...	406,505	82,020	45,331	20,434	208,320	...	1,210	812	816	811,952	244,214	...	10,09	6,300	2,041	...	4,403	...
Remaining 28th February, 1855 ...	1,308,205	895,737	108,368	14,780	61,388	112,100	62,807	1,000	13,060	4,023	19,850	950	11,418	...	47,150	20,716	270	5,040	1,859,389	...	67,182	74,420	79,916	1,492	150,330	...	27,484	187	877	1,469,363	102,419	17,464	...	1,402	1,412	...	46,057	147

Commissariat, Balaklava, Depôt, 1st June, 1855.

(Signed) JAMES B. LUNDY, Assistant Commissary, in absence of D.C.G. Drake, on duty.

In the statement above, the articles of supply remaining are those landed and brought to account, but it does not afford any exact or correct idea of the actual remains in the harbour and on shore: for instance, on the 1st December the apparent remains of hay were only 62,569 pounds, whereas the "Belgravia" was in harbour on that day with 168,352 lbs. of hay on board, and which would not be brought on the accounts until the whole of the cargo was discharged.

(Signed) JAMES B. LUNDY, Assistant Commissary.

Engineer Transport.

The number of arabas originally obtained for transport of siege stores, and which have not since been added to, was 46. Of these the number daily employed from 1st October, to the opening of the fire on the 17th October, was 35.

After this date, from over work and want of food, (no rations having been given for them) the horses and bullocks died very fast on the road.

Such a number of the arabas as were able to work were employed carrying siege stores until the early part of December, when they could no longer travel.

Fourteen bullocks only have survived the winter.

The divisional number, 14 in number, which had been received from Varna in October, were employed from the middle of December carrying commissariat stores to the front. They continued to be so employed until the 18th of January, when some 20 additional mules having been received from the officer in charge of the transport, on requisition, approved by the Quartermaster-General; they carried up huts in addition to rations.

Since the 1st of April these mules have carried no commissariat stores except fuel and forage.

The whole of these mules are now alive and in good condition.

(Signed) ARTHUR LEAHY,
Lieutenant

Sir, *Cavalry Head Quarters, May* 31, 1855.

I have the honour to state, with regard to the horses and mules of the Commissariat at Constantinople, that I saw them on two occasions about the end of last January: they were about 500, they were in a very bad state, great numbers were mangy, and many in a very debilitated condition. At that time, I do not think more than 100 to 150 were fit for work. The officer in charge hoped to have 250 fit in a fortnight. I was informed that these animals had marched in from Varna; they appeared to be very well looked after at the time I saw them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. FELLOWES,
Major, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Cavalry Division.

Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, May* 3, 1855.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I regret that there should have been any misunderstanding in regard to the return you required, and, as I have already personally explained, I cannot bring to my recollection that you had expressed a wish to be furnished with such a document; however, as both yourself and Colonel Tulloch are positive on the subject, it may have escaped my memory.

The remains of magazine on the last day of any month can be furnished from Deputy-Commissary-General Drake's books, but this will not supply the information required, as it will not include the remains of the articles on board the vessels discharging, or in the hands of the commissariat officers with the divisions and corps, but on no occasion was there a deficiency of any article constituting the ration of provisions at Balaklava, either on shore, or on board ship.

There was at all times, indeed, an abundance of provisions at Balaklava, with the exception of one occasion, when in the month of January, in consequence of the prevalence of contrary winds, by which the arrival of sailing vessels had been retarded, a steamer having been sent to Constantinople to bring up a cargo of salt meat, she, by some misunderstanding on the part of the commissariat officer there, returned with other articles. I then, as a measure of security, applied to the navy for a supply of salt meat, but, before the delivery of it was completed, our own supply arrived from Constantinople, and the quantity received from the fleet in that instance, was only sufficient to replace the issues which had been made by the Commissariat from army stores to the seamen and marines serving on shore.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Sir John McNeill, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Steam Ship "Faith.'

Abstract of Log.

Date of Arrival.	Place.	Date of Sailing.
1854, October 24 ..	Constantinople ..	1854, October 26
„ „ 30 ..	Balaklava ..	„ November 8
„ November 8 ..	Kasika Bay ..	„ „ 11
„ „ 16 ..	Balaklava ..	„ „ 27
„ „ 29 ..	Varna ..	„ December 1
„ December 1 ..	Baltchic Bay ..	„ „ 1
„ „ 1 ..	Varna	„ „ 12
„ „ 12 ..	Baltchic Bay ..	„ „ 14
„ „ 14 ..	Varna	„ „ 15
„ „ 16 ..	Balaklava ..	„ „ 29
„ „ 31 ..	Constantinople ..	1855, January 9
1855, January 9 ..	Mukukoi	„ „ 11
„ „ 11 ..	Constantinople ..	„ „ 15
„ „ 18 ..	Balaklava ..	„ „ 24
„ „ 26 ..	Constantinople ..	„ February 6
„ February 8 ..	Balaklava ..	„ „ 22
„ „ 23 ..	Sinope	„ „ 24
„ „ 25 ..	Constantinople ..	„ March 10
„ March 12 ..	Balaklava ..	„ „ 16
„ „ 18 ..	Sizopoli	„ „ 18
„ „ 18 ..	Hialo	„ „ 19
„ „ 19 ..	Sizopoli	„ „ 21
„ „ 23 ..	Balaklava ..	

(Signed) W. H. DRAKE,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissariat Depot of Supplies,
Balaklava, March 30, 1855.

Steam Ship "Hope."

Abstract of Log.

Date of Arrival.	Place.	Date of Sailing.
1854, September 5 ..	Baltchic ..	1854, September 7
„ „ 13 ..	Eupatoria ..	„ „ 14
„ „ 14 ..	Kamuscha ..	„ „ 20
„ „ 20 ..	Loukoul	„ „ 23
„ „ 23 ..	Katscka	„ „ 26
„ „ 26 ..	Balaklava ..	„ October 19
„ October 21 ..	Constantinople ..	„ November 5
„ November 5 ..	Macri Kori ..	„ „ 5
„ „ 5 ..	Constantinople ..	„ „ 9
„ „ 16 ..	Balaklava ..	„ December 14
„ December 16 ..	Constantinople ..	„ „ 24
„ „ 27 ..	Balaklava ..	1855, January 19
1855, January 21 ..	Constantinople ..	„ „ 28
„ „ 31 ..	Balaklava ..	„ February 12
„ February 12 ..	Eupatoria ..	„ „ 14
„ „ 17 ..	Sizopoli	„ „ 17
„ „ 18 ..	Constantinople ..	„ March 6
„ March 8 ..	Balaklava ..	

(Signed) W. H. DRAKE,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Commissariat Depot of Supplies,
Balaklava, March 30, 1855.

Memorandum by Lieutenant Leahy, Acting Quartermaster Royal Engineers, in regard to Ration Stoppages.

Balaklava, May 12, 1855.

The payment of ration stoppage to the credit of the Commissariat or Purveyors of Hospitals, seems to involve a great deal of extra labour and account without any corresponding benefit to the public, or, as far as can be judged, any object beyond reducing the apparent expenses of these Departments respectively.

From the system by which the payment of troops is regulated (explained in Inclosure "A"), it is necessary for each days' pay drawn by the soldier to credit the public with a ration stoppage of some kind (except in very exceptional cases, where no rations are supplied), so that the pay actually received by the soldier is only what he is intitled to beyond the regulated quantity of food.

It is the duty of the Commissariat Officer to demand for, and of the Commissariat to supply to, each man this quantity of food and no more.

The demand is effected by means of ration returns (Form B), in which the Commissariat Officer certifies to the number of men entitled to receive rations, and to the fact of their not having been before supplied.

These returns are furnished every three days, or more or less frequently according to circumstances; and when a soldier is removed from one station to another, so as to be rationed by a different Commissariat Officer, he should be accompanied by a certificate stating the date to which he is supplied.

As the "ration" is a variable quantity, on account of extra articles occasionally supplied, a certificate for the receipt of a certain number of rations forms no check for the expenditure of stores; but the receipt on the back specifying the quantity of each article issued, is the Commissariat Officer's voucher for the expenditure.

This receipt should be signed after the issue, as the system now pursued of signing the receipt beforehand leaves it in the power of a Commissariat Officer to account for a much larger amount of stores than he has expended, especially when bad weather renders transport difficult, or when supplies fall short.

To elucidate the present intricate and laborious system of accounts, it will suffice to explain the routine.

From the ration returns (Form B), monthly abstracts in duplicate (Form C) are made by each Commissariat Officer for each regiment which he supplies, to show the number of rations drawn during the period.

One copy of this abstract is retained, and the other sent to the Paymaster of the Regiment, who after ascertaining the companies to which the rations are chargeable, takes it to the Cash Office, and a receipt in a duplicate (Form D) is made out for the money paid into the chest. As a regiment or company may be rationed by nine or ten different persons, who send in their abstracts at different times (perhaps six or seven months after the supply), the amount of labour necessary to make up the accounts must be evident.

Besides this, it is frequently impossible, from want of records, to show where each man is during the month to check the abstracts; and it seldom happens that the total number of rations charged for in the abstracts comes up to the number already paid for by the soldier. So that the stoppages for the balance after remaining a length of time in the Paymaster's hands, have to be eventually credited to the public.

An account of the rations received by and charged to the Royal Sappers and Miners (marked E) during January last, will serve to illustrate this point.

From this it will be seen that the accounts as yet received for rations do not come within 2000 of the numbers paid for by the soldiers.

It would, therefore, appear that these lengthy abstracts are useless as checks on the store accounts of the Commissariat, and superfluous as regards payment for rations, and might be dispensed with altogether, if it were established as a rule, that all ration stoppages should be uniform, and that for each days' pay drawn, the amount of the stoppage should be credited to the public.

The only returns required in the field would be the ration return (Form B) which might, if requisite, be made in duplicate, and which could be sent home for the purpose of being checked, to see that Commissariat Officers did not certify for a larger number of men than were returned on the muster rolls.

(Signed) ARTHUR LEAHY.

STATEMENT of Rations Drawn and to be Paid for by Royal Sappers and Miners for the Month of January 1855.

Stations.	Rate of Stoppage.	2nd Company.	3rd Company.	4th Company.	7th Company.	8th Company.	10th Company.	11th Company.	Total.	Rations charged against the Corps.
	d.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	A
Right Attack	4½	2,395	31	1,435	2,342	1,785	1,589	31	9,608	9,608
Left Attack	4½	..	1,820	28	..	..	..	1,674	3,522	3,522
Balaklava	4½	38	126	941	55	209	80	106	1,555	1,555
Head-quarters	4½	..	186	31	..	..	24	31	272	272
Cavalry Division	4½	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	62	62
Sir Colin Campbell's ditto ..	4½	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	14
Guards' Camp	4½	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	No account received.
Balaklava Hospital	3½	13	16	83	8	13	13	..	146	146
Scutari Hospital	3½	About 217	About 833	About 380	About 117	About 484	Not known.	Not known.	About 1,531	No account received.
Scutari and Koolalie	4½	..	4	85	..	58	122	383	652	652
Bolivia	4½	..	31	..	310	..	..	..	341	341
Smyrna and Abydos	4½	..	31	..	..	31	..	..	62	62
On passage to Scutari	*d.* 5 or 6	No information.								
Total number of rations known to have been received		2,818	2,609	2,983	2,832	2,580	1,870	2,225	17,889	16,234
Rations deducted from pay-lists and left in the paymaster's hands	4½	† 2,888	† 2,741	† 2,976	† 2,628	† 2,641	† 2,744	† 2,280	† B 18,898	

The figures under the "*" show rations known to have been received at different stations (from regimental information). The figures in column "A" show those for which bills have been received as yet from the Commissariat, &c. The totals "† B" show the numbers for which deductions have been made from the soldiers' pay. The cost of the difference, viz., 2,664 rations, is still in Paymaster's hands. It is known that about 1,655 rations were received at Scutari, &c., but there is no means at present of ascertaining where the remaining 1,009 rations were drawn, nor can it be ascertained to what Department they are to be paid.

A. LEAHY,
Lieutenant, Acting Quartermaster.

[A]

Memorandum by Paymaster Dare, 23rd Fusiliers, as to Ration Stoppages.

The system pursued at home appears to be, that for every day's pay issued to the soldier while abroad, a stoppage shall be made from it and credited to the public, and the amount of this stoppage is varied according to the situation of the soldier, whether

rationed on shore,
,, in hospital,
or, on board ship.

This latter is subject again to variation, according to whether the man drinks grog or not.

Under present circumstances it is nearly impossible to ascertain the situation of every man, even in a company, on any particular day; and, of course, the difficulty is multiplied by taking a larger body of men for a month, at the end of which period every soldier should see his accounts and be settled with.

If is often impossible to ascertain what stoppage to make from the man's pay, for in the course of the month he has been in camp drawing rations, in hospital at Balaklava, sent down to Scutari, where he has remained a few days, and has again returned to camp; but, except from the man's own statement, there is no paper or return to show what stoppage he is liable to, since the day he left Balaklava hospital. The public must be credited with some stoppage, in order that the soldier's pay may be drawn.

The Paymaster in drawing pay for a month from the chest, leaves a certain amount of his estimate undrawn, in order to pay for the rations issued at the Division; but in the event of a company becoming much scattered by detachment or sickness, the bill for rations issued is very small, and after paying it, a large balance is left in a Paymaster's hands unnecessarily, which is eventually to be credited to the public, or paid to the Commissarait for issues, though how this is to be determined is a matter of great doubt.

If these separate amounts of stoppage could be assimilated, it would be a simple proceeding to credit the public with a uniform rate for every day's pay charged, and as the soldier is probably fed by the country in some shape, these varieties of situation would be neutralized, and while it would not interfere with the Royal Warrants which regulate the amount of his pay, the public would be no losers by the arrangement.

(Signed) H. HALL DARE.

Memorandum relative to Ration Stoppages, submitted by Assistant Commissary-General Willan.

The present system of settling for ration stoppages according to the Commissariat regulations is as follows:—

"Paymasters of Regiments will estimate for the full pay of the regiment, including the stoppages, and will settle with the local Commissariat Officer at the head-quarters of the corps within the charge of the Commissariat Officer who is the direct Accountant of the Treasury Board, for the stoppages on all rations liable thereto, which have been drawn by the regiment."

In the form of the Ration Return, columns are ruled for the ration stoppages, which are to be inserted in each Return, and the local settlement is to be made by the Paymaster giving a draft to the local Commissariat Officer on the first day of the month for the stoppages on all rations, liable thereto, which have been issued at the regimental head-quarters during the preceding monthly period: and as soon after the first of the month as the necessary information can be received, a settlement is to be made in like manner for the stoppages on all such rations as have been issued to detachments of the regiment, within the charge of the Commissariat Officer, who is the direct Accountant to the Treasury Board during the same preceding period.

Receipts according to the prescribed form are to be granted by the Commissariat Officer for the stoppages so paid to him, and copies thereof, certified by the Paymaster, are to be annexed to the Commissariat accounts in support of the debits therein.

The stoppages for rations issued to the Ordnance corps are to be paid on the first day of the month, on the same principle, and on the same form of voucher; but as the Ordnance have no regular military paymaster, separate receipts are to be furnished by the Commissariat for each company or detachment, and also for the Field Officers, in duplicate if required.

From the foregoing regulations it is evident that an immense amount of labour, and a great deal of valuable time is consumed without any apparent benefit resulting from it, and in support of this opinion, I need only quote one voucher in my abstract of receipts for the month of March, 1855, in settlement with the Ordnance Paymaster for ration stoppages for the Royal Artillery, which when rendered in quadruplicate, as

required by the regulations, comprised no less than 348 half sheets of foolscap paper. The compilation and examination of this voucher occupied the whole time of one person for at least a week.

The settlement of stoppages by regiments is accounted for in precisely a similar manner, although the documents are not so voluminous, and, notwithstanding this complication of accounts, a satisfactory adjustment can rarely be arrived at, in consequence of the number of men detached from the various corps, and the great difficulty in obtaining, before the Paymaster has finally closed his pay list, the documents necessary for the settlement of the stoppages.

It occurs to me that this vast amount of labour might be greatly simplified by adopting one uniform rate of stoppages for all rations, and by the Paymaster deducting the amount of the stoppage from the daily pay of the soldier.

This arrangement appears to be approved of by all Paymasters to whom I have spoken on the subject.

With regard to the stoppages for officers and their civil servants, it is a question for Government to decide, whether it would not be desirable to abolish them altogether, as the amount of them is, comparatively speaking, trifling compared with the labour required in collecting them.

Balaklava, Crimea, May 24, 1855.

MEMORANDUM by Col. Gordon relative to Ration Receipts.

THE present system relative to the issue of Rations to the Troops, and the Receipts given for the Rations issued, appears to be very defective, and to invite irregularity, if not fraud; because the receipt for the articles issued is given on the same paper, and at the same time as the "demand" for them. This would not much signify if the Rations were always forthcoming, but it frequently happens otherwise, especially with forage; and when this is the case the receipts are of course incorrect. But as they are the vouchers for the correctness of the Commissary's Monthly Abstract of Issues, I expect it will be found that, in many instances they are inserted in the Abstract as they are signed for, and not according to the actual Issues.

In out quarters, where forage is often scarce, and purchased in the neighbourhood by the Divisional Commissary, the amount for which the receipt is given is generally very much in excess of that actually delivered, the horses being frequently sent to graze. In such cases what security has the public, that the amount charged for is the amount purchased and issued? for the Commissariat Officer has in his possession receipts in full for the whole quantity demanded, which are also the vouchers for the correctness of his abstract; and I presume his abstract is intended to account for, or have some reference to, the stores placed under his charge, including forage and provisions purchased in the neighbourhood of his camp.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Lt.-Col. A.Q.M.G.

Lieut-Colonel Douglas to the Brigade-Major Light Cavalry Brigade.

Sir, *Balaklava, December* 3, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report that the 11th Hussars under my command have only received the quantity of barley specified in the margin from the 28th November to 1st December, 1854 (both days inclusive), and no hay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. DOUGLAS,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 11th Hussars.

Dates.	No. of Horses.		Pounds of Barley.	Average each horse.
	Officers and Troop.	Bat.		
28th November ..	119	12	320	2½ lbs. daily.
29th „ ..	119	12	320	
30th „ ..	117	12	320	
1st December ..	115	13	320	

J. DOUGLAS, *Lieut.-Colonel.*
(True copy.)

Memorandum and Correspondence relative to the Erection of Ovens and the supply of soft Bread to the Army in the Crimea.

Knowing how much importance is attached by medical men to a supply of soft bread, particularly when an army is suffering under scurvy and diseases of the bowels, I immediately on arriving in the Crimea, made inquiry how the troops were situated in this respect, when I found that though the French had, during the whole winter, received fresh bread every day, or every second day, none had ever been issued to the British, even for the use of the sick, yet in many cases their gums were in such a state from scurvy as to render it almost impossible to eat biscuit.

On going round the town of Balaklava I found in operation three or four large ovens formerly belonging to the Russians and which were then occupied by private bakers who supplied bread at an enormous profit to such persons as could afford to buy it at about eightpence a pound—during the winter about double that price had been charged.

Having learnt in conversation with Mr. Filder that no steps were in progress for obtaining this necessary supply for the troops, but that some idea merely was entertained of a vessel being sent out from England, on board of which bread might be baked, and conceiving that public enterprise should have no difficulty in procuring this supply, when it could be had so readily for private speculation, I prepared for the consideration of my colleague, Sir John Mc Neill, the following Memorandum on the subject, with the view of being submitted to Lord Raglan.

"Having ascertained yesterday in a conversation with Mr. Filder that owing to some difficulties as to arrangements for baking, the army has since its arrival in the Crimea been without soft bread—a privation which it may be assumed is felt by the soldier in no inconsiderable degree, as many purchase bread from the private bakeries here at one shilling for less than two pounds, and a short time ago paid double that rate—I am induced to suggest the following arrangement for the purpose of affording a speedy supply of an article so important to the health and comfort of the troops. One of the chief difficulties hitherto has been the want of ovens, or the materials for making them; but fortunately in the course of my inquiries yesterday, several ovens have been found in one of the villages adjacent; and among the recent supplies sent from England for sale, there are fire bricks and fire clay in sufficient quantities to form at least two ten bushel ovens at this place, of the dimensions noted in margin, which, according to the commissariat calculations obtained from the Treasury, could be made to supply about 12,000 rations every twenty-four hours. There are also among the Sappers and Miners at this place men who are capable of constructing these ovens in the course of a day or two.

"To work two such ovens would require about twelve men, these I have reason to believe may be obtained from among the ship's bakers belonging to vessels in the harbour, who, having at present no passengers or troops on board, can in some instances be spared for this duty if a sufficient remuneration be offered them; but failing these, it might probably not be considered objectionable to allow a few men belonging to the corps around this place who have been accustomed to baking before entering the army, to be employed for this purpose for a few weeks till bakers can be hired and brought from Constantinople. Mr. Filder states that he has a small supply of flour to commence with, but that any quantity can be obtained from Constantinople at a moderate rate in a few days, and till it arrives I think it not improbable that a temporary supply could be procured from the Naval Stores, on an engagement to replace it when our own arrives.

"If therefore Lord Raglan would be pleased to sanction this experiment by directing the bricks to be purchased and the Engineer Officer here to construct the ovens, and Mr. Filder to take immediate steps for providing the required supply of flour and other materials and to hire the bakers referred to, I have every hope that in a few days a limited issue of bread might commence which would be gradually extended as further facilities could be obtained. At all events no exertions shall be wanting on my part if they can be of any service in the immediate attainment of so desirable an object.

"*Balaklava, March* 15."

The ovens referred to in this Memorandum as having been found in one of the villages adjacent were at Kadekoi, one in the quarters of Staff Surgeon Hunter, another in a house then occupied by one of the Army Chaplains, and a third was in a house which has since been pulled down; they were about six feet by seven in the sole, only one-third of the usual size of Military Field Ovens; they appeared to have been used for baking the bread of the villagers previous to the arrival of our troops, and might with great facility have baked bread for the sick of the various regiments in Balaklava and its vicinity, though perhaps too small to be made available for any general issue to the troops.

This Memorandum was on the 15th of March submitted to Lord Raglan by Sir John McNeill, with a letter to the following effect:—

"The instructions to Colonel Tulloch and to me, direct us to transmit to your Lordship any suggestions which we may have to offer for the better supply of food and other articles for the army, and I have now the honour to transmit a Memorandum prepared by Colonel Tulloch, after personal inquiry and investigation, on the means available for pro-

viding a supply of soft bread. It appears to me probable, that in the mode proposed by Colonel Tulloch the issue of so desirable an article of food might be commenced in a few days.

"I am the more readily induced to submit this suggestion for your Lordships favourable consideration, as the expediency of supplying soft bread to the troops appears to have been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, as I understand that it is in contemplation ultimately to send out from England a vessel fitted with extensive baking machinery for the purpose of supplying soft bread. But a considerable time may yet elapse before that arrangement is completed, and the floating bakery actually in operation; your Lordship may, therefore, perhaps consider it expedient that the arrangements proposed by Colonel Tulloch, which may be carried out at trifling expense, should in the mean time be attempted, in the hope that a supply of soft bread for a certain number of days in the week may be obtained for the troops."

Six days afterwards a reply was received by Sir John McNeill from the Quartermaster-General of the Army to the following effect:—

"*March* 21, 1855.

"I have the honour, by desire of the Commander of the Forces, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting a Memorandum from Colonel Tulloch upon the subject of the available means at Balaklava for procuring a supply of soft bread for the troops in the Crimea.

"I am directed to acquaint you that this question has occupied the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, Commandant at Balaklava, for a considerable time, as shown by his letter of the 19th instant, of which I have the honour of transmitting a copy; but until the recent arrival of the "Anna McLean" and "Cicero" with fire bricks, much difficulty has arisen from the want of suitable ovens for the baking of bread on so large a scale; the small ovens in the village of Kadekoi not being in any way adapted for such a purpose.

"Four bakeries, however, have been established at Balaklava, and a fifth is also under construction at the Bazaar outside the town, which furnish between 5000 and 6000 pounds of bread daily, thus affording the means at least of providing for the wants of the sick in the general and neighbouring hospitals.

The Field Marshal has already given orders that all the available fire-bricks, after providing for certain durposes at the General Hospital, should be appropriated to the construction of ovens of large dimensions.

"Some little difficulty exists for the moment with regard to bakers, as independent of the fact that the exigencies of the service do not admit of soldiers being taken from the ranks, this plan has been tried and not found to answer, as from want of habit, and being mere boys previous to enlistment, and employed as apprentices only, the bread made by them was very constantly found to be uneatable and to be rejected by the troops, causing disappointment and delay in the re-issue of biscuit; but measures are in progress to carry out a system of baking for the troops on a large scale.

"Lord Raglan is glad to hear that Government has in contemplation the intention ultimately to send out from England a vessel fitted with extensive baking machinery, and it would be still more gratifying to his Lordship to learn that such vessel was on her voyage out."

Copy of letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, referred to in previous communication from Major-General Airey.

Sir, *Balaklava, March* 19, 1855.

"In reply to your letter inclosing a Memorandum from Colonel Tulloch, relative to a supply of soft bread for the army in the Crimea, I have the honour to state that I long ago made the suggestion, and did all in my power to carry it out, as far as supplying the sick.

"I mentioned the circumstance to Colonel Tulloch whilst at dinner with me, and of the feasibility of constructing more ovens; but from a conversation I had with Captain Keane of the Royal Engineers, I am not so sanguine as to the rapidity of the construction of ovens as Colonel Tulloch, who, in his Memorandum, mentions the possibility of building two ten bushel ovens in the course of a day or two. Captain Keane considers it would require a very much longer period. When I was appointed on the 17th January last Commandant at Balaklava, I found one bakery, kept by a Frenchman, who charged 2*s.* for the two-pound loaf. I reduced the price to 1*s.*, and established two more bakeries, and subsequently a fourth. These bakeries produced 2,900 two-pound loaves, the fourth, belonging to Mr. Primrose, up to this day has been used for the baking of oatmeal bannocks; but it is shortly to commence with bread, and is capable of turning out in the twenty-four hours 1000 two-pound loaves.

"I gave orders that the bakers were not to sell to one individual more than five loaves in the course of one day, unless on a requisition signed by me.

"My object was to prevent suttlers and others purchasing the bread at 1*s.*, taking

it to camp and there retailing it sometimes at the enormous price of 2*s.* 6*d.* All requisitions for hospitals were attended to, and given preference over all others.

"The 2nd Division and many regiments availed themselves of this, being able to afford the sick the luxury of soft bread.

"In order to obtain bakers I have frequently gone on board the various ships in harbour, and have invariably failed not only in obtaining the baker, but even a loaf of bread.

"With regard to the fire-bricks, several thousand have been purchased and made use of in the building a hospital kitchen and boilers for the wash-house. The remaining bricks available are (with the exception of about 2000) on board the "Cicero," which vessel has not yet been unloaded, owing to the great difficulty of finding wharfage for the many stores daily landed.

"I am now giving every assistance to private individuals for the construction of ovens, and one is now in the course of building in the bazaar.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "R. HARDINGE.

"Major-General Airey,

"Quartermaster-General."

It must not be suppossed from what is here stated by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, in regard to the supply of hospitals, that the sick had any ration of bread issued to them from these ovens at Balaklava; they were merely permitted, like other individuals, to buy bread there at prices varying from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-pound, provided they could afford to pay that rate, which of course was very rarely the case.

When I first visited these bakeries, I caused notes to be taken by Mr. Bassano of the quantities which each oven could supply; the total of which was at the utmost from 1,200 or 1,300 loaves per day. Seeing, however, that there was a great demand, and crowds of persons waiting to purchase, I suggested to the bakers the expediency of working by relays all night, a course which they seem to have adopted, as the produce in the following week is stated by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge at 2,900 loaves. This appears to have admitted of a partial issue to the sick, for on the 25th March bread was at length supplied to the hospitals at Balaklava at the public expense for the first time.

Still, however, nothing was done in regard to a general supply to the army, which was so much required, and finding no immediate prospect of the construction of the large ovens referred to in General Airey's letter, Sir John McNeill about a week afterwards again brought the subject under consideration of Lord Raglan in a personal interview, when authority was given for two ovens being built, provided I superintended their erection, and two men of the Sappers and Miners were assigned to me to assist in their construction.

Bricks, however, were necessary to commence with, and I applied in vain to various public Departments to issue them. Even for this useful and authorised purpose none could be had without a direct order from Lord Raglan, to obtain which Sir John McNeill had to wait upon him personally. It was at length given on the 28th of March, on a note by the Purveyor-General, in the following terms:—

Sir, *General Hospital, Balaklava, March* 27, 1855.

With reference to the demand made by Colonel Tulloch for fire-bricks, I have the honour to state that I have no power to dispose of any without the approval of his Excellency, the Commander of the Forces, or Dr. Hall, the Inspector-General of Hospitals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DAVID FITZGERALD,
Purveyor to the Forces.

Captain Keane,
Balaklava.

Note on the above by Lord Raglan.

The Purveyor will deliver whatever fire-bricks he does not require for the boilers or hospital kitchens to be constructed, to the orders of Colonel Tulloch, who has undertaken to construct some ovens.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

March 28, 1855.

Owing to the small number of men employed, and the difficulty in obtaining and conveying the materials for building, the erection of the ovens was necessarily slow; but in order that after they were ready there might be no delay in finding bakers to work them, Sir John McNeill wrote to the Commissary-General on the 31st March as follows:—

"The evidence of the witnesses whom we have examined has confirmed the opinion which I had previously entertained, of the expediency of issuing bread to the army instead of biscuit, at least several days in the week. Ovens are now in progress at Kadekoi, and I

understand that you can supply flour. But it appears that bakers cannot be obtained from the army, and the question is where they are to be got.

"I suggested in conversation with Lord Raglan the possibility of getting half a dozen from the French in the mean time; but even if such an arrangement should be found practicable and expedient, we should still, I presume, require an establishment sufficient to work two ten-bushel ovens day and night.

"Have you thought of the matter, or considered where it would be advisable to get them?

"The Contractor at Scutari bakes very good bread for the hospitals, and could, perhaps, supply some hands accustomed to the work.

"At all events I think you will agree with me, that the time is come when it would be right to secure the services of persons competent to carry on that work, whether they are to be brought from Constantinople or Malta.

"I remind you of this matter now, as you have an opportunity of getting it arranged by means of the occasions now offering for communication with both of the places referred to."

Mr. Filder, however, preferred adopting an arrangement of his own, by which bread, for a partial issue to the troops, was brought from Constantinople by two steam-boats employed weekly for that purpose, though had the necessary steps been taken for constructing ovens when the subject was first brought under consideration, bread might have been baked on the spot at half the expense.

About the middle of April, when the ovens approached completion, I made Mr. Filder acquainted with the circumstance, and inquired whether the flour and the bakers were ready, as I naturally concluded would be the case after Sir John McNeill's communication to him in the end of the previous month; but in reply to my inquiry, I received the following note:—

"The Commissary-General presents his compliments to Colonel Tulloch, and having heard nothing further respecting the two ovens at Kadekoi since the 17th ultimo, when he understood they would have been ready in a few days, and that the Colonel would procure the assistance of regimental bakers, he took no further steps than ordering up flour. In the mean time the contract entered into with Mr. Primrose is available for the hospitals to the extent of about 2000 pounds daily, and arrangements have been made for the shipment of about 120,000 pounds weekly from Constantinople by steamers. Mr. Filder has, however, directed bakers to be sent up from Constantinople, and on their arrival, the ovens above alluded to can be made available in further aid of the supply of fresh bread."

Commissariat, Balaklava, April 18, 1855.

In this communication it will be observed that Mr. Filder altogether omits the fact of his having been distinctly informed a fortnight before by Sir John Mc Neill, that bakers could not be obtained from the army, and that it was therefore necessary some should be brought over from Constantinople or Malta. Colonel Tulloch accordingly reminded him of this circumstance in the following letter dated 21st of April.

"To prevent any misapprehension in regard to the ovens at Kadekoi, I think it right to acquaint you that my expectations of their being finished in a few days depended of course on the degree of assistance afforded me. As, however, I have had but two sappers, and these not constantly at work and have had to beg materials and borrow transport, the progress has necessarily corresponded to the difficulties I had to contend with. Now that they are finished I can only regret there should be any delay in turning them to immediate use.

"Sir John Mc Neill intended in the beginning of this month to suggest to you the expediency of sending in time for bakers to work these ovens and I conclude he must have done so.

"To prevent the ovens being unused, I have no doubt that I could make arrangements for the Scotch Regiments near Kadekoi baking bread for themselves provided you could undertake to issue flour and fuel."

The proposition however to allow the Highland Brigade to use the ovens in baking bread for themselves, was negatived by Mr. Filder, as he considered that it might be objectionable to hand over the two ovens to the Highland Brigade for their exclusive use, and not unlikely to cause dissatisfaction to the rest of the army.

Three days afterwards the Commissary General requested to be informed, where some baking implements which had been ordered for the establishment, were to be found, adding "these articles being now all that is wanting to commence operations."

The ovens still remained unused up to the 19th of May, though the Commissary General received the required information on 29th April, and though the supply of soft bread from Constantinople only admitted of an issue about twice a week to the troops.

As the heat of the weather increased, the bread, as might have been expected, arrived in such a state with mould as to be no longer fit for consumption. This led to various com-

plaints on the part of the officers who were undergoing examination, when finding that nothing had been done towards baking bread either in the ovens I had provided, or in a vessel which some days before had arrived from England, and which had been fitted up for this purpose, I, on 18th May, again addressed Mr. Filder as follows:—

"I regret to find that both up at the Camp and in Balaklava some of the bread recently brought from Constantinople has been condemned, and from what I saw of it, not without reason; the whole of the outside, to the extent of nearly an inch, being quite mouldy and the inside hard; I have no doubt it has been the effect of weather, and that as the hot season advances it will be impossible to bring over bread in such a state as to make it a healthy ration for the men.

"I went on board the Steam Bakery here yesterday, and was told that they were only waiting orders to begin. As it will take two or three days to get the ovens up to a proper heat is there anything to prevent these orders being given at once? I hope the ovens at Kadekoi are also in operation.

"As it is now two months since I began to urge the necessity for this important article of diet for the soldier being placed on a satisfactory footing, I do hope that before I leave I may see this part of the ration unexceptionable, and be able to report to that effect when I return."

To this letter I, in due course, received the following reply dated 19th May from Mr. Filder:—

"It is indeed greatly to be regretted that the bread recently received should have arrived in such bad condition, but I believe it has been occasioned without blame being attributable to any one, and I quite agree with you that it will be next to impossible to continue the importation much longer.

"Whoever stated on board the 'Abundance" that they were waiting for orders misinformed you. The berth for the Steamer has not yet been fixed by the Admiral, and it is of much importance that due caution should be used in selecting a safe one in such a crowded harbour. It was necessary to discharge the greater part of the cargo of flour, &c., to make room for the baking operations, which has occupied the crew since her arrival, and the vessel must be thoroughly cleaned before the baking commences.

"When the ovens were handed over at Kadekoi, it was found that the trough which had been constructed was useless, and new ones had to be made, and many days have necessarily been employed in heating and seasoning the ovens.

"Bread will be issued from this bakery tomorrow to the extent of about 3,000 pounds."

Thus not till the 20th of May, being nine weeks after my first communication had been made on the subject of providing bread were these two ovens put into operation; and when I came away the only step taken in the construction of the others referred to by the Quartermaster-General and Mr. Filder, was the digging out a portion of the foundation.

During this time nearly every General, Medical, and Regimental Officer under examination concurred in the necessity for fresh bread being issued in as large quantities as possible, and so far as could be seen there was nothing to have prevented a sufficient number of ovens being in operation for that purpose, in a tenth part of the time wasted upon this correspondence. The Turks, who are not very expeditious or ingenious in such arrangements, had, some months before, constructed a very good oven adjacent to their Convalescent Hospital, chiefly composed of mud and stone, of which certainly there was no scarcity at Balaklava. From this circumstance it may safely be inferred that there need have been no difficulty in the same being accomplished by our troops, had their exertions been at once directed to that object.

RETURN

OF

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1854 Sept. 1	Varna	Falanga & Samandji Oglou	*Tender* for 350,000 okes Hay, at 40 paras (caimé), per oke.	
„ 3	Scutari	Hadji Ahmed	*Tender* for 480 Hair Bags.	
„ 3	Varna		*Schedule* of tenders for the supply of chopped Straw, 4 answers, 3 of which refusals, Falanga & Co's. tender, No. 4, accepted at 2d. per oke.	
„ 4	Varna		*Schedule* of tenders for supply of 10,000 kilos of Barley, tender No. 1, Hirshfeld (accepted), 27 piastres per kilo of 48 lbs., No. 2, Falanga & Co., 30 piastres. No. 3, Tederchi, 25 piastres per kilo of 15-16 okes. No. 4, Neale, 25 piastres per kilo, not to exceed 40 lbs. per kilo. No. 5, Hanson & Co., 29 piastres per kilo of 44 lbs.	
„ 6	Galata	H. Crispin	*Tender* for the supply of 1,400 to 1,800 Canvas Sacks, at 16 piastres each; 21,000 Horse Shoes, with 210,000 Nails, at 9½ piastres per set; 900 Mule Shoes, with 67,500 Nails, at 7 piastres 25 paras per set, deliverable at Scutari.	
„ 8	Scutari	Hadji Mahmoud	*Tender* for 1,000 Hair Sacks, at 15 piastres each.	
„ 11	Pera		*Schedule* of 7 tenders for Chopped Straw. No. 1, Nichau, Persiau & Co., for 150,000 kintals at 24 piastres each. No. 2, A. L. Greck, at 20 piastres per cantar of 44 okes. No. 3, Charnaud & Co., at 25 piastres per cantar, quantity not to exceed 60,000 kintals. No. 4, A. L. Greck, at 25 piastres. No. 5, P. D. Schilerey & Co., at 25 piastres per kintal for 50,000 kintals. No. 6, P. Dendrino, for 80,000 kintals at 25 piastres per kintal. No. 7, F. G. Castelli, for 60,000 cantars at 28 piastres per cantar. (All paper piastres.)	
„ 11	Constantinople	A. L. Greck	*Tender* for 50,000 lbs. best brown Sugar, at 223 paper piastres per sack of 100 lbs.	
„ 11	Pera	H. Crespin	*Tender* for 3,000 Halters, at 7 piastres each; 3,000 Hobbles, at 1 piastre 35 paras each; 3,000 Heel Ropes, at 2 piastres and 10 paras; 50 Picketing Lines, at 45 piastres; 500 Iron Picketing Pins, at 4 piastres 20 paras each; 1,000 Nose Bags, at 5 piastres 20 paras each, deliverable at Scutari, or on board any vessel in the harbour.	
„ 11	Varna	Thos. Jovanniviez	*Tender* for 1,400 to 1,500 kilos Barley (43 lbs each), deliverable at contractors' expense into store, at 20 piastres per kilo (120 piastres per £1 sterling).	
„ 12	Varna	Michel Svorono	*Tender* for 5,000 kilos of Barley, 15½ okes each, or 43 lbs. English, at 24 piastres per kilo, payable in pounds sterling, of 120 piastres each.	
„ 15	Varna	Fred. Charnaud	*Tender* for about 1,300 bales Hay, about 33,000 okes, 1¼ piastre per oke.	
„ 17	Constantinople	Geo. Bowden	*Tender* for Boarding-up Shed and other Carpentery, for 8,300 piastres.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1854 Sept. 25	Gallipoli		*Schedule* of tenders for supply of Bread. Tender No. 2 accepted at 1 piastre per lb. English, supply to be from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 125 piastres to £1 sterling.	
„ 28	Constantinople	C. Whittall, Jun.	*Tender* for 75,000 lbs. best white Rice, at 21s. 3d. per 100 lbs., payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 28	Constantinople	C. Whittall, Jun.	*Tender* for 22,000 kilos Barley, at 3s. per kilo of 43 lbs. English, payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 29	Constantinople	P. Dendrino	*Tender* for 11,000 kilos Barley, at 3s. per kilo of 43 lbs. English, payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
Oct. 3	Constantinople	C. Whittall, Jun.	*Tender* for 5,000 kilos Barley, at 3s. per kilo of 43 lbs., payable in Treasury Bills at par, deliverable at Scutari free of charge.	
„ 10	Constantinople	C. Whittall, Jun.	*Tender* for 40,000 kilos of Barley, at 3s. 2d. payable in Treasury Bills at par, deliverable in various quantities into granary at Scutari, free of charge.	
„ 13	Constantinople	C. S. Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 15,000 kilos of Barley, at 3s. 2d. per bushel, weighing 43 lbs. English, deliverable afloat at Balaklava or Eupatoria, or into store at Scutari.	
„ 13	Constantinople	C. Whittall, Jun.	*Tender* to keep Cattle at Smyrna, at 2 piastres, metallic, per head per day, from 15th Oct. to 31st May next, or for any intermediate period. 3 weeks' notice to be given for all deliveries. Contractors not responsible for deaths from natural causes provided skins be produced.	
„ 16	Constantinople	Anthony Alepson	*Tender* for supplying 2,000 Sacks, at 2s. each, payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 23	Constantinople	P. Dendrino	*Tender* for supplying 7,000 kilos Barley, at 3s. per kilo of 43 lbs.	
„ 16	Constantinople	C. Agikian	*Schedule* of tenders for 10,000 checkies Wood and 10,000 cantars charcoal, of which C. Agikian's accepted, viz., the Wood at 26 piastres per checkie, and Charcoal at 22 piastres per cantar; payment, 3s. 10d. per checkie for Wood, and 7s. 5d. per 100 okes for Charcoal.	
„ 23	Scutari	Mehmed Ali	*Tender* for Lease of House for 3 months, at 3,750 piastres, payable in advance.	
„ 23	Pera	Hipolyk Crispin	*Tender* for 10,000 quintals Charcoal, 50 piastres (caimée) for 100 okes, deliverable 120,000 to 200,000 at the end of November, and the remainder by the 31st January, at Scutari, at tenderer's expense.	
„ 24	Pera	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 3,000 lbs. English Soap, at 5½d. per lb., payable in Treasury bills at par.	
„ 24	Pera	H. Crispin	*Tender* for 100 pieces of Rope, of 30 yards each, at 38 piastres (paper) per piece.	
„ 25	Varna	C. Corallios	*Tender* for 3,000 kilos of Barley (Constantinople measure), at 15½ okes per kilo, for 22 piastres per kilo, payable in pounds sterling, of 120 piastres each.	
„ 27	Varna	Falanga and Co.	*Tender* for 10,000 kilos of Barley, at 22 piastres (metallic) per kilo of 15 okes each.	
„ 28	Constantinople	George Wood	*Tender* for putting up Hay Presses, for £220 sterling, two-thirds in advance as required, and the remaining one-third on completion.	
„ 31	Constantinople	P. Dilion	*Tenders* for 16,000 okes of Bran, in good bags, for 1⅓ piastres the oke.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1854 Nov. 1	Scutari	Thomas Parry	*Tender* for increasing price of Hospital Supplies during Winter, viz., Milk, from 2d. to 5d. per quart; Eggs, from 5½d. per dozen to 9d. per dozen.	
„ 1	Scutari	Hadji Mahmoud	*Tender* for supplying 1,000 Hair Sacks, at 16 piastres each.	
„ 2	Gallipoli	Bertolini	*Tender* for supplying Brandy, at 5s. per gallon (3 barrels.)	
„ 8	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 280,000 lbs. Rice, in bags of 112 lbs. each, at 21s. 6d. per 100 lbs., payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 10	Pera	P. Dendrino	*Tender* for 30,000 kilos Barley, at 3s. sterling per kilo of 43 lbs., payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 10	Pera	S. A. Ralli	*Tender* for 10,000 lbs. crushed Sugar, in new canvas sacks, at £1 13s. per 100 lbs. payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 11	Pera	Antoni Cantaroff	*Tender* for 5,566½ okes Turkish Butter, at 15 piastres per oke.	
„ 11	Gallipoli	Marcepolo and Scir	*Tender* for purchasing Empty Casks, at £16; 320 in number, with Iron Hoops.	
„ 13	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 10,000 checkies Firewood, two-thirds of oak, at 3s. 10d. sterling per checkie.	
„ 13	Constantinople	P. Dendrino	*Tender* for 1,000 Turkish cantars of Biscuit, at 30s. 5d. per 112 lbs., including sound bags, and all expenses put on board.	
„ 13	Constantinople	Sali Kelugé	*Tender* for 2,000 Horse Cloths, 8 feet by 7, of Woollen material covered with Goat's Hair; 2,000 Breast Cloths; 2,000 Rollers of Goat's Hair, 6 inches wide, with 2 straps and buckles to each, at 225 piastres (paper) for each set. Also 500 Hoods, same material, covered with Oil Cloth; the latter to be supplied by Commissariat, at 100 paper piastres each.	
„ 14	Pera	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 20,000 lbs. Coffee, at 49s. 9d. per 100 lbs., in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 14	Pera	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 75,000 lbs. best Brown Sugar, at 29s. 6d. per 100 lbs., in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 15	Pera	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 30,000 kilos of Barley, at 3s. per kilo, of 43 lbs.	
„ 19	Balaklava	E. Byrne	*Tender* for 110 gallons of Rum, at 4s. per gallon.	
„ 24	Constantinople	P. Dendrino	*Tender* for 5,000 Canvas Bags, to contain 40 okes, at 1s. 9d. sterling per bag.	
„ 30	Balaklava	T. Crease	*Tender* for 2,730 lbs. Tea, at 1s. 6d. per lb.	
„ 4	Varna	Michela Svorona	*Tender* for 5,000 okes Dry Hay, at 1¼ or 50 piastres per oke, Turkish money, at 120 piastres per £1 sterling.	
„ 7	Varna	Samandgi Oglou and Co.	*Tender* for 1,736 kilos Barley, at 22 piastres (metallic) per kilo, of 15 okes.	
„ 7	Varna	M. Svorono	*Tender* for 1,500 kilos of Barley, at 23 piastres (metallic) per kilo, of 44 lbs. English, payable in pounds sterling, at 120 piastres each.	
„ 14	Varna	Fred. Charnaud	*Tender* for 200,000 lbs. Bran, at an increase of 5 piastres per oke on former tender of July 15th (increase arising from corresponding increase in price of wheat). Former tender at 20 piastres per oke.	
„ 16	Varna	Falanga and Co.	*Tender* for 2,500 kilos of Barley, at 23 piastres, payable in beshliks (each kilo of 15 okes).	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1854 Nov. 28	Varna ..	Fredk. Deutsch	*Tender* for 1,500 kilos of Barley, of 45 lbs. English (142 drachms Turkish, full), at 23 piastres per kilo, payable in pounds sterling at 120 piastres each.	
„ 30	Dardanelles	Isaac Russo	*Tender* for fresh Beef and Mutton, at 63 paras per lb. English ; Vegetables at 30 paras per lb. English; Milk at 70 paras per pint; Fowls 6 piastres each; Eggs 20 paras; Firewood 5 piastres per 100 lb. English; Lemons 4 piastres per dozen; Coffee, roasted and ground, at 6½ piastres per lb. English. Payment monthly at Gallipoli, in British money, at 120 piastres per £1 sterling	
Dec. 1	Constantinople	Demetrius Barthiniz	*Tender* to supply 1,200 cattle, Horses and Mules, with forage; chopped Straw at 10 paras per oke, and Barley at 60 paras per oke, for three months, at Bajak and Kuluck Tchehmidge.	
„ 4	Pera	A. L. Greck	*Tender* for 40,000 quintals chopped Straw, of 44 Turkish okes, packed in bales of 1 cantar each, at 50 piastres each cantar, paper money.	
„ 5	Pera	A. L. Greck	*Tender* for compensation for erecting a store, and for increasing price of charcoal.	
„ 6	Nagara	Isaac Russo	*Tender* to supply Bread, from 10 days to 10 days, at 60 paras per lb. English. Loaves of 2 lb. 120 piastres to the £1 sterling.	
„ 8	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tenders* for 100,000 lb. Biscuit in bags, deliverable on board ship at 30s. per cwt. payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 8	Constantinople	Anni Güys	*Tender* for 200 Capotes, at 118 piastres each.	
„ 8	Constantinople	Sali Kehza	*Tender* for 450 sets Turkish Horse Clothing at 100 piastres, paper, each set.	
„ 9	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 30,000 okes Hay certain, and 200,000 okes if possible, at 45 paras per oke, deliverable in pressed bales free on board ship.	
„ 12	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender*, 50 Canvas Mangers, at 20s. each ; 667 okes Tarred Rope, at 11 piastres per oke ; 500 pieces Packing Rope at 7 piastres each; 40 packages Twine, about 50 lb., at 14 piastres per package; 10 okes Wax, about 25 lbs., at 3 piastres per oke ; 125,000 Nails, in 125 packages of about 100 lbs., at 5 piastres per packet; 100 Skins Leather, 651½ okes, at 28 piastres per oke ; 50 dozen large Buckles, at 6 piastres per dozen ; 50 dozen small Buckles, at 5 piastres per dozen ; 3 gross, 36 dozen Needles, at 6 piastres per gross. 1 cask of Tallow Grease, 243½ okes, at 11 piastres per oke; 8 okes Hair, at 30 piastres per oke.	
„ 14	Constantinople	Victor Crespin	*Tender* for 1,300 good Canvas Sacks, with loops, at 2s. 4d. sterling, payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 16	Constantinople	C. Jacob	*Tender* for 4,000 lbs. avoirdupois Composite Candles, at 1s. 7d. per lb., deliverable on board.	
„ 20	Constantinople	B. Corpi & Co.	*Tender* for 6,000 Deal Planks, at 4s. 4d. each. Payment in Treasury Bills.	
„ 20	Constantinople	George Wood	*Tender* for 8,000 bushels of Lime, at 2½d. per bushel, payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 20	Constantinople	Chas. Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for from 10 to 12,000 kilos Barley, in extension of contract of 13th October.	
„ 20	Constantinople	Chas. Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 15,000 kilos Barley, at 26 piastres, paper, per kilo of 43 lbs.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1854 Dec. 21	Gallipoli	L. Olivier	*Schedule* of tenders, of which Olivier's accepted for Bread, at 47 paras per lb., cash.	
„ 24	Constantinople	Kerker Johannes	*Tender* for 200 Pack Saddles, at 90 paper piastres per pair, including delivery, 12 to be finished daily.	
„ 24	Constantinople	Mehmet Keyeh	*Tender* for 200 Panniers, at 75 paper piastres per pair, including delivery into magazines, 12 to be furnished daily.	
„ 29	Constantinople	S. M. Minasian	*Tender* for Bread, at 50 piastres per lb.; Fresh Meat, at 5½ piastres per oke; Barley, 25 piastres per kilo of 16 okes; Straw 13 piastres per cantar of 44 okes; Wood, 28 piastres per chequi of 180 okes; Charcoal, 55 piastres per 100 okes; Candles, 12 piastres per oke; Oil, 9 piastres per oke; Coffee, 12 piastres per oke; Rice, 5½ piastres per oke; Sugar, 6½ piastres per oke at Coolalie.	
„ 30	Constantinople	Muggerditch Sunoirian	*Tender* for 20,000 Turkish Horse Shoes and 200,000 Horse Shoe Nails to suit, one-half to be large size, and one-quarter small size. The whole to be packed in strong panniers, at 9½ piastres, paper, per set of 4 shoes and 40 nails.	
„ 13	Constantinople	Thomas Parry	*Tender* for Bread, at 49 paras per lb.; Barley, 25 piastres per kilo of 160 okes; Fresh Meat, 5½ piastres per oke; Straw, 13 piastres per cantar of 44 okes; Wood, 24 piastres per chequi of 180 okes; Charcoal, 50 piastres per 100 okes; Candles, 12 piastres per oke; Oil, 9 piastres per oke; Coffee, 12 piastres per oke; Rice, 5½ piastres per oke; Sugar, 6½ piastres per oke.	
„ $\frac{4}{15}$	Varna	Parons Demetrions	*Tender*, 1,000 kilos Constantinople Barley, at 27 piastres per kilo, to be paid in British coin, at 120 piastres per £1 sterling.	
„ $\frac{14}{20}$	Varna	Parons Demetrions	*Tender* for 684 kilos of Barley (Constantinople kilos), at 27 piastres per kilo, to be paid in British coin, at 120 piastres per £1 sterling.	
„ 24	Nagara	Isaac Russo	*Tender* for Bread, for hospital and troops, at 55 paras per English pound in weight, from 1st January to 31st March, 1855.	
„ 27	Varna	M. Sopora	*Tender* for 1,635 okes of Hay, at 50 paras, metallic, per oke, payable after delivery, at the rate of 120 piastres per £1 sterling.	
„ 29	Constantinople	P. Palmary	*Tender* for 150,000 square feet of Planks, deliverable free on board ship, payable in Bills at par on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, at 2½d. sterling per square foot.	
„ 30	Constantinople	Vin Rosa	*Tender* for 100 tons of Carrube Beans, if delivered loose, at £10 per ton; in sacks, at £12 10s. 0d. per ton; in mat bags, at £11 10s. 0d. per ton, placed on board ship, in this port.	
1855 Jan. 1	Scutari	A. L. Greck	*Tender* increasing rates of Mr. Greck's former contract for supplies deliverable at at Scutari, viz.: Bread, per lb., - piastres 1 17 paras; Oil - - - „ 4 ½ „; Candles - - „ 4 ½ „; Barley, per 100 lbs. „ 55; Chopped Straw - „ 15; Firewood - - „ 6½; Charcoal, 25 paras per oke.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Jan. 2	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 6 gross 4-inch Screws, at 3 piastres each, and 6 gross 6-inch Screws, at 4 piastres each ; 12 Tarpaulins, 6 yds. by 3 yards, at £4 each; 6 shovels, at 36 piastres each ; 6 pickaxes with handles, at 45 piastres each ; 6 Felling Axes, at 45 piastres each, deliverable to the British Army in the East.	
„ 3	Constantinople	— Audibairt	*Tender* for 200 tons of Hay, or 500 tons at most, at 224 livres English.	
„ 3	Galata	Asa Mutaf	*Tender* for 634 Halters, at 10 pias. each 663 Hobbles, at 2½ „ 663 Heel Ropes, at 3¼ „ 605 Tethering Pins, at 4 „ 584 Tether Ropes, at 4 „ Lashings (rope of 16 yards in length), 534, 15 piastres each ; Bridles, 29, 35 piastres each; Pack Saddles, 200, 100 piastres each. Saddle Cloths (repairing Pack Saddles), 500, 31 piastres each; Hanks of Cord, 100, 3 piastres each; Hanks of Cord, 50, 6 piastres each ; Needles, 2 dozen.	
„ 4	Varna	Parons Demetrions	*Tender* for 432 kilos of Barley (Constantinople), at the rate of 27 piastres per kilo, payable after delivery in British coin, at 120 piastres per £1 sterling.	
„ 5	Pera	Altugeau & Gabriel Keuli	*Tender* for 200,000 okes of Charcoal, to be delivered on board the ships anchored in the Golden Horn, at the rate of 60 piastres per 100 okes, including all expenses of transport, payable in paper money on delivery, to be completed in one month from the date.	
„ 5	Pera	Altugeau & Gabriel Keuli	*Tender* for Bags, for transport of charcoal, at the rate of 8 to 9 piastres per bag.	
„ 6	Pera	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 584 Canvas Covers (tarpaulin), at 15s. each ; 663 Nose Bags (canvas No. 1), at 12 piastres each.	
„ 8	Galata	Hamilton & Hodge	*Tender* for 250 Bolts for Carts, at 14 piastres G. S. each; 250 Birch Pins, at 12 piastres G. S. each.	
„ 8	Balaklava	S. Bonin	*Tender* for 70,000 kilos of Charcoal, at 40 centimes per kilo; 12,000 kilos of Onions, at 75 centimes per kilo, payment to be made in sovereigns at 25 francs.	
„ 9	Constantinople	C. Whittall, junr.	*Tender* for 30,000 kilos of good clean Barley, at 4s. sterling per kilo, of 43 lbs. English weight, deliverable in the stores at Scutari in a month's time from this date, and payable in bills at par on Her Majesty's Treasury.	
„ 13	Constantinople	C. Whittall, junr.	*Tender* for 2,000 Oxen, at £4 5s. 0d. sterling per 110 okes of clean meat, divested of shins, neck pieces, and other inferior parts. Payable in Treasury Bills at par. 1st, the weight shall be ascertained in the usual manner by the selection and slaughter of a certain number of animals, so as to constitute a correct average; 2nd, the cattle shall not consist of buffaloes, but of oxen in good marketable condition, and be delivered at a convenient wharf for shipment on the Bosphorus, in such proportion and at such times as may be required by the Commissariat, 48 hours' previous notice being given if required.	
13	Constantinople	T. Hanimian	*Tender* for 25,000 kilos of good clean Barley, at 4s. 3d. sterling per kilo, of 43 lbs. English weight, deliverable in Scutari stores in a month's time from this date, payable in bills on Government at 30 days' sight.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Jan. 14	Pera	— Vajulaki	*Tender* for Building Huts at Scutari, in accordance with the specification of the royal engineer officer at Scutari (Capt. E. C. Gordon), for the sum of £7,000, being an increase of the original tender of £5,200, which has been sanctioned by Col. Lord William Paulet, commanding the troops in the Bosphorus.	
„ 14	Balaklava	Samandji & Falanga	*Tender* for 6,000 head of Cattle, deliverable at Scutari, at £3 10s. 0d. per head.	
„ 16	Pera	Costa and Stefanie	*Tender* for Rum Kegs, at 70 piastres each, including the expense of delivering them at Scutari.	
„ 16	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 60 Padlocks, at 6s. each; Hasps and Staples, at 1s. each; 60 sets H Hinges for doors, at 2s. 3d. each; 30 sets H Hinges for windows, 2s. each; 3,000 pieces of Rope, 9 yards long, at 6d. each. To be delivered in two days, or immediately, if possible.	
„ 16	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 20 pair T Hinges, large size, with screws, at 4s. per pair; 10 Padlocks, at 6s. each; 10 Thumb-screw Latches, at 2s. 6d. each.	
„ 17	Constantinople	P. Dendrino	*Tender* for 4,000 kilos of Barley, at 4s. per kilo, deliverable immediately free of all charges. Payable in Treasury Bills at par. To be delivered into the Government stores at Scutari.	
„ 17	Pera	J. Michaela	*Tender* for Rum Kegs, to the extent of 200, and to be supplied in the proportion of 80 per week. Payment to be made at 65 piastres each, including the expense of delivering them at Scutari.	
„ 17	Pera	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for the supply of the following articles at Balaklava, viz.: 50 Iron Hooks, same as design forwarded, at 9s. 6d. each. 6 Patent Padlocks, at 6s. each. 6 Strong Iron Chains, at 7s. 6d. each, 5 feet long; and for the following articles, deliverable at Scutari, viz.: 30 Pickaxes, at - - - 45 pias. each. 30 Shovels, at - - - 40 „ 50 Water Buckets, at - 15 „ 50 Candlesticks for Oil, at - 15 „	
„ 18	Constantinople	Asher Effendi	*Tender* for 200 Waterbags, in sets complete according to pattern, at the rate of 740 piastres per set, deliverable at Scutari. The amount to be paid in Turkish paper piastres.	
„ 19	Constantinople	Giovanni Said	*Tender* for the supply of the troops stationed at Galata, and of the Commissariat staff stationed at Pera: Bread, 1st quality, per English lb., pias. $1\frac{30}{41}$ Beef and Mutton, „ „ $2\frac{10}{43}$ Sugar, „ „ $2\frac{20}{40}$ Ground Coffee „ „ 8 Tea, Green and Black „ „ 18 Rice „ „ 2 Sperm Candles „ „ 11 Tallow „ „ 5 Rum, per Gallon „ „ 32 Charcoal, free from stones, per 100 lbs. - - - - 40 Wood, per 100 lbs., „ „ 10 Oil, per lb., „ „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ All of the best description, as per samples, to be paid for monthly, and the contract to have the duration of one month certain, and if to discontinue to have four days' notice. To deliver 2 days' mutton and 5 days' beef per week.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Jan. 20	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 800 Pack Saddles, at 100 piastres each; 1,000 Horse Cloths, with Hair-girths complete, at 50 piastres each; 250 Bridles, to serve also as Halters, at 70 piastres each; 1,250 Nosebags, at 12 piastres each; 450 Corn Sacks, at 49 piastres each. To be delivered in one month from this date, at such places as may be required.	
„ 20	Pera	Z. Holmudar	*Tender* for 250 Pack Saddles, with Horse-clothes attached, at 111 piastres each; 200 Pack Saddles, "Schnüder Pattern," at 240 piastres; 6 Medicine Panniers, at 400 piastres per pair; 1,250 Baggage Ropes (9 yards each), at 4 piastres each; 1,000 Bridles or Halters, at 70 piastres each; 1,250 Hobbles, at 15 piastres each; 1,250 Heel Ropes, at 15 piastres each; 370 Iron Picket Pins, at 3 piastres and 30 paras each. All deliverable as required within one month.	
„ 20	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 400 panes of Glass, of the following sizes: 6 × 8, 7 × 9, 8 × 10, 10 × 12, at 9d. each. 10 sacks of Lime, at 3s.	
20	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 500 Nose Bags, at 12 piastres each, made of linen; Sail Cloth, 1,000 Ropes, at 3½ piastres each; 12 Riding Saddles, at 330 piastres; 12 Bridles, at 50 piastres each; 1,000 Turkish Halters, at 10 piastres each, to be completed in 5 days.	
„ 22	Pera	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 100 stores of Sheet Iron, with 10 feet piping and elbow, at 200 piastres each; 100 Maltese Charcoal-burners, at 25 piastres each; 12 Chairs, at 42 piastres each.	
„ 22	Pera	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for the supply of the following articles: 500 Turkish Curry Combs, at 5 piastres each; 500 Brushes, at 18 piastres each; 500 Leather Neck Straps, Rope, &c., complete at 20 piastres each.	
„ 22	Pera	Hadji Mahmoud	*Tender* for 200 Hair Sacks, at 17 piastres each; 300 large Canvas Sacks for Straw, at 19 piastres each; 5,000 Sacks, middle and smaller sizes, at 14½ piastres for the former, and 13 piastres for the latter, each.	
„ 24	Balaklava	W. Hales Franklyn	*Tender* for 9 or 10 tons of potatos, at 20s. per 112 lbs., in sacks of 200 lbs. each.	
„ 24	Constantinople	— Mayer	*Tender* for 1,000 pairs of Boots, at the rate of £1 sterling per pair, the whole to be deliverable on the 3rd February, the sum of £500 to be paid at once as an advance on the account.	
„ 26	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 500 Turkish Hand Coffee Mills, at 1st quality, 7s. 6d. each; 2nd quality, 6s. 5d.; 3rd quality, 5s. 10d.; 4th quality, 5s. 3d.; part to be delivered immediately and remainder within as short a time as possible. Payment to be made in bills at par on Her Majesty's Treasury, as 30 days' sight.	
„ 27	Constantinople	C. Whittall, junr.	*Tender* for 200,000 kilos of good clean Barley, at the rate of 4s. 3d. sterling per kilo, weighing 43 lbs. English weight, payment to be made in bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight.	
„ 30	Balaklava	Ralph R. Liddle	*Tender* for 20 tons of Coal, at the rate of £3 sterling per ton.	
„ 30	Balaklava	John R. Fisher	*Tender* for 12,000 okes of best quality of gravelled Charcoal, at 5d. per oke; 15,000 okes Onions, at 8d. per oke.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Feb. 1	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 6,000 bales of good clean Chopped Straw, hydraulic pressed, in canvas wrappers bound with ropes, and weighing about 1 kintal each, deliverable free on board ship, at 7s. 6d. sterling per kintal of 44 okes, and payable in bills at par on the Treasury at 30 days' sight. If the wrappers are returned they will be accepted at a fair valuation.	
„ 1	Constantinople	C. Whittall, jun.	*Tender* for 270,000 lbs. weight of good dry Biscuit, deliverable in bags free on board ship in port, at the rate of 30s. sterling per cwt., and payable in bills at par on the Treasury, at 30 days' sight.	
„ 3	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 2,500 kintals of Chopped Straw in bulk, at the rate of 25½ piastres per kintal, free on board ship.	
„ 6	Balaklava	W. H. Bowen	*Tender* for 1 ton 14 cwt. of Potatoes, at 20s. per cwt.	
„ 8	Balaklava	G. Frizzoni	*Tender* for 5,000 okes of Onions and 1,000 okes of Potatoes, in good condition and of good quality, at the rate of 3 piastres per oke, payable in Turkish paper money.	
„ 10	Scutari	J. Majerdich	*Tender* for 20,000 Turkish Horse Shoes, with the requisite number of Nails, at 10 piastres per set of 4 shoes with 40 nails.	
„ 10	Galata	S. M. Minasian	*Tender* (supplementary) to supply Roasted Coffee to the troops at Coolalie, and on board the hospital-ship at Seraglio Point, from 1st March, 1855, at the rate of 5 piastres per oke, in addition to the existing price of 12 piastres per oke for Raw Coffee, making the price for the Roasted Coffee 17 piastres, paper currency, per oke.	
„ 10	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 500 Leather Head Collars, same as patterns sent in, but with iron chains attached, at 8s. each. To be delivered in 14 days, for the use of the Transport Department in the Crimea.	
„ 12	Galata	A. L. Greck	*Tender* for Bread, 2nd bazaar quality, in paper piastres, at per lb. 1 piastre 17 paras; Beef and Mutton, 2nd bazaar quality, in paper piastres, at per lb. 2 piastres 10 paras; Barley, at per 1,000 lbs. 600 paper pias. Cut Straw - 1,000 150 „ Hay - 1,000 355 „ Bran - 1,000 375 „ Firewood - 1,000 65 „ Charcoal - 1,000 250 „ Sperm Candles 1,000 13,000 „ Tallow (Moulds) 1,000 4,500 „ Oil - 1,000 4,500 „ Cotton Wick, per lb. 24 „	
„ 12	Sinope	Robert Casolani	*Tender* for 2,000 head of Live Cattle, to be supplied during the months of February and March, 1855, at the rate of 1,000 heads per month, the average weight of the Bullocks to be 240 lbs., at £4 per head; 2,000 Sheep, at the rate of 1,000 per month, the weight to be 38 lbs. at 18s.; 3,000 tons of Chopped Wood Fuel, at the rate of 6s. 4d. per 1,000 lbs.; 500,000 lbs. of Charcoal, at the rate of 250,000 lbs. per month, at 6s. 6d. per 100 lbs. The Wood and Charcoal to be delivered alongside the ship at Akleman Harbour, or on board ships at the most convenient spots in Sinope Bay.	
„ 13	Constantinople	Chas. S. Hanson and Co.	*Tender* for 161 bales of Preserved Hay, weighing, as per bill of lading, 24 tons 3 cwt., at the price of £11 sterling per ton.	Payment to be made in Turkish money.

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Feb. 14	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 100 Canvas Mangers, same as supplied before, at 20s.; 400 Posts, at 2s. 6d. each; 25 Stable Lanterns, at 7s. each. For the service of the Transport Department in the Crimea.	
„ 15	Balaklava	P. Blau	*Tender* for 10 Chests of Tea, at 900 lbs. each, and the charge at 2s. per lb.	
„ 15	Gallipoli	Isaac Russo	*Tender* for supplying the British Hospital at Gallipoli, at the following rates for the undermentioned articles: Milk, at per pint, 3½d. Vegetables, at per pound, 1d. Potatoes, „ 1¾d. Eggs, at each, 1d. Ground Pepper, at per pound, 1s. 6d. Flour, best quality, „ 8d. Flour, second quality, „ 3½d. Gin, per bottle, 2s. English Soap, per pound, 7d. Fowls, at each, 1s. Brick, Bath, at each, 4d. Mustard, at per bottle, 1s. 6d. Lemons and Oranges, at 1d. English Salt, per basket, 1s. each. Arrowroot, 1s. 6d. per lb. Common Salt, per pound, 1d.	
„ 15	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 49 Waterproof Overcoats, at 20s. each; 49 Long Boots, large size and waterproof, at 42s. each.	
„ 15	Balaklava	Antoine Checkemaine	*Tender* for 20,000 okes of Onions, at the rate of 3 piastres per oke, to be paid in English gold.	
„ 16	Constantinople	Robert Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 500 lbs. of Dubbing, made into cases of 10 lbs. each, and according to receipt sent from Crimea, at 2s. 6d. per lb., for greasing soldiers' boots.	
„ 16	Balaklava	Antoine Checkemaine	*Tender* for 2,500 okes of Charcoal, at 4d. per oke, payment to be made in British gold.	
„ 19	Balaklava	Fisher and Orpeur	*Tender* for 150 tons of Potatoes, at the rate of £1 sterling per cwt.; 30,000 okes of Onions, at 6d. per oke, deliverable into Her Majesty's Commissariat within forty-five days.	
„ 19	Constantinople	J. D. Roary	*Tender* for the purchase of Empty Barrels, at 40 piastres each.	
„ 19	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 500 Shovels, at 4 piastres each 500 Baskets, 4 „ 500 Pickaxes, 40 „ 175 Bark Ropes, 10 „ for the use of the Croatian Labourers in the Crimea.	
„ 20	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 50 Painted Suits of Clothing, such as are worn by Sailors, at 20s. each. 50 Fearnought Slops, at 8s. each. 50 pairs of Waterproof Long Boots, at 42s. each. For the Transport Service in the Crimea.	
„ 20	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 60 Bridles, at 40 pias. ea. 13 Saddle Cloths, 30 „ 133 Halters, 10 „ 13 Chain Head Stalls, 57 „ 61 Nose Bags (Linen), 12 „ 5 Currycombs, 5 „ 2 Horse Brushes, 18 „ 34 Head Collars, 20 „ 34 Horse Rugs, or Cloths, 70 „ 13 Heel Ropes, 5 „ 13 Picket Ropes, 5 „ 93 Pair Hobbles, 3 „ 16 „ short, 3 „ 26 Hair Girths, 7 „ 34 Iron Picket Pegs, 4 „ 10 Corn Bags, 49 „ *continued*	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855			*Tender*—continued for 2 Sponges, 25 pias. ea. 80 Sets Baggage Ropes, 7½ „ 88 Yards of Rope, 2¼ „ 2 Breast Straps, for Saddle, at 20 „ 2 Buckets, for Stable, at 15 „	
Feb. 23	Balaklava	W. M. Ruyden	*Tender* for 80 bags of Rice, about 8 tons, quality as per sample, at £20 per ton, to be paid by Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 23	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 300 Shovels, at 4 pias. ea. 300 Baskets, 4 „ 300 Pickaxes, with handles, 40 „ 100 Bark Ropes, 10 „ For the use of the Croatian Labourers in the Crimea.	
„ 23	Balaklava	Philip Davis	*Tender* for 1000 kilos of Barley per month, and 250,000 okes of Flour per month, deliverable at Bucharest, at the following prices, viz.: Barley, 1st quality, 1 kilo of 420 okes, at £4; Flour, 2nd quality, per 100 okes, at £2; Prime Salt Beef, with bones extracted, except from ribs, per 100 okes, £6 10s.; Prime Salt Pork, per 100 okes, £6 10s.; Ham and Bacon, per 100 okes, £7; Common Soap for washing, per 100 okes, £6 10s.; Portable Beef Biscuits for Soup, guaranteed to keep one year, per cwt. £5 2s 8d. Deliverable at Bucharest. The price of Flour mentioned above is exclusive of sacks, which will be charged to the Commissariat at their cost price in Bucharest.	
„ 24	Constantinople	Hipte. Crespin	*Tender* for 151 Pack Saddles, of the French pattern, at 285 piastres each.	
„ 24	Balaklava	W. Robson	*Tender* for the renewal of the Charter Party of the brig "Challenger," at £260 per month, as a store ship, and giving every aid with the ship's boats. Gratuity of £5 per month to be given to the Master, as hitherto.	
„ 25	Pera	A. Basmadjian	*Tender* for the supply of 1,000 head of Cattle at Sizopolis, at £4 sterling per head. The average weight of each to be 100 Turkish okes. Penalty for non-fulfilment of contract to be £200 sterling, payable to Her Majesty's Treasury.	
„ 27	Constantinople	Robt. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 4,000 lbs. weight of Tea, at 2s. 3d. per lb.	
„ 27	Constantinople	J. M. Valsamachy	*Tender* for 4,000 Turkish cantars, 44 okes to the cantar, of good sweet Straw, free from dust or sand, at Samanli, beyond the Prince's Island, at the rate of 17 piastres per cantar, payable in Treasury Bills at par, at 142 piastres per £1 sterling.	
„ 28	Constantinople	Z. Stefanvoich & Co.	*Tender* for 2,000 cwt., of 112 lbs. to the cwt., of good sweet Straw, free from dust or sand, at Selivria, in the Sea of Marmora, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per cwt., payable in Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight. Guaranteed by Valsamachy Brothers, under a penalty of £250 sterlg.	
„ 28	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 12 Casks of Lemon Juice, or about 1,200 gallons, at 3s. 10d. sterling per gallon, free on board ship at Constantinople, payable in Bills, at par, on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Feb. 28	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 11,700 okes of Linseed Oil Cake, in bags, and put on board free of expense, at the rate of 2 piastres of the G. S. per oke, deliverable at Sinope.	
„ 28	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for a cargo of 430 tons of the best Newcastle Steam Coal, at 68s. sterling per ton, deliverable at Sizopolis, and payable in bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, at par.	
„ 28	Constantinople	— Mayer	*Tender* for 561 pairs of Boots, at 20s. per pair, for the service of the Army in the Crimea 20 Packing Cases for the Boots, at 4s. each.	
„ 28	Constantinople	Chas. S. Hanson and Co.	*Tender* for Boots, for the use of the Troops in the Crimea. 1,600 pairs, at 14s. 6d. per pair. The following expenses to be added to the above price, viz.: 64 Baskets, at 15 piastres each; Porterage; Lighterage, and petty expenses; making the total sum of 1,894 piastres.	
„ 28	Balaklava	Henry Holbrook	*Tender* for 200 barrels of Split Peas, each 2 cwt., at 46s. 6d. per barrel of 2 cwt. To be taken from ship "Tigre," with ship's tackles, at buyer's risk and expense.	
„ 28	Balaklava	D. Stewart	*Tender* for 56 tons of Potatoes, at £20 per ton, amounting to £1,120. 10 tons of Onions, at £20 per ton—£200.	
„ 28	Pera	H. Attugrim	*Tender* for 180,000 okes of Charcoal, of the best quality, of Salonica or Perval kind, deliverable on board any English transport ship within the Golden Horn. At the rate of 10s. per 100 okes, including all the expenses of transport, payable on delivery, in English coin or Bills of Exchange upon England. The delivery to be completed within a month from this date.	
„ 14	Pera	B. Biligikdgi	*Tender* for 100,000 okes of good Charcoal, at the rate of 70 piastres per 100 okes, all expenses of delivery included.	
„ 15	Constantinople	Edwd. Le Fontain	*Tender* for 300,000 to 350,000 okes of good clean Charcoal, free from earth or other petregenous matter, deliverable on board ship at the rate of 100 okes, payable in Treasury Bills.	
„ 24	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 500 tons of the best Newcastle Coals, at the rate of 56s. sterling per ton, free of every expense, and payable in bills on Her Majesty's Treasury at 30 days' sight.	
„ 9	Smyrna	Fredk. Whittall	*Schedule of Tenders* for Commissariat and Hospital Supplies. Accepted tender as under, viz : Commissariat Supplies, Bread, 2nd bazaar quality, 2$\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb.; Fresh Beef, 2$\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb.; Fresh Mutton, 3$\frac{1}{4}$d. per lb.; Barley, 5s. per bushel; Chopped Straw, 3s. per 100 lbs.; Firewood, 1s. 2d. per cwt.; Charcoal, 3s. 6d. per cwt.; Lamp Oil, Olive, 4s. per Imperial gallon; Cotton Wick, 10d. per lb.; Composition Candles, 1s. 10d. per lb.; Mould Candles, 10d. per lb. Hospital Supplies, Bread, 1st quality, 4d. per lb.; Fresh Beef, 2$\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb.; Fresh Mutton, 3$\frac{1}{4}$d. per lb.; Fowls, 1s. 3d. each; Eggs, 1d. each; Rice, 4d. per lb.; Black Tea, 4s. per lb.; Brown Sugar, 4$\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb.; Refined Sugar, 5$\frac{1}{4}$d. per lb.; Ground Coffee, 1s. 2d. per lb.; Sago, 1s. 2d. per lb.; Arrowroot, 1s. per lb.; Vegetables, 1$\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb.; Potatoes, 1$\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb.; Salt, coarse, $\frac{1}{4}$d. per lb.; Salt, fine, 5d. per lb.; Milk, 2d. per Imperial pint; Sherry, 3s. 6d. per bottle; Marsala,	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855			*Tender*—continued 1s. 2d. per bottle; English Porter, 1s. 1d. per bottle; Vinegar, 4d. per Imperial pint; Brandy, 1st quality, 3s. per bottle; Whiting, 2d. per lb.; Bath Bricks, 4d. each; English Brown Soap, 5¼d. per lb.; Candia Soap, 5d. per lb.	
Feb. 25	Constantinople	Joseph Pitts	*Tender* for 700 Imperial gallons (Messina Salmes, 38) of Messina Lime Juice, at 5s. sterling per Imperial gallon, to be delivered immediately, and a further supply in a short time.	
Mar. 5	Constantinople	Stefanovich & Co.	*Tender* for 2,500 kilos of Oats, at 21 piastres per kilo, to be delivered on board the "Witch," at Selivria, free of all charges, the cargo to be filled up with Straw, of good sweet quality, free from dust or sand, at 17 piastres per cantar of 44 okes; payable in Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight. The £1 sterling = 142 piastres. Penalty for non-performance £100.	
„ 6	Constantinople	A. W Valsamachy	*Tender* for the delivery on board a ship at Pirates, of 400 to 500 register tons burthen, free of all charges, a full cargo of Straw, at 16 piastres per cantar of 44 okes, payable in Treasury Bills, at 142 piastres per pound sterling. Penalty for non-performance £100 sterling.	
„ 7	Dardanelles	Isaac Russo	*Tender* for Hospital Supplies at the Dardanelles, as under, from 1st April to 30th September, 1855: Milk, at 3d. per pint; Vegetables, 1½ per lb.; Potatoes, at 1¾d. per lb.; Eggs, ¾d. each; Ground Pepper, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Flour, best quality, 8d. per lb.; Flour, 2nd quality, 3d. per lb.; Gin, 2s. 3d. per bottle; English Soap, 7d. per lb.; Fowls, 1s. each; Brick Dust, 3½d.; Mustard, 1s. 6d. per bottle; Lemons and Oranges, 1d. each; Arrowroot, 1s. 6d. per lb.; English Salt, ½d. per lb.; Charcoal, ½d. per lb. Payment to be made monthly, in pounds sterling, at 120 piastres each.	
„ 7	Balaklava	W. M. Ruyden	*Tender* for 10 chests of Congou Tea, at 1s. 5d. per lb.; 20 chests of Souchong Tea, at 1s. 8d. per lb.; weighing 2,399 lbs. net, more or less.	
„ 8	Constantinople	S. M. Valsamachy	*Tender* for 5,000 cantars, of 44 okes each, of Straw, at 15½ piastres per cantar, payable in Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight; the pound sterling equal to 142 piastres; deliverable on board ship at Samanli, free of all charges.	
„ 10	Gallipoli	L. Ollivier* J. Russo† R. Antippa‡	*Schedule of Tenders* for Supplies at Gallipoli, Bonliar, and the Dardanelles, for six months, from 1st April; accepted tenders as under: * Bread, at Gallipoli and Bonliar, 54 paras per lb.; for Hospital, 80 paras per lb.; † Fresh Meat, 65 paras per lb.; † Fuel, Wood, 20 piastres per checkie; * Barley, 25 piastres per kilo; † Straw, 14 piastres per oke; † Barley, for Abydos Hospital, and troops at Dardanelles, at 26 piastres per kilo; † Straw, at 14 piastres per oke; † Fresh Bread, at 55 paras per lb.; † Fresh Meat, at 63 paras per lb.; † Fuel, Wood, at 8d. per 100 lbs.	
„ 11	Balaklava	Mayer Boghera	*Tender* for 3,376 lbs. of Candles, at 1s. 6d. per lb.	
„ 13	Balaklava	H. Champion	*Tender* for about 140 baskets of Potatoes, 56 lbs. in each, at 18s. per cwt.; Onions, at 20s. per cwt.	
„ 14	Balaklava	H. Holbrook	*Tender* for 118 Deals, 14, 16, and 18 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, at 10s. each.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Mar. 15	Constantinople	H. Altugian	*Tender* for 150,000 okes of Salonica Charcoal, deliverable on board ship, within the Golden Horn, or off Scutari, at 9s. per 100 okes, payable on delivery, in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 17	Balaklava	G. Bulgiar	*Tender* for 5,770 lbs. of Onions, at 1d. per lb.	
„ 19	Balaklava	Oppenheim & Co.	*Tender* for Onions in baskets, at 1d. per lb. deliverable at Kadikoi.	
„ 19	Sinope	G. Bonnici	*Tender* for 10,000 kilos of Barley, deliverable in store at Sinope, at 22 piastres per kilo. Payment to be made after each delivery, in Turkish money. The kilo to weigh at least 18 okes.	
„ 19	Smyrna	R. Routh	*Tender* for Oranges and Lemons, required by the British Hospital, from 1st April to 30th June, inclusive. Oranges, 1½d. each, Lemons, 1d. each.	
„ 19	Constantinople	C. and E. Grace	*Tender* for 8,000 head of Cattle, and 20,000 Sheep or Lambs. Deliverable at Panderina, in the Sea of Marmora, as follows: May. 1,000 Cattle, 6,000 Sheep or Lambs June. 1,500 „ 7,000 „ July. 1,500 „ 7,000 „ August. 1,500 „ Sept. 1,500 „ October. 1,000 „ at the rate of 10s. sterling for every 110 okes of serviceable meat.	
„ 20	Smyrna	F. Whittall	Offer to continue to furnish Supplies for Hospital at Smyrna at the same rate as former tender.	
„ 20	Constantinople	A. M. Valsamachy	*Tender* for such quantity of Straw that may be required for the Army in the Crimea for the period of 4 months, from 1st April to 31st July, 1855, deliverable on board ships between the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora, not further than Eraclea, at 17 piastres per cantar of 44 okes, payable in Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight; the pound sterling equal to 142 piastres. Penalty for non-performance £1,000 sterling.	
„ 21	Gallipoli	R. Antippa	*Schedule of Tenders* for Hospital Supplies at Gallipoli, for 6 months, from 1st April. Accepted tender as under: Milk, 3d. per pint; Vegetables, 1d. per lb.; Potatoes, 1½d. per lb.; Eggs, 9d. per dozen; Ground Pepper, 1s. per lb.; Flour, 5d. per lb.; Gin, 2s. per bottle; English Soap, 7d. per lb.; Fowls, 1s. 6d. each; Bath Brick, 6d. each; Mustard, 1s. 8d. per bottle; Arrowroot, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Salt, 1d. per lb.; Oranges, 1s. per dozen; Lemons, 1s. per dozen.	
„ 21	Sinope	W. Lindon	*Tender* for 500 head of Cattle, at £3 7s. 6d. each, and a larger quantity if procurable, to average about 185 lbs. clean meat, deliverable at Sinope, during the month of April until the middle of May; 300 head to be delivered before the end of April. Also 12,000 kilos Barley, each kilo to weigh at least 18 okes, at 21 piastres per kilo, deliverable into store at Sinope. Payments at exchange of 115 piastres the pound sterling, or in Turkish lira, at 103½ piastres.	
„ 21	Gallipoli	R. Antippa	*Tender* for Hospital Supplies for 6 months: Milk, 3d. per pint; Fowls, 1s. 6d. each; Eggs, 9d. per dozen; Vegetables, 1d. per lb.; Potatoes, 1½d. per lb.; Pepper, 1s. per lb.; Flour, 5d. per lb.; Gin, 2s. per bottle; English Soap, 7d. per lb.; Bath Brick, 6d. each; Mustard, 1s. 8d. per bottle; Arrowroot, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Salt 1d. per lb.; Oranges and Lemons, 1s. per, dozen.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Mar. 22	Constantinople	C. Whittall, jun.	*Tender* for 5,000 tons of Hay, in compressed bales, deliverable in the vicinity of Bourgas and Baetgick, at £9 sterling per ton, in bills at par. The deliveries to commence on or about 15th June, and to terminate by the 15th October. Payments to be made at the end of each month, according to the quantity delivered.	
„ 22	Constantinople	C. Whittall, jun.	*Tender* for 10,000 kilos of Barley, deliverable at Sinope, at 4s. 6d. per kilo of 43lbs., payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 23	Balaklava	W. Barker	*Tender* for 200 sacks of Split Beans, of 4 heaped bushels; 80 sacks of Split Peas, of 2 heaped bushels, at 21s. per sack, for each.	
„ 23	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for about 4,000 lbs. of Tea, at 2s. 3d. per lb.	
„ 23	Constantinople	C. and E. Grace	*Tender* for 13,500 kilos of Barley, 43 lbs. per kilo, at 4s. 6d. per kilo, payable in Treasury Bills at par; also 500 good stout Canvas Sacks, at 12 piastres per sack, deliverable at Sinope.	
„ 24	Constantinople	Valsamachy, A. M.	*Tender* for 2,000 cantars, 44 okes per cantar, of Straw, at 50 piastres per cantar, payable in Bills on Her Majesty's Treasury at 30 days' sight, at the exchange 142 piastres per pound sterling, deliverable free of all charge at Sinope. Penalty for non-performance £100.	
„ 24	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 4,160 lbs. 2 in. Nails, at 5½d. p. lb. 416 „ 3 „ „ 1,240 „ 3½ „ „ 2,080 „ Clouts, „	
„ 25	Sizopolis	Luigi Pirasso Kiriaco Bilass	*Tender* for 6,000 Sheep, at 50 piastres each. None to weigh less than 10 okes; to be paid for on delivery. Any not in good condition can be rejected. First delivery of 1,000 to take place within 20 days from the acceptance of the tender.	
„ 25	Sinope	G. Vizante	*Tender* for 1,000 head of Cattle, at £3 12s. each; to be delivered before the end of April.	
„ 25	Sinope	G. Vizante	*Tender* for 3,000 kilos of Barley (mésure de Constantinople), at 21 piastres per kilo; the pound sterling equal to 115 piastres; Turkish lira equal to 103½ piastres. To be delivered within 31 days from date of tender.	
„ 27	Constantinople	C. Whittall, jun.	*Tender* to supply, twice a week, 48,000 loaves of Bread, to weigh 3 lbs. each, for a period of four to six months. To be delivered, free of all expense, in the Golden Horn, on condition of Her Majesty's Commissariat supplying the Flour; 35 Loaves of Bread to be delivered for every 100 lbs. weight of Flour. Or if the Commissariat will annul the Contract previously entered into for 3,000,000 lbs. Flour, he engages to deliver the same number of Loaves at 7d. each loaf of 3 lbs. Payment to be made in Bills at par. The period of supply to depend upon the success of the experiment.	
„ 28	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 2,000 Pickaxes, at 40 piastres each; 12 gallons Best Oil, equal to about 40 okes, at 9 piastres per oke; 4 Tin Canisters, to contain the same, at 30 piastres each.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Mar. 29	Constantinople	C. Hanson and Co.	*Tender* for 10,000 kilos of Barley, at 4s. sterling per kilo, of 44 lbs. English, deliverable immediately at Sinope; also 20,000 kilos, of 44 lbs., at 4s. sterling per kilo, deliverable at Sinope, or 4s. 6d. per kilo, deliverable at Balaklava.	
„ 30	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 30,000 tons of Hay, in pressed bales, deliverable on board ship, at the rate of 100 paras per oke, payable on delivery.	
„ 30	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for 500 kintals of Potatoes, in bags, deliverable on board ship, at 10s. sterling per cwt., in Bills at par.	
„ 31	Sinope	G. Bonnici	*Tender* for Gabions. A true and correct account of expenditure, and payment to labourers and others employed for cutting and shipping the materials required, and on the amount or sum total of my expenditure to add 20 per cent. as remuneration for my outlay, risk, and trouble attending the engagements.	
„ 31	Balaklava	Spitz Goldstein	*Tender* for 150,000 kilos of Barley, deliverable on board neutral vessels at the Port of Ibrail, on the Danube, at 3s. sterling per kilo, payable in Treasury Bills at par, upon production of the Invoice or Bill of Lading, and subject to the following conditions: Barley to be shipped in sacks, containing 5 kilos each, at 1s. 3d. each; also, 1,000 head of Wallachian Cattle, each to produce from 110 to 130 okes of issuable meat, at 1,900 Turkish piastres per pair—120 piastres being equal to £1 sterling, in Treasury Bills at par—deliverable at Baetjick in six weeks.	
„ —.	Balaklava	Gordon and Co.	*Tender* for about 28 tons of Coal, at £3 10s. per ton.	
„ 14	Constantinople	A. M. Valsamachy	*Tender* for 10,000 cantars, of 44 okes each, of Straw, at 15½ piastres per cantar, payable in Treasury Bills at par—the pound sterling equal to 142 piastres deliverable on board ship at Papasli. Penalty for non-fulfilment £500 sterling.	
„ 30	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for Chain Pumps, at £100 each. No more to be accepted than are actually completed.	
April 1	Constantinople	Sheoky	*Tender* for 1,500,000 okes of Hay, at 40 paras per oke—the pound sterling equal 140 piastres—deliverable at Ismead, between the 15th June and 15th October	
„ 2	Constantinople	C. Whittall, jun.	*Tender* for 2,000 tons of Hay, in compressed bales, deliverable on board ship, at £9 10s. per ton. Deliveries to commence 1st July, at the rate of 300 tons per month; payable in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 2	Constantinople	C. Whittall, jun.	*Tender* for 2,000 tons of Hay, at £6 per ton, deliverable at Buyuk Tchekmedji, from 1st July to 30th September. Payment to be made in Treasury Bills at par, on monthly receipts for the quantity delivered.	
„ 3	Constantinople	H. Ellugiam	*Tender* for 2,000 okes of Salonica Charcoal, deliverable on board ship in the Golden Horn, or off Scutari, at 7s. per 100 okes, in English coin.	
„ 4	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 2,000 Sacks, at 2s. each, and 500 Coal Sacks, made of No. 1 Canvas and Tarred, at 5s. each.	
„ 5	Constantinople	G. Corpi	*Tender* for the hire of a House at Pera, at a yearly rent of 60,000 piastres.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 April 7	Constantinople	C. S. Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 20,000 kilos of Barley, 44 lbs. per kilo, at 4s. 6d. per kilo, deliverable afloat at Balaklava.	
„ 9	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 2,000 lbs. of Congou Tea, at 2s. 3d. per lb.	
„ 10	Constantinople	A. M. Valsamachy	*Tender* for from 1,500 to 5,000 bags, each holding about 40 okes, of Chopped Straw, at 20 piastres per bag; payable in Treasury Bills. The pound sterling equal to 141 piastres. Penalty for non-performance £20 sterling.	
„ 10	Balaklava	F. Guarracino	*Tender* for 300 to 350 head of Cattle, deliverable at Samsoon in the month of April, at 75s. for every 105 okes of clean meat; also from 3,000 to 4,000 Sheep, large and small tailed. The small tailed not to give less than 10 okes meat each, to be paid for on delivery, at 10s. per head; the large tailed to give 15 okes, at 15s. per head, payable either in Bills at par or in sovereigns, or metallic coins—the sovereign being equal to 120 Turkish piastres.	
„ 12	Constantinople	C. & S. Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 6 tons of Hay, in 40 trusses, ex "Escape," at £12 sterling per ton.	
„ 12	Constantinople	C. & S. Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 356 tons of Coal, ex "Escape," at 70s. 6d. per ton, payable in Treasury Bills, deliverable in Sinope.	
„ 13	Constantinople	G. N. Tamvaco	*Tender* for 112,000 lbs. of Refined Crushed Sugar, in bags containing 112 lbs. each, deliverable into store at Scutari, at 4½d. per lb.: payment in Treasury Bills.	
„ 14	Constantinople	Whittall & Watson	*Tender* for about 750 kintals of Potatoes, at 10s. sterling per cwt., in Treasury Bills at par, deliverable on board ship, sacks included.	
„ 16	Balaklava	G. Raymond	*Tender* for 30 tons of Coal, at £3 10s. per ton. Cash or Bills at par.	
„ 17	Constantinople	G. A. Stevens	*Tender* for 1,200 head of Oxen, deliverable on board ship at Trebizond, as follows: 400 head at the end of May, 400 „ „ June, 400 „ „ July, at the rate of 325 Turkish pias. (metallic) for every 70 okes of clean meat. Payment to be made on delivery. A certain number of cattle to be killed at Contractor's risk, to ascertain the average weight.	
„ 18	Constantinople	J. H. Charnaud	*Tender* for 2,000 head of Cattle, deliverable at Sinope; 500 to 600 ready for immediate delivery, and remainder 500 weekly, at the rate of 7¼ Turkish piastres (caimée) for every Turkish oke of meat, in cash, at Constantinople, after delivery of each lot.	
„ 19	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Schedule of Tenders* for Vegetables; accepted tender as under: Potatoes or Carrots, £11 10s. per ton; Onions or Leeks, £9 15s. „ including all packages, and delivered on board free of expense.	
„ 20	Balaklava	T. B. Rees	*Tender* for 1,040 lbs. of Tea, at 1s. 9d. per lb., and about 41½ cwt. of Tallow Candles, at £4 per cwt.	
„ 21	Constantinople	J. G. Zohrab	*Tender* for 5,000 head of Oxen, at £4 10s. sterling for 110 okes Turkish, equal to 310 lbs. English, of issuable meat; also 5,000 Sheep, at 17s. per sheep, of 16 okes, or 45 lbs. English, of issuable meat. Deliveries to commence on or about the 15th of May next, at Genilick, in the Gulf of Mondania, at 300 Oxen and 300 Sheep per week. Payment on delivery, in Bills at par.	

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 April 23	Constantinople	J. G. Zohrab	*Tender* for 1,000 to 1,500 tons of pressed Hay, at £8 12s. per ton, deliverable at Genilik. Payment in Bills at par.	
„ 23	Balaklava	W. Lindon	*Tender* for 350 tons of Chopped Straw, at £7 12 6 per ton; in bills on London.	
„ 25	Constantinople	H. Utugian	*Tender* for 100,000 okes of Hay, deliverable at the wharf of Makerkay, at the rate of 90 paras per oke. Payable on delivery in English coin; the pound sterling at 140 piastres. Penalty, £200 sterling.	
„ —	Balaklava	D. Stewart	*Tender* for 4 gallons Linseed Oil, at 10s. per gallon; 3 kegs of Paint, each containing 56 lbs., equal to 168 lbs, at 10d. per lb.; 1 package of Rope and Twine, £2 5s.	Only 1 keg accepted.
„ 10	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 10 tons Potatoes, at £10 10s. per ton; 10 tons of Onions, at £8 per ton; Sacks, to contain the same, at 2s. each, delivered, free of expense, on board ship, or at Scutari.	
„ 11	Constantinople	C. Hanson and Co.	*Tender* for 339 tons 4 cwt. of Coal, at 71s. per ton, deliverable at Sizopoli. Payable by bills on the Treasury, less £170, to be paid in cash on delivery.	
, 12	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 12,000 lbs. Tallow Candles, at 9d. per lb., deliverable on board ship free of expense.	
„ 18	Constantinople	J. Binns, jr. & Co.	*Tender* for 3,000 lbs. Ground Pepper, at 6½d. per lb., with Canisters, at 2s. 6d. each.	
„ 21	Constantinople	J. G. Zohrab	*Tender* for 5,000 head of Oxen, at £4 10s. sterling per 110 okes Turkish, equal to 310 lbs. English, of issuable meat; 5,000 Sheep, at 17s. per sheep, of 16 okes, or 45 lbs. English, of issuable meat. Delivery to commence on 15th May at Genilick, at the rate of 300 Oxen and 300 Sheep per week. Payment to be made in Treasury Bills at par.	
„ 26	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 10 Sucking Pumps, at £35 each	
„ 26	Constantinople	N. Castro	*Tender* for 40,000 okes of Hay, deliverable at Makrikoi, and 30,000 okes as may be directed, at £14 per ton.	
„ 28	Constantinople	R. Weare and Sons	*Tender* for 2 Carts, at £20 each, and 2 sets of Gearing, at £5 each.	
„ 30	Balaklava	P. Primrose	*Tender* for supplying Bread for the Hospitals, at 10d. per loaf.	
„ 30	Constantinople	S. M. Minasian	*Tender* for Barley, per 100 lbs., at 67½ pias. Straw, „ 17½ „ Bran, „ 35½ „	

Commissariat, Crimea,

Balaklava, 18th May, 1855,

WILLIAM FILDER.

True extracts of records:

KEAN OSBORN,

A. Com.-Gen.

RETURN

OF

TENDERS REJECTED.

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1854 Nov. 30	Constantinople	Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 137 tons, consisting of 20,961 blocks of Patent Welch Fuel (Warlich's Patent), at the price of 90s. per ton, deliverable at Balaklava; or 75s. if deliverable at Constantinople, at contractor's option.	Not required; a large supply advised from England,—but this fuel is not approved.
Dec. 1	Constantinople	Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 2,500 boxes of Yellow Soap, each 30 lbs. (12 bars per box), together 75,000 lbs., at the price of 3¾d. per lb., deliverable at Constantinople, or at 4½d. per lb., if deliverable at Balaklava.	Not an article of Commissariat supply, but is obtained by regimental arrangement,—had for a long time a quantity on hand, which had not been required by the troops.
Nov. 9	Gallipoli	F. Maller	*Tender* for 4,000 quintals of Biscuit, at 225 piastres per quintal of 44 okes. 20 francs to 100 piastres, deliverable in the Crimea.	Not required.
Dec. 5	Dardanelles	Isaac Russo	*Tender* for 1,000 to 1,500 Head of Cattle, at an average weight of 80 okes of clean meat, deliverable on the beach at Lampsacus, Chardak, and Gallipoli; at the rate of £4 sterling for each head, to be paid in cash on delivery.	Too far off, and the price 25 per cent. higher than our purchases.
„ 14	Constantinople	Hanson & Co.	*Tender* for 300 Live Oxen, in good marketable condition, at £4 sterling per ox, to weigh 100 okes of issuable meat after being slaughtered. If the oxen shall exceed, or be deficient of the stipulated weight of 100 okes, the price to be paid shall be increased or diminished in proportion. Deliverable at Samsoon.	An officer of the Commissariat, stationed at Sinope, was purchasing cattle drawn from the neighbourhood of Samsoon on much lower terms.
1855 Feb. 8	London	Henry Powell and Son	*Tender* for 4,000 to 6,000 (at contractor's option) Oxen of Bosnia, to weigh 740 lbs. each on an average, at £15 per head, to be delivered free on board a vessel at Trieste or Fiume; also to ship the required quantity of forage, including water and casks, until arrival at port of discharge, for £4 per head. Together £19, including cost of forage, &c. Contractor will not guarantee safe delivery or hold himself liable, in the event of disease breaking out among the cattle, for the due fulfilment of this contract.	Price exceedingly high, the distance too great, and conditions inadmissible.
„ 12	Constantinople	J. Zohrab	*Tender* for 1,000 Oxen, averaging 100 okes of issuable meat, at £4 10s. per head, deliverable at Gimlik, at the rate of 200 head per week; and 5,000 Sheep, averaging 15 okes each, at the rate of 16s. per head, deliverable at Gimlik, 1,000 head per week. Payment in Treasury Bills at par. Also Mutton, in such quantities as required, at 6 piastres per oke, paper currency.	Rejected. An offer having been received from Whittall & Co. to extend the number of cattle to be delivered under their tender of 13th Jan. to any amount which might be required, on more favourable terms.
„ 19	Constantinople	Vincent Rosa	*Tender* for 500 Head of Cattle, weighing 160 okes the pair, at 950 piastres, deliverable at the Sweet Waters, in 51 days after signing the contract.	Ditto.

Date.	Station.	Contractor.	Service.	Remarks.
1855 Mar. 12	Smyrna	A. Alberti	*Tender* for removing daily all Dirt and Rubbish from the Hospital for the space of one year from the present date, agreeably to advertisement of 8th March, at £1,550 sterling per annum.	Rejected on the opinion of the Commandant.
,, 12	Smyrna	A. Alberti	*Tender* for Whitewashing the Hospitals during a period of one year from the present date, at £245 sterling per annum.	Ditto.
,, 15	Constantinople	C. & E. Grace	*Tender* for 6,000 Head of Cattle, 4,000 to be delivered at Sizopolis, and 2,000 at Sinope or Samsoon. Weight not to be less than 140 okes gross weight, the price to be £5 sterling per head. The first delivery to be made in May.	Commissariat officers purchasing at same places on lower terms.
,, 1	Constantinople	T. B. Bilizikdgi	*Tender* for 380,000 to 400,000 okes of Hay of good quality, in bales of 80 to 100 okes each, at 2 piastres per oke, in Turkish or caimée money.	Could not, when called upon, comply with his tender.
,, 13	Constantinople	C. & E. Grace	*Tender* for delivery at Sinope, within six months (beginning forthwith), from 600,000 to 800,000 kilos of Barley, at the rate of 4s. sterling per kilo. The quantity to be at the rate of 100,000 kilos per month, or more.	Rejected,—the date running into the period after the harvest, when barley would be much cheaper.
April 14	Constantinople	C. Ahgickian	*Tender* for 6,500 Head of Sheep, deliverable at Sizopolis, within 5 or 6 weeks from the present date, each sheep to average 60 lbs. alive, at the rate of 80 piastres, paper currency, per head.	Had at the time contracted for as many sheep as it was desirable to have, and could, if necessary, procure them cheaper on the spot
,, 20	Constantinople	Whittall and Watson	*Tender* for 60,000 Live Sheep, during the next 4 months, at the rate of 15,000 per month, at a cost of 2½d. per pound, gross weight, payable in bills at par on H. M.'s Treasury. Delivery to be made on the Bosphorus.	Ditto, and could have procured any additional number cheaper and nearer at hand.

Commissariat, Crimea,

Balaklava, 18th May, 1855.

WILLIAM FILDER.

True extracts of Records:

KEAN OSBORN,

A. Com.-Gen.

ABSTRACT showing the Deficiency in each Month in the Rations Issued to the Regiments of the Line in Crimean Army, from 1st October, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.

CORPS.	SALT MEAT.				BISCUIT.			SUGAR			COFFEE.		RICE.			RUM.			REMARKS.
	November.	December.	January.	February.	November.	December.	January.	November.	December.	January.	December.	January.	November.	December.	January.	November.	December.	January.	
30th Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No records kept.
55th do.	338	467	..	..	..	..	..	91	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16		
82nd do.	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	68	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	32		
95th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶ 306	..	..	12	..	No rice due in December.
1st do.	None		..	..	..	None		None		..	None.		..	None		..	None		
7th do.																			
9th do.																			
1st Foot	*804	*2889	*345	..	..	339	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	41		3	233	..	* 2 oz. of rice, per man, issued instead of these deficiencies, except upon one occasion.
4th do.	None		..	..	..	None		None		..	None		..	None		..	None		
8th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	No records kept.
9th do.	None		..	..	..	None		None		..	None		..	None		..	None		
30th do.	712	2370	316	..	..	364	..	..	$108\frac{7}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	129		
49th do.	..	1642	†322	†237	..	..	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 2 oz. of rice issued instead of each half ration of meat deficient.
4th do.	..	‡1974	‡237	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	‡ Ditto on 4th and 5th Dec, and 7th and 8th Dec. only.
9th do.	..	§1529	§230	..	..	251	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	§ 300 lbs. of rice given instead of meat deficient on 8th, 9th, 25th, 27th, and 28th December, and 8th January.
38th do.	None		..	..	..	None		None		..	None		..	None		None			
38th do.	177	2697	..	..	..	243	..	362	81	..	66	..	..	..	..	26	132		
44th do.	479	1551	270	..	..	240	279	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	108		
47th Foot	..	1816	167	..	..	..	214	..	39	..	..	..	..	1062	348	..	103	37	
50th do.	..	5555	146	..	..	158	176	..	106	57	..	..	..	¶2354	911	..	141	37	
51st do.	3245	8440	..	..	540	899	..	541	615	182	..	..	..	425	1281	58	111	36	
57th do.	4690	4035	..	..	766	..	..	593	124	..	..	..	¶2079	2613	..	..	43		
76th do.	1636	6784	125	..	..	193	145	90	212	87	121	16	..	..	695	76	166	33	
88th do.	..	4840	128	..	..	147	48	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	685	..	120	34	
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	..	1420	142	..	..	..	197	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	216	..	60	47	
77th Foot	751	1050	..	..	..	None		185	..	..	..	..	¶1095	¶2258	687	10	8		
3rd do.	..	3297	..	..	..	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141		
3rd do.	..	2780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶1513		..	..	105		
4th do.	..	1079	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶1086	631	..	84	30	
7th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶1969					
19th do.	822	4460	2536	..	..	..	..	195	..	126	..	..	883	296	704	10	160	112	
77th do.	676	2736	..	..	..	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108		
88th do.	743	2547	999	..	..	316	..	..	199	196	..	..	..	..	636	..	145	80	
90th do.	..	..	331	..	..	..	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	..	..	112	
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	350	403	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	322	146	473	5	68		
33rd Foot	¼ per man daily.	¼ per man daily	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	¼ per man daily	¼ per man daily	..	No quantity stated, but merely the proportions as here given.
71st do.	None		..	..	..	None		None		..	None		..	None		..	None		
93rd do.																			
42nd do.	1 day ration		..	..	..	..	..	9 days											
79th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 half rations per man.	1 half ration per man.		
Grenadier Guards																			
Coldstream Guards	None		..	..	..	None		None		..	None		..	None		..	None		¶The alleged deficiencies of rice in November and December, marked thus ¶ are in a great measure erroneous, though included here, as they were given in the returns; no rice was really due during a part of the period, viz., between 15th November and 27th December, when the issue was stopped by order of Lord Raglan.
Scots Fusilier Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138									

No Returns of Deficiencies in the Provisions of the Cavalry except 70 lbs. of Sugar in the 1st Dragoons, and 67 lbs. in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

ACCORDING TO REPORT OF SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE.

	Period.	Meat	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Heavy Brigade ..	1 December to	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Light do. ..	28 January	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

ACCORDING TO RETURNS FURNISHED TO COMMISSIONERS.

No deficiencies in returns received from regiments, except that 4 oz of sugar per man are stated to have been short issued in 5th Dragoon Guards and 1st Dragoons.

	Period.	Meat.	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
INFANTRY.				oz.		Gill.	
1st Division	November, December, and January.	Nil.	Nil.	3½ per man in Scots Fusilier Guards only.	Nil.	1 per man in Coldstream Guards only.	Nil.

The returns from regiments show a deficiency of 1 pound of Meat per man in the 42nd Foot, and the same deficiency of Sugar in that corps as in the Scots Fusilier Guards; also 1 gill per man is alleged to have been deficient in the Coldstream Guards instead of 42nd Foot.

	Period.	Meat.	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
INFANTRY.							
2nd Division—2nd Brigade.	November and December	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No deficiencies in returns from regiments.

The returns from regiments show the total deficiencies to have been

Meat.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rum.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.
1,200	66	279	82

	Period.	Meat.	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
INFANTRY.		lb.		oz.	oz.	Gill.	
1st Brigade	November and December	¾ per man.	Nil.	3¼ per man.	3 per man.	1½ per man.	Nil.

In report of Sebastopol Committee they are stated—

Meat.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rum.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.
1,660	377	431	91

The latter has been taken as the basis on which the deficiency per man has been calculated, assuming the strength of the Brigade to have been about 2,500 men.

	Period.	Meat.	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
INFANTRY.		lbs.	lb.	oz.	oz.	Gills.	oz.
3rd Division	Dec. 1, 1854, to Jan. 26, 1855.	2¾ per man.	1 per man.	5½ per man.	1 per man.	5½ per man.	2

The deficiency stated in the returns from regiments is as under, for November, December, and January—

Biscuit.	Meat.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rum.	Rice.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.	lbs.
3,028	18,544	66	828	874	41

	Period.	Meat.	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
INFANTTY.		lbs.	lb.	oz.	lb.	Gills.	lb. oz.
4th Division	December and January ..	9 ¼ per man.	¼ 5/16 per man.	2½ 2 per man.	1½ Nil.	6 2½ per man.	Nil. 1 10

The deficiency in this Division is thus stated in the regimental returns for the following months:—

DATE.	Biscuit.	Meat.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rum.	Rice.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.	lbs.
November	1,306	9,571	..	1,224	134	2,079
December	1,397	32,890	121	1,215	744	6,454
January ..	780	708	16	441	224	4,136
Total ..	3,483	43,169	137	2,880	1,102	12,669

This does not include the deficiencies in the 63rd Regiment which at that time formed part of the 4th Division, they are stated to have been chiefly in the Meat and Rum, and to have averaged about ½ of a ration daily for the month of December, being nearly the same proportion as reported to the Sebastopol Committee.

	Period.	Meat.	Biscuit.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Rice.
INFANTRY.		lbs.	lb.	oz		Gills.	oz.
Light Division ..	December .. and January ..	4½ per man. 1½ per man.	½ per man. ¼ per man.	Nil. 1 per man.	Nil. Nil.	4½ per man. 3½ per man.	Nil. 6 per man.

It is impossible to make up the exact deficiency in January from the report, as it fell very irregularly in some corps compared with others, but it could not have exceeded what is here stated.

The deficiency in the Light Division is thus stated in the regimental returns for the following months:—

DATE.	Biscuit.	Meat.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rum.	Rice.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.	lbs.
November	..	3,342	..	444	25	3,81
December	1,076	18,352	..	199	821	5,75
January	413	4,346	..	322	334	3,47
Total ..	1,489	26,040	..	965	1,180	13,04

* The Rice stated to be due by the returns of the 4th and Li Divisions is nearly twice as great as the actual deficiency. The Quart masters having in several corps calculated it to be due at the rate 2oz. per man from November 15 to December 27, for that period formed no part of the ration.

STATEMENT of Supplies in the Depot Stores at Scutari, between 1st October, 1854, and 31st March, 1855. Required by Colonel Tulloch's Letter of 4th December, 1855.

	Flour.	Bread.	Biscuit.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Pork.	Salt Beef.	Rum.	Oats.	Barley.	Chopped Straw.	Bran.	Hay.	Hay.	Soap.	Wood.	Charcoal.	Sperm Candles.	Tallow Candles.	Port Wine.	Butter.	Coal.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Salt.	Lime Juice.	Onions.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Cotton Wick.	Chocolate.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice	Tea.	Preserved Potatoes.	Dried Potatoes.	Porter.	Ale.	Scotch
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Trusses.	Bales.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Bottles.	Turkish Okes.	Chaldron.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	lb
aining on 1st October, 1854	..	..	114,355[8]	..	2,311[6]	153,883[8]	20,055[1/2]	39,122	297,190	173,521	..	..	..	..	..	..	507[10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,726	98,363[8]	87,356[3]	2,977[13]	..	10,344	7,450	6,468[1/2]	378	
eived in "	8,495	100,082[4]	444,192	99,836[8]	272,000	84,208	18,290[16]	..	1,632,585	598,403	2,410	..	..	3,000	599,389	24,605	..	612[9]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,296[4]	3	..	62[4]	4,111[6]	182,345[15]	1,770	..	..	..	..	28,
Total Receipts	8,495	100,082[4]	558,547[8]	99,836[8]	274,311[6]	238,091[8]	38,345[17]	39,122	1,929,775	771,924	2,410	..	..	3,000	599,389	24,605	507[10]	612[9]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,296[4]	3	6,726	98,425[12]	91,467[9]	185,323[12]	1,770	10,344	7,450	6,468[1/2]	378	28,
d in October, 1854.....	..	100,082[4]	107,240	99,836[8]	74,880	96,368	36,434[30]	..	887,073	132,631	2,410	..	..	..	599,389	24,605	450	612[9]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,296[4]	3	..	6,082[2]	17,336[15]	97,034	92	5,880	..	5,018	108	3,
aining on 1st November, 1854....	8,495	..	451,807[8]	..	199,431[6]	141,723[8]	1,910[19]	39,122	1,042,702	639,293	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	57[10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,726	92,343[10]	74,130[10]	88,289[12]	1,678	4,464	7,450	1,450[1/2]	270	24,
eived in "	..	53,561[4]	183,846	39,379	172,480	80,560	4,236	5,355	2,125,320	106,544	48,013	109	..	3,000	390,271	27,381	..	1,042[10]	48	5,566[1/2]	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,078[4]	5	..	21,060	114,276[15]	327,616	..	..	..	52,920	3,024	29,
Total Receipts	8,495	53,561[4]	635,153[8]	39,379	371,911[6]	222,283[8]	6,146[19]	44,477	3,168,022	745,837	48,013	109	..	..	390,271	27,381	57[10]	1,042[10]	48	5,566[1/2]	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,078[4]	5	6,726	113,403[10]	188,407[9]	415,905[12]	1,678	4,464	7,450	54,370[1/2]	3,294	53
d in November, 1854	..	53,561[4]	177,183	39,379	6,165	457	1,819[23]	..	486,206	170,934	48,013	25	..	..	390,271	27,381	2	1,042[10]	48	5,566[1/2]	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,078[4]	5	..	36,284[12]	155,309[15]	119,904	1,060	4,464	1,440	5,130	270	11
aining on 1st December, 1854	8,495	..	457,970[8]	..	365,746[6]	221,826[8]	4,326[23]	44,477	2,681,816	574,903	..	84 or 13,544 lbs.	..	..	..	..	55[10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,726	77,118[12]	33,097[10]	296,001[12]	618	..	6,010	49,240[1/2]	3,024	42
eived in "	..	..	353,261	..	174,546	89,887	219[19]	..	4,209,643	103,360	..	43,245	..	..	..	836,443	4,050	12,000	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,698[1]	121,387	12	..	..	..	97,848	2,376	
Total Receipts	8,495	..	811,231[8]	..	540,292[5]	311,713[8]	4,546[19]	44,477	6,891,459	678,263	..	56,789	..	..	..	836,443	4,105[10]	12,000	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,726	96,816[13]	154,484[10]	296,013[12]	618	..	6,010	147,088[1/2]	5,400	42
d in December, 1854.....	..	..	315,741	..	179,024	75,552	3,339	17,788	3,104,527	169,733	..	56,789	..	..	..	836,443	4,050	12,000	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,840	16,800	..	618	..	..	10,908	324	
aining on 1st January, 1855.....	8,495	..	495,490[8]	..	361,268[5]	236,161[8]	1,207[10]	26,689	3,786,932	508,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	55[10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,726	88,976[13]	137,684[10]	296,013[12]	..	..	6,010	136,180[1/2]	5,076	40
ived in "	58,265	..	201,107	..	42,560	77,216	4,450	101,447	1,376,581	360	3,024	84,607	247*	..	1,299,200	16,887	2,750	8,522	..	..	..	8,395	865	6,025	..	..	..	..	..	9,611	9,920	..	668	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Receipts	66,760	..	696,597[8]	..	403,828[5]	313,377[8]	5,657[10]	128,136	5,163,513	508,890	3,024	84,607	..	..	1,299,200	16,887	2,805[10]	8,522	..	..	..	8,395	865	6,025	..	..	..	..	..	16,337	98,896[13]	137,684[10]	296,681[12]	..	..	6,010	136,180[1/2]	5,076	4
d in January, 1855	..	..	194,051	..	132,160	44,384	3,522	111,695	408,700	291,024	3,024	84,429	..	..	1,299,200	16,887	2,750	8,522	..	..	..	..	..	1,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,920	22,797	6,268	..	..	..	12,423	648	
aining on 1st February, 1855	66,760	..	502,546[8]	..	271,668[5]	268,993[8]	2,135[10]	16,441	4,754,813	217,866	..	178	..	..	..	..	55[10]	..	..	..	..	8,395	865	4,896	..	..	..	..	..	16,337	88,976[13]	114,887[10]	290,413[12]	..	..	6,010	123,757[1/2]	4,428	3
ived in "	..	..	645,771	..	81,904	91,504	5,950[4]	2,134	2,511,145	742,279	90	141,781	85	..	3,073,582	1,715,889	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	796[3]	..	..	44,658	2,808	
Total Receipts	66,760	..	1,148,317[3]	..	353,572[5]	360,497[3]	8,085[14]	18,575	7,265,958	960,145	90	141,959	85	..	3,073,582	1,715,889	55[10]	4,000	..	..	..	8,395	865	4,896	..	..	..	5,348	..	16,337	88,976[13]	116,887[10]	290,413[12]	796[3]	..	6,010	168,415[1/2]	7,236	3
d in February, 1855	..	..	379,269	..	269,440	182,096	..	..	5,558,275	540,766	..	54,096	85	..	3,073,582	1,715,889	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	865	..	..	..	..	2,580	..	..	5,740	22,400	84,288	531[8]	..	6,010	14,283	54	
aining on 1st March, 1855	66,760	..	769,048[3]	..	84,132[6]	178,401[3]	8,085[14]	18,575	1,707,683	419,379	90	87,863	..	..	..	..	55[10]	..	..	..	..	8,395	..	4,896	..	..	..	2,768	..	16,337	83,236[13]	94,487[10]	206,125[12]	265	..	..	154,132[1/2]	7,182	
ved in "	82,156	..	470,640	..	178,572	174,238[3]	4,568[20]	2,607	3,752,431	2,523,417	79,902	30,712	..	..	1,863,554	2,646,007	4,166	12,517	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,432	29,552	24,352	187	..	..	23,599[3]	71,517[6]	54,994[4]	4,040	..	..	928[1/2]	..	
Total Receipts	148,916	..	1,239,688	..	262,704	352,640	12,654[2]	21,182	5,460,114	2,942,796	79,992	118,575	..	..	1,863,554	2,646,007	4,221	12,517	..	..	..	8,395	..	4,896	2,432	29,552	24,352	2,955	..	16,337	106,836	166,005	261,120	4,305	..	..	155,061	7,182	
d in March, 1855	74,128	..	227,420	..	80,304	134,064	8,593[25]	21,182	4,116,629	2,419,724	79,992	112,319	..	..	1,863,554	2,646,007	4,104	11,157	..	..	..	8,395	..	..	2,432	29,552	24,352	2,955	..	..	5,600	106,085	158,336	4,040	..	..	15,147	..	
aining on 31st March, 1855	74,788	..	1,012,268	..	182,400	218,576	4,060[8]	..	1,343,485	523,072	..	6,256	..	..	..	..	117	1,360	..	..	..	..	..	4,896	..	..	..	..	..	16,337	101,236	59,920	102,784	265	..	..	139,914	7,182	

* Included in the Abstract of Entries, but not added in the Totals. The weight is stated to be unknown.

Audit Office, 8th December, 1855.

R. WHITESTONE, *Acting Inspector.*

1st Brigade.

STATEMENT of MEAT issued in February, showing daily issue of FRESH MEAT.

Date,	REGIMENTS. 1st Daily.	1st Period.	38th Daily.	38th Period.	39th Daily.	39th Period.	50th Daily.	50th Period.	89th Daily.	89th Period.	TOTAL FRESH MEAT.	REGIMENTS. 1st Period.	38th Period.	39th Period.	50th Period.	89th Period.	TOTAL SALT MEAT.	TOTAL MEAT.
	*		*		*		*		*									
February 1st to 3rd	— 150 649	799	— 110 810	920	— — —	—	— 114 514	628	— 73 76	149	2496	1171	1516	—	914	1870	5471	7967
4th to 6th	150 650 147	947	138 838 138	1114	— — —	—	87 487 87	661	650 650 50	1350	4072	915	1261	—	800	633	3609	7681
7th to 9th	142 —	142	95 —	95	— —	—	104 —	104	52 —	52	393	1814	2291	—	1408	1872	7385	7778
10th to 12th	— —	—	— —	—	Nil.	—	— —	—	— —	—		1953	2388	—	1460	1956	7757	7757
13th to 15th	— 126 127	253	— 96 96	192	— — —	—	— 93 93	186	— 43 41	84	715	1685	2198	—	1251	1853	6987	7702
16th to 18th	137 137 630	904	96 96 790	982	— — —	—	168 168 463	799	36 38 633	707	3392	1022	1386	—	607	1195	4210	7602
19th to 21st	130 180 500	810	92 164 581	837	— — —	—	63 92 400	555	133 33 400	566	2768	1145	1539	—	836	1338	4858	7626
22nd to 24th	648 48 48	744	781 81 81	943	— — —	—	464 64 64	592	636 63 36	735	3014	1221	1401	1106	800	1173	5701	8715
25th to 28th	69 29 — 58	156	72 22 — 72	166	— — 50	50	39 39 — 89	167	25 25 — 56	106	645	2193	2878	2838	1368	2340	11,617	12,262
											TOTAL 17,495						TOTAL 57,595	75,090

(Signed) C. G. BLANC,
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissariat, 3rd Division, April 20, 1855.

The * shows the daily issue of Fresh Meat.

1st Brigade.

STATEMENT of MEAT issued in March, showing daily issue of FRESH MEAT.

Date.	REGIMENTS. 1st Daily.	1st Period.	14th Daily.	14th Period.	38th Daily.	38th Period.	39th Daily.	39th Period.	50th Daily.	50th Period.	89th Daily.	89th Period.	TOTAL FRESH MEAT.	REGIMENTS. 1st Period.	14th Period.	38th Period.	39th Period.	50th Period.	89th Period.	TOTAL SALT MEAT.
	*		*		*		*		*		*									
March 1st to 3rd	699 — —	699	— — —	—	760 — —	760	743 — —	743	431 — —	431	606 — —	606	3239	1364	—	1520	1486	862	1212	6444
4th to 6th	669 69 69	807	— — —		752 52 52	856	753 — —	753	422 72 72	566	630 50 30	710	2692	1218	—	1382	1506	701	540	5347
7th to 9th	652 52 652	1356	— — —	—	758 58 758	1574	750 51 751	1552	401 51 401	853	610 50 610	1270	6605	618	—	701	701	351	560	2931
10th to 12th	73 623 623	1319	— 172 172	344	61 701 701	1463	55 755 755	1565	71 371 371	813	65 605 605	1275	6779	568	—	641	700	400	550	2859
13th to 15th	65 65 54	184	— — —	—	82 82 82	246	54 54 —	108	96 96 50	242	60 50 45	155	935	1661	480	1800	2154	746	1720	8561
16th to 18th	40 578 78	696	489 — —	489	669 69 69	807	753 53 53	859	306 50 40	396	568 68 68	704	3951	1038	948	1201	1400	523	1002	6142
19th to 21st	100 622 622	1344	— 731 731	1462	89 689 689	1467	40 740 740	1520	50 320 320	690	45 585 585	1215	7698	522	731	601	700	270	540	3364
22nd to 24th	586 86 80	752	730 — —	730	673 73 73	819	717 40 50	807	321 41 41	403	576 76 50	702	4213	1006	1460	1200	1341	560	1026	6596
25th to 27th	100 602 80	782	— 730 —	730	79 679 70	828	200 717 50	967	47 317 45	409	100 593 60	753	4469	1021	1460	1211	1184	543	1026	6448
28th to 31st	586 86 586 320	1578	716 47 716 400	1832	647 646 350	1690	731 31 731 400	1893	293 50 293 200	836	606 56 606 300	1568	9397	766	1369	884	1031	353	856	525
												TOTAL 50,978								54,151

(Signed) C. G. BLANC,
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissariat, 3rd Division, April 20, 1855.

1st Brigade.

STATEMENT of MEAT issued during April, showing daily the FRESH MEAT.

Date.	REGIMENTS. 1st Daily.	1st Period.	14th Daily.	14th Period.	38th Daily.	38th Period.	39th Daily.	39th Period.	50th Daily.	50th Period.	89th Daily.	89th Period.	TOTAL FRESH MEAT.	REGIMENTS. 1st Period.	14th Period.	38th Period.	39th Period.	50th Period.	89th Period.	TOTAL SALT MEAT.
	*		*		*		*		*		*									
April 1st	70		—		68		71		48		50									
to	590	750	717	717	648	764	771	913	308	399	591	693	4236	1020	1434	1180	1301	525	1080	6540
3rd	90		—		48		71		43		52									
4th	62		—		53		36		49		91									
to	200	332	—	50	300	406	36	108	200	289	300	451	1636	1456	2098	1553	2100	641	1322	9170
6th	70		50		53		36		40		60									
7th	430		717		646		747		308		591									
to	61	721	—	1017	92	1084	50	1244	43	459	62	1044	5569	569	1134	854	997	467	729	4750
9th	230		300		346		447		108		391									
10th	61		—		55		47		43		66									
to	432	554	719	719	655	765	747	841	316	402	599	725	4006	742	1432	1200	1400	546	1072	6392
12th	61		—		55		47		43		60									
13th	131		—		70		47		43		60									
to	431	613	717	717	635	775	747	841	293	379	599	719	4044	680	1434	1130	1400	499	1078	6265
15th	51		—		70		47		43		60									
16th	475		717		630		701		296		586									
to	475	1021	717	1434	630	1329	701	1452	296	632	586	1283	7101	305	717	561	649	267	524	3023
18th	71		—		69		50		40		61									
19th	440		753		633		744		299		599									
to	76	592	—	753	76	785	40	841	44	432	55	709	4112	728	1506	1114	1391	898	1088	6725
21st	76		—		76		57		89		55									
22nd	76		—		76		57		44		55									
to	429	934	753	1506	628	1332	746	1549	302	648	599	1253	7222	380	753	552	689	259	541	3177
24th	429		753		628		746		302		599									
25th	72		—		70		46		42		55									
to	60	604	—	746	43	756	46	838	40	400	52	725	4069	795	1513	1173	1400	555	1110	6546
27th	472		746		643		746		318		618									
28th	39		—		62		53		40		55									
to	439	917	752	1505	618	1298	753	1559	295	630	605	1265	7174	369	754	551	679	316	595	3264
30th	439		753		618		753		295		605									
												TOTAL...49,169							TOTAL ...55,852	

(Signed) C. G. BLANC,

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissariat, 3rd Division, April 30, 1855.

The * shows the daily issue of Fresh Meat.

STATEMENT of Fresh and Salt Meat drawn by Heavy Cavalry Regiments under the charge of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Murray, from the time of their arrival in the Crim
to the 31st March, 1855.

Date.	4th Dragoon Guards.		Scots Greys.		6th Dragoons.		REMARKS.
	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	
1854.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1st October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2nd do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3rd do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4th do. ..	274	..	..	..	167	..	
5th do. ..	272	..	..	..	167	..	
6th do. ..	272	..	..	..	163	..	
7th do. ..	271	..	..	..	163	..	
8th do. ..	268	..	..	..	164	..	
9th do. ..	268	..	310	..	83	80	Scots Greys placed under charge of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Murray, from the 9th October inclusive, having previously drawn their supplies from Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Banon.
10th do. ..	268	..	307	..	255	..	
11th do. ..	164	104	307	..	255	..	
12th do. ..	232	32	305	..	138	112	
13th do. ..	218	46	305	..	250	..	
14th do. ..	263	..	186	120	250	..	
15th do. ..	23	240	5	300	..	250	
16th do. ..	19	244	15	292	11	240	
17th do. ..	263	..	307	..	251	..	
18th do. ..	12	252	18	288	15	236	
19th do. ..	262	..	306	..	253	..	
20th do. ..	18	244	18	288	17	236	
21st do. ..	263	..	307	..	253	..	
22nd do. ..	16	248	15	292	15	238	
23rd do. ..	264	..	306	..	253	..	
24th do. ..	16	248	24	280	17	236	
25th do. ..	331	..	380	..	316	..	Previous to the 25th, the ration of Fresh Meat was only 1 lb. per man, but since that date to present time, it has been 1¼ lb
26th do. ..	20	254	20	255	20	235	
27th do. ..	334	..	338	..	297	..	
28th do. ..	..	262	20	255	20	220	
29th do. ..	324	..	337	..	295	..	
30th do. ..	20	243	20	254	20	220	
31st do. ..	324	..	338	..	295	..	
	5279	2417	—	—	—	—	

Date.	4th Dragoon Guards.		Scots Greys.		6th Dragoons.	
	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.
1854.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1st November ..	20	243	20	253	20	220
2nd do. ..	325	..	338	..	297	..
3rd do. ..	20	242	20	246	20	222
4th do. ..	324	..	321	..	281	..
5th do. ..	20	242	20	239	20	209
6th do. ..	322	..	319	..	301	..
7th do. ..	..	258	..	256	..	233
8th do. ..	323	..	317	..	289	..
9th do. ..	..	258	..	254	..	231
10th do. ..	323	..	317	..	289	..
11th do. ..	..	258	..	250	..	235
12th do ..	317	4	273	32	281	8
13th do. ..	..	258	20	243	..	237
14th do. ..	323	..	323	..	296	..
15th do. ..	..	264	..	258	..	237
16th do. ..	165	122	172	120	126	136
17th do. ..	..	252	..	258	..	236
18th do. ..	315	..	324	..	295	..
19th do. ..	..	252	..	259	..	236
20th do. ..	314	..	322	..	295	..
21st do. ..	..	251	..	258	..	236
22nd do. ..	312	..	322	..	295	..
23rd do. ..	..	250	..	258	..	235
24th do. ..	312	..	322	..	292	..
25th do. ..	..	248	..	258	..	234
26th do. ..	..	247	..	258	..	231
27th do. ..	..	247	..	258	..	231
28th do. ..	..	240	..	255	..	231
29th do. ..	302	..	319	..	282	..
30th do. ..	..	243	..	257	..	226
	4037	4379	—	—	—	—

Date.	4th Dragoon Guards.		Scots Greys.		6th Dragoon	
	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.
1854.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1st December ..	250	43	250	57	225	46
2nd do. ..	..	243	..	257	..	227
3rd do. ..	..	241	..	257	..	227
4th do. ..	..	237	..	251	..	228
5th do. ..	..	237	..	251	..	223
6th do. ..	..	237	..	248	..	223
7th do. ..	..	238	..	248	..	223
8th do. ..	299	..	310	..	279	..
9th do. ..	..	239	..	248	..	223
10th do. ..	179	96	160	120	150	103
11th do. ..	..	230	..	247	..	223
12th do. ..	..	230	..	248	..	223
13th do. ..	..	230	..	238	..	221
14th do. ..	..	230	..	238	..	222
15th do. ..	..	230	..	238	..	215
16th do. ..	..	230	..	238	..	215
17th do. ..	..	229	..	238	..	215
18th do. ..	..	229	..	239	..	218
19th do. ..	..	223	..	238	..	218
20th do. ..	..	223	..	238	..	218
21st do. ..	..	223	..	238	..	217
22nd do. ..	..	223	..	230	..	217
23rd do. ..	..	223	..	230	..	217
24th do. ..	..	223	..	230	..	217
25th do. ..	279	..	287	..	271	..
26th do. ..	25	203	25	209	20	201
27th do. ..	..	223	..	230	..	217
28th do. ..	165	91	169	94	165	91
29th do. ..	..	223	..	237	..	221
30th do. ..	..	223	..	236	..	220
31st do. ..	280	..	287	..	275	..
	1477	5950	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT of Fresh and Salt Meat drawn by Heavy Cavalry Regiments under the charge of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Murray, from the time of their arrival in the Crimea to the 31st March, 1855.

Date.	4th Dragoon Guards.		5th Dragoon Guards.		1st Dragoons.		Scots Greys.		6th Dragoons.		Remarks.
	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	Fresh Meat.	Salt Meat.	
1855. January.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1 to 3	..	672	..	525	..	630	..	690	..	651	
4 to 6	276	442	215	336	260	416	294	470	267	428	
7 to 9	324	387½	240	327	305	380	335	410	315	393	
10 to 12	295	407½	230	311	285	399	290	407	295	415	
13 to 15	315	394½	250	284	305	362	315	387	305	374	
16 to 18	75	586½	50	437	25	592	75	564	60	561	
19 to 21	280	392½	200	320	275	375	250	406	270	393	
22 to 24	75	556½	75	394	75	537	90	522	65	547	
25 to 27	275	390½	215	287	270	381	265	361	275	377	
28 to 31	210	642	165	472	245	596	220	600	215	618	
	2125	4871½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5th Dragoon Guards and 1st Dragoons placed under charge of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Murray, on 1st January, having previously been rationed by Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General Slade.
February.											
1 to 3	215	435½	160	325	190	445	190	418	185	452	
4 to 6	300	367½	235	262	295	349	300	330	295	337	
7 to 9	..	604½	..	447	..	594	..	570	..	591	
10 to 12	..	638½	..	462	..	618	..	588	..	633	
13 to 15	515	204½	380	152	510	207	490	199	510	204	
16 to 18	30	406½	220	292	280	388	280	367	285	384	
19 to 21	300	406½	215	302	275	389	265	376	275	382	
22 to 24	230	537½	200	364	250	464	245	455	250	461	
25 to 28	225	678	165	504	235	624	195	628	235	614	
	2085	4279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
March.											
1 to 3	..	645	..	477	..	609	..	588	..	600	
4 to 6	305	396	222	312	277	390	265	372	270	376	
7 to 9	531	225	396	229	526	217	522	170	518	182	
10 to 12	311	397	224	307	306	386	285	350	287	356	
13 to 15	271	435	204	328	256	426	245	392	245	392	
16 to 18	510	254	394	189	508	238	456	218	498	223	
19 to 21	253	454	196	338	226	468	242	394	255	418	
22 to 24	75	600	69	438	56	596	73	528	71	544	
25 to 27	276	436	206	328	419	445	230	400	251	400	
28 to 31	519	466	439	315	504	454	482	410	410	403	
	3051	4308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

RECAPITULATION.

SHOWING the Number of Days on which Fresh and Salt Meat have been issued to the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, between the date of landing in the Crimea and March 31, 1855.

Date.	FRESH MEAT.		SALT MEAT.	
	Totally.	Partially.	Totally.	Partially.
October 4 to 31	16	3	9	3
November 1 to 30	12	1	17	1
December 1 to 31	3	3	25	3
January 1 to 31	7	1	23	1
February 1 to 28	8	..	20	..
March 1 to 31	11	..	20	..
Total Days	57	8	114	8

STATEMENT of the Number of Days on which Fresh Meat has been supplied to the Hospitals, for the use of the Sick, of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, during the above-mentioned period.

1854	October	4 to 31	28 days.
„	November	1 to 30	16 „
„	December	1 to 31	7 „
1855	January	1 to 31	16 „
„	February	1 to 28	12 „
„	March	1 to 31	24 „
		Total	103 days.

Commissariat, Cavalry Camp, Crimea,
March 31, 1855.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
Heavy Cavalry Brigade.

RETURN of the Quantity of Fresh Meat issued to the 1st Division between the 17th September, 1854, and the 31st March, 1855, with the Monthly Average Strength of each Regiment.

Month.	Royal Artillery and Engineers.		Grenadier Guards.		Coldstream Guards.		Scots Fusilier Guards.		97th Regiment.		42nd Highlanders.		79th Highlanders.		93rd Highlanders.		63rd Regiment.		Remarks.
	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	Strength.	Quantity.	
1854.																			
September	520	9,638	780	9,400	770	9,210	753	9,414	..	..	835	6,847	768	6,193	765	8,023	..	..	
October ..	794	9,546	655	6,747	836	8,996	606	6,747	..	..	736	12,597	789	12,675	705	6,239	..	..	
November	989	8,635	600	2,316	760	2,720	630	2,295	890	3,340	736	7,338	800	7,943	706	7,941	..	..	
December	994	5,539	500	3,920	465	3,528	493	3,920	930	7,448	767	2,675	794	2,345	749	1,640	..	..	
1855.																			
January ..	1,000	6,515	750	6,982	530	4,330	610	5,196	770	7,128	745	4,403	771	4,526	733	4,903	..	..	
February	931	8,517	570	7,560	450	6,200	485	6,400	680	8,820	676	4,723	715	5,284	690	4,484	107	418	
March ..	958	14,688	450	7,155	440	6,932	480	8,098	670	*670	701	9,651	675	10,007	704	9,758	142	1,316	*Rationed 8 days in March.

In regard to the Cavalry Division, there are no returns of the quantities of Fresh and Salt Meat issued, and from three Corps only has any statement been received of the number of days in which Fresh Meat was issued in each month, but the following Returns from the Commissariat Officers in charge of each of the Cavalry Brigades will supply this deficiency.

Commissariat, 1st Division, April 12, 1855.

P. ROLLESTON, *Deputy Commissary General.*

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Fresh Meat issued to the British Army in the Crimea, from 1st November, 1854, to the 31st March, 1855, inclusive, and showing the average strength.

	November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.		Remarks.
	Average strength.	Quantity issued.	Average strength.	Quantity issued.	Average strength.	Quantity issued.	Average strength.	Quantity issued.	Average strength.	Quantity issued.	Average strength.	Quantity issued.	
Head Quarters	650	8,500	700	1,595	700	6,435	650	4,590	650	6,250	3,350	27,370	* This is the Second Brigade only, no records of the First Brigade for the month of November having been left by the officer in charge, who has returned to England; but there can be no doubt that the First Brigade received the same proportion of fresh meat as the Second.
First Division	5,511	42,528	5,692	31,015	5,909	43,983	5,197	52,406	4,550	68,275	26,859	238,207	
Second Division	4,389	62,152	4,794	27,115	4,545	45,903	4,468	34,721	4,985	57,379	23,181	227,270	
Third Division	1,830*	17,850	4,650	35,391	5,056	44,283	5,923	42,242	6,650	100,594	24,109	240,360	
Fourth Division	5,100	66,708	5,200	39,800	4,412	46,520	3,900	30,700	4,010	51,800	22,622	235,528	
Light Division	4,385	65,376	5,174	26,523	5,196	43,077	5,090	39,392	5,688	72,115	25,533	246,483	
Siege Train	1,022	14,121	977	7,361	1,428	9,626	1,088	6,795	1,700	14,945	6,215	52,848	
Heavy Cavalry	812	19,433	733	7,612	1,080	10,877	1,006	10,103	1,044	14,841	4,675	62,866	
Light Cavalry	740	13,359	665	3,287	657	3,816	709	4,053	721	7,305	3,492	31,820	
Royal Horse Artillery	400	2,709	360	3,580	350	3,657	350	3,681	370	5,000	1,830	18,627	
Troops in, or in the vicinity of, Balaklava and General Hospital	3,768	25,815	2,310	22,009	1,623	22,102	3,950	20,419	4,650	54,223	16,301	144,568	
Hospital Ships	..	2,875	..	2,538	..	5,500	..	4,896	..	3,397	..	19,206	† Losses by death 1·40 per cent.
Losses by Death	..	4,750	..	1,134	..	5,938	..	7,640	..	2,880	..	22,342†	
	28,607	346,176	31,255	208,960	30,956	291,717	32,331	261,638	35,018	459,004	158,167	1,567,495	

Commissariat, Crimea,
Balaklava, 22nd April, 1855.

WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Corps.	SALT MEAT.					
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
2nd Division, 2dBgde.1st Brigade						
30th Foot	No correct account kept.					
55th do.	17,545	9,268	17,215	13,574	13,964	14,978
62th do.	..	7,492	12,352	9,346	9,104	9,026
95th do.	Not known.	9,394	13,638	9,906	7,699	5,493
41st do.	14,396	12,617	16,997	13,825	14,012	12,316
47th do.	12,362	11,865	16,970	13,753	12,728	12,175
49th do.	12,832	11,542	19,526	14,254	14,194	15,454
	57,135	62,178	96,758	74,658	71,701	69,442
3rd Division. 2nd Brigade. 1st Brigade.						
1st Foot	No record kept.					10,585
14th do.	Ditto.					12,086
38th do.	Ditto.					
39th do.	..	..	..	2,077	16,948	13,467
50th do.	Not known.		11,626	13,151	9,866	8,654
89th do.	..	..	6,096	11,583	14,830	11,092
4th do.	Not known.		8,262	11,940	8,805	6,390
9th do.	..	3,380	10,648	9,886	8,662	7,821
18th do.	..	..	..	21,065	17,899	19,370
28th do.	No returns furnished.					
44th do.	No records kept.					
	..	3,380	36,632	69,702	77,010	89,465
4th Division. 2dBrgde 1st Brigade						
17th Foot	..	..	8,044	18,005	15,541	12,368
20th do.	15,692	13,961	9,158	14,944	9,505	6,684
21st do.	14,978	13,268	11,678	16,803	9,496	8,190
57th do.	14,280	10,092	16,452	14,879	12,119	13,878
46th do.	No records.					6,716
68th do.	11,633	11,383	13,515	8,957	7,929	7,761
	56,583	48,704	58,847	73,588	54,590	55,597
Light Division. 2nd Brigade. 1st Brigade.						
7th Foot	..	4,945	17,251	10,790	9,516	11,578
23rd do.	10,268	8,243	11,030	11,951	8,853	9,726
33rd do.	6,601	8,375	12,711	9,507	8,044	5,456
34th do.	..	..	9,899	11,140	13,930	17,777
97th do.	..	12,442	22,741	20,013	13,394	12,909
19th do.	9,606	10,596	12,212	13,736	10,168	7,805
77th do.	12,845	12,233	16,302	14,003	15,518	13,772
88th do.	10,778	9,352	16,571	12,375	12,074	11,419
90th do.	..	..	20,742	16,952	11,780	9,003
Rifle Brigade 2nd Battalion	4,441	6,400	2,414	6,970	10,477	6,684
	54,539	72,586	141,873	127,435	113,754	106,129
1st Division.						
63rd Foot						
71st do.						
93rd do.	Not known.					
42nd do.						
79th do.						
Grenadier Guards ..						
Coldstream do.						
Scots Fusilier Guards ..						
2nd Division	57,135	62,178	96,758	74,658	71,701	69,442
3rd „	..	3,380	36,632	69,702	77,010	89,465
4th „	56,583	48,704	58,847	73,588	54,590	55,597
Light „	54,539	72,586	141,873	127,435	113,754	106,129
Total	168,257	186,848	334,110	345,383	317,055	320,633

The Returns from the Corps composing the First Division only, show th
issued without reference to the quantity, and cannot therefore be included in

No. 1.—A RETURN showing the Average Monthly Strength of the NAVAL BRIGADE present in Camp, and the number of Rations of Fresh and of Salt Meat issued in each Month, since landing in the Crimea

Date.	Quantities of		Quantity of additional Vegetables issued.		Average Strength of the Brigade.	Remarks.
	Fresh Meat.	Vegetables.	Fresh.	Dried.		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Rations.		
October	3,700	8,000	..	..	1,200	The whole of the Rations of Salt Meat have been issued, with the exception of what has been voluntarily left behind by the men.
November	4,500	12,000	2,240	..	1,130	
December	11,041	18,800	..	..	1,346	
January	6,222	7,305	3,500	..	1,256	
February	1,493	1,446	2,000	30,000	1,030	
March	3,488	3,818	4,800	..	1,023	
April	3,930	6,357	9,600	73,000	1,333	
Totals	34,374	57,726	22,140	103,000	1,188	

1*st May*, 1855.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, *Captain, Commanding Naval Brigade.*

RETURN of PROVISIONS Short issued to the NAVAL BRIGADE during the time they were Victualled by Her Majesty's Ship "Diamond," but since supplied to the Men by me.

Salt Meat	3,740 lbs.
Bread	3,600 lbs.
Rum	17 galls. 6 gills.

Approved: S. Lushington.

M. G. BROWNE, *Paymaster, Naval Brigade.*

ABSTRACT of Returns showing the Deficiencies of Forage in the Corps serving in the Crimea, from 1st October, 1854, to 31st March, 1855, so far as they can be ascertained.

REGIMENT.	DEFICIENCY. BARLEY OR OATS. October.*	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	HAY. October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	CHOPPED STRAW. October.	November.	January.	February.	March.	SURPLUS. † BARLEY OR OATS. January.	February.	March.	HAY. March.	CHOPPED STRAW. January.	March.	REMARKS.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1st Dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,036	7,811	..	..	..	..	7,695	7,123		9,485	50	..	3,540	5,446		
2nd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,337	5,655	..	..	..	2,933	8,325	..		9,569	..	..	..	..	..	No account of deficiencies kept for October, November, December,—none took place in March and April.
4th Dragoon Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,274	11,019	..	..	..	..	11,659	750		7,215	800	..	218	7,330		
6th Dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	7,938	8,687	1,226	..	..	..	6,085	..		5,563	1,340	..	..	2,965	1,629	Bran has also been given in addition occasionally, but is not included as it forms no part of the ordinary ration.
5th Dragoon Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,111	4,633	..	..	..	4,598	5,432	..		7,784	634	..	..	..	..	The deficiency of Straw during February, was made up by Bran.
4th Dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,632	1,224	..	..	..	..	1,060	..		..	..	..	..	11,264		
8th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,512	1,954	..	..	..	..	2,881	..		..	1,350	81	133	..	73	Much of the deficiency of Hay was made good by an extra issue of chopped Straw, but no accurate account of the quantity has been kept—during part of February 2 lbs. of bran was issued in lieu of chopped straw.
11th do.	..	..	Returns defective, no statement of Oats received but merely Hay, Straw, and Bran.																						
13th do.	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	None		..	..	None		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No account was kept prior to February—since then no deficiency.
17th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,499	4,211	..	..	..	2,197	474	..		1,048	745	43	498	..	945	
7th Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,230	..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No Straw received previous to 12th February.
23rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	..	..	..	..	100												
33rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	738	180	..	..	..	117	27											
34th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiency stated.
97th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
19th do.	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	48	288	162	608	..	..	..	..	4,980								
77th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiencies stated.
88th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	..	..	..	10,260	3,320								
90th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiencies stated, but in consequence of the forage being issued at Balaklava, it could not at all times be brought up to Camp for want of transport.
Royal Brigade, 2nd Bat.	..	..	1,596	912	417	829	324	240	646	3,489	2,584	1,524													
42nd Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No statement of forage deficient.
33rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
71st do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
79th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
3rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
Rifle Brigade, 2nd Bat.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Grenadier Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Coldstream Guards	..	None		..	..	..	None	None		..	..	..	None	None		..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hay occasionally deficient—no account kept.
Scots Fusilier Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,870	None	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	No account kept of Hay—deficiency before January.

NO SURPLUS STATED PREVIOUS TO JANUARY.

Second Division.	55th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
	62nd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For some time half allowance of Corn deficient—no dates specified.
	95th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There was a scarcity of forage at Balaklava for a day or two.
	41st do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260																	
	47th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiency stated.
	49th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forage deficient occasionally, but no account kept.
Third Division.	1st Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiencies stated.
	14th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hay deficient at one time for nearly three weeks—no account kept.
	38th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiencies stated.
	39th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very little Hay issued in December and January—deficiencies not properly known.
	50th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forage deficient from 26th December to 24th January.
	89th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Straw issued.
	4th do.	..	..	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	1,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiency stated.
	9th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
	18th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very little forage issued for November and part of December.
	28th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forage deficient, but no record kept.
	44th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiencies stated.
Fourth Division.	17th Foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	120																		Forage deficient, but no account kept.
	21st do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No issue of Hay for November and December,
	57th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No account kept of forage deficiencies.
	46th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	68th do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No deficiencies stated.
	Rifle Brigade, 1st Bat.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No returns.
Royal Artillery.	Right Attack		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,550	910	80	640	420																
	Left do.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sometimes no Hay was issued for a week, but the deficiency was always made up at some future period.
	Third Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The horses have constantly been days together, during the winter, without Hay.
	Fourth do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	B Battery	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,175	..	..	..	..	..	7,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Straw issued—no Corn or Hay, prior or subsequently to February.
	G do.	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	4,560	1,380	3,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Straw issued—no Corn or Hay, prior or subsequently to November —no Corn after November.
	C do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The troop was several pounds of Hay deficient in October and November—full ration issued since 12th December.
	W do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,420	7,225	3,736	17,798	19,210																
	I do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Hay issued till end of October—a small supply of chopped Straw was occasionally received, but the difficulty of obtaining it took more out of the horses than it was worth.
Sappers and Miners		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Short of Forage during the early part of the siege; no dates can be given.

* No returns can be given except in a very few instances for any period previous to January, but the deficiencies, particularly in hay, were stated to have been very great between that date and the middle of November.

† The surplus above referred to arises from additional barley or oats having been given in lieu of the hay deficient. Chopped straw was also sometimes given beyond the usual proportion when hay could not be obtained.

Appendix to Evidence of Admiral Grey, showing the duty performed by six Steamers in the Black Sea.

65. "Tonning."

Tonnage, 975. Horse Power, 200.

Voyages.	Date of landing Cargo.	Description of Cargo.	Distance conveyed.	Remarks.
	1855.		Miles.	No. of days discharging.
Constantinople to Balaklava ..	3rd January	Cattle.	290	8
Do. Do.	25th Do.	Sheep.	290	7
Sinope to Balaklava	11th February	Cattle.	170	9
Constantinople to Balaklava ..	6th March	Do.	290	4
Sizopoli to Balaklava	17th Do.	Do.	285	5
Constantinople to Balaklava ..	6th April	Do.	290	3
Sinope to Balaklava	14th Do.	Do.	170	4
Constantinople and Sinope to Do...	4th May	Do.	„	7
Sinope to Balaklava	17th Do.	Do.	170	2
Sinope and Samsoon to Balaklava..	26th Do.	Do.	„	5
Gimlek to Balaklava	12th June	Do.	„	5
Sizopoli to Balaklava	26th Do.	Do.	285	8

198. "Volunteer."

Tonnage, 222. Horse Power, 50.

Date of Sailing.	Voyages.	Date of arrival at Destination.	Cargo.	Distance conveyed.	No. of days in port.	Remarks.
March 20 ..	Woolwich to Balaklava ..	April 11	Ordnance stores	3,300	24	
May 6 ..	Balaklava to Constantinople	May 8	Empty	290	3	
May 12 ..	Constantinople to Balaklava	May 14	Soft Bread	290	3	
May 18 ..	Balaklava to Constantinople	May 19	Empty	290	3	
May 23 ..	Constantinople to Balaklava	May 24	Vegetables	290	3	
May 28 ..	Balaklava to Constantinople	May 29	„ „	290	7	
June 6 ..	Constantinople to Balaklava	June 9	Commissariat stores and Purveyor's.	290	14	
June 24 ..	Balaklava to Constantinople	June 26	„ „	290	1	
July 3 ..	Constantinople to Balaklava	July 5	Land Transport and Commissariat stores	290	2	
July 8 ..	Balaklava and Sinope ..	July 9	Despatches.	170	1	
July 10 ..	Sinope to Constantinople ..	July 12	Pack Saddles.	260	..	Still here.

157. "Cosmopolitan."

Tonnage, 600. Horse Power, 150.

Date of Sailing.	Voyages.	Date of arrival at Destination.	Cargo.	Distance conveyed.	No. of days in port.	Remarks.
1854.		1854.				
December 9	Portsmouth to Balaklava ..	Dec. 27	General	3,000	35	
1855.		1855.				
February 2	Balaklava to Constantinople	February 4	Empty	290		
February 15	Buyukdere to Balaklava ..	February 17	Hay	280	26	
March 16 ..	Balaklava to Sinope ..	March 17	Empty	170	3	
March 21 ..	Sinope to Balaklava ..	March 22	Cattle	170	7	
March 30 ..	Balaklava to Constantinople	April 1	Empty	290	20	
April 22 ..	Constantinople to Balaklava	April 24	Horses	290	8	
May 3 ..	Balaklava to Kertch and back	May 6	Mules	..	10	
May 16 ..	Balaklava to Dardanelles ..	May 22	Empty	430	2	
May 24 ..	Dardanelles to Balaklava ..	May 27	Horses	430	3	Under the immediate orders of the Transport Department.
May 31 ..	Balaklava to Dardanelles ..	June 5	Empty	430	1	
June 6 ..	Dardanelles to Balaklava ..	June 10	Horses	430	2	
June 12 ..	Balaklava to Volo.. ..	June 23	Empty	630	2	
June 26 ..	Volo to Constantinople ..	June 28	Do.	390	3	
July 2 ..	Constantinople to Volo ..	July 4	Do.	340	1	15th sailed for England.
July 6 ..	Volo to Constantinople ..	July 9	Horses.	390	5	

181. "Rajah."

Tonnage, 306. Horse Power, 52.

Date of Sailing.	Voyages.	Date of Arrival at Destination.	Cargo.	Distance Conveyed	No. of Days in Port.	Remarks.
1855.		1855,		miles.		
Jan. 24	Portsmouth to Balaklava ..	Feb. 14	Warm Clothing	3.000	40	Sailed empty.
March 27	Balaklava to Constantinople	March 29	Spirits	290	17	Discharged and loaded.
April 14	Constantinople to Balaklava	April 15	Commissariat stores	290	17	
May 3	Balaklava to Constantinople and Malta	May 12	Empty	1,100	13	
May 26	Malta to Balaklava ..	June 2	Ordnance stores	1,100	25	
June 27	Balaklava to Kazatch ..	June 27	Naval stores	18	7	
July 5	Kazatch to Balaklava ..	July 5	Commissariat stores	18	10	15th returned to Constantinople.

168. "Prompt."

Tonnage, 240. Horse Power, 100.

Date of Sailing.	Voyages.	Date of Arrival at Destination.	Cargo.	Distance Conveyed	No. of Days in Port.	Remarks.
1855.		1855.		miles.		
Jan. 13	Woolwich to Balaklava ..	Feb. 9	Warm Clothing and Ordnance stores	3,300	65	
March 21	Balaklava to Constantinople	March 23	Empty	290	22	
April 15	Constantinople to Kazatch ..	April 17	Ordnance stores	290	10	
April 28	Kazatch to Constantinople ..	April 30	Empty	290	4	
May 5	Constantinople to Kertch ..	May 6	Coals	390	11	
May 18	Kertch to Kazatch ..	May 19	Despatches	154	2	
May 22	Kazatch to Constantinople ..	May 24	Empty	280	7	
June 1	Constantinople to Balaklava	June 3	Commissariat stores	290	23	
June 27	Balaklava to Constantinople	June 29	Empty	290	8	
July 8.	Constantinople to Balaklava	..	Ordnance stores, &c.	..	..	Not yet returned.

153. "Firefly."

Tonnage, 404. Horse Power, 80.

Date of Sailing.	Voyages.	Date of Arrival at Destination.	Cargo.	Distance Conveyed	No. of Days in Port.	Remarks.
1854.		1855.		miles.		
Dec. 24.	England to Kamiesh and Balaklava ..	Feb 9	Ordnance stores	3,000	73	
1855.						
March 25	Balaklava to Constantinople	March 27	Condemned spirits	290	24	Discharged and received cargo.
April 21	Constantinople to Balaklava	April 23	Commissariat stores	290	11	
May 5	Balaklava to Constantinople	May 9	Empty	310	..	Coaled at Kooloo.
May 19	Constantinople to Dardanelles	May 26	Do.	145	5	
May 25	Dardanelles to Balaklava ..	May 28	Mules	430	4	
June 2	Balaklava to Constantinople	June 9	Empty	290	1	Coaled at Kooloo.
June 13	Constantinople to Malta ..	June 20	Do.	810	6	
June 27	Malta to Messina	June 28	Do.	..	3	
July 2	Messina to Constantinople	July 10	Mules			
July 10	Constantinople to Balaklava	..	Do.	..	..	Sailed for Balaklava.

Appendices to the Evidence of Colonel the Honourable ALEXANDER GORDON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army of the East, also of Lieutenant-Colonel WETHERALL.

Appendix No. 1.

My Lord, *War Office, November* 29, 1854.

Her Majesty's Government having deemed it advisable that every officer as well as soldier should receive articles of winter clothing at the public expense, I have the honour to request that your Lordship will be pleased to issue to every officer in the army under your command a sheepskin coat, a fur cap, two pair of flannel drawers, two pair of woollen socks, two woollen jerseys, and two pair of gloves, if required by them.

The most of these articles have been already shipped from this country, and the remainder will be forwarded as soon as they are ready.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY HERBERT.

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 2.

(Immediate.)

My Lord, *Horse Guards, December* 8, 1854.

Her Majesty's Government having in their liberality decided that every officer serving in the Crimea may receive from the public stores a sheepskin coat and a pair of winter boots, the General Commanding-in-Chief has directed me to request your Lordship to cause the same to be issued to such officers as wish to avail themselves of the privilege from the supply which is in the course of shipment for the Crimea from this country, or from that which your Lordship may have been able to purchase in Turkey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, for Adjutant-General.

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
Crimea.

Appendix No. 3.—A.

RETURN of Stores remaining at the Quartermaster-General's Magazine at Balaklava, on the 2nd of December, 1854.

Blankets	4,000
Number of circular tents	2
Number of poles for tents	20
Hospital marquee-poles	12
Great-coats	337
Watch-cloaks	2,050
Hair beds	100
Paillasses	5,000
Worsted socks	16,200
Lambswool drawers	18,400
Woollen frocks	17,083
Rugs	7,975
Haversacks	5,250
Camp-kettles	374
Wooden canteens	2,990
Canteen straps	140
Corn sacks	150
Leather buckets	20
Nosebags	300
Horse-shoes (No. of pairs)	3,600
Horse-shoe nails (No. of sets)	5,400
Horse-rugs (bales)	14
Comforters and gloves (bales)	4
Saucepans (casks)	16
Boots and shoes	15,382

(Signed) AUGUSTUS HUNTER,
Storekeeper.

Balaklava, 2nd December, 1854.

(Countersigned) W. S. ARCHER,
Acting.

RETURN of Quartermaster-General's Stores, notified as sent from

Name of Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Frocks, Woollen and Flannel.	Drawers (Flannel).	Stockings and Socks.	Comforters (Woollen).	Boots (Pairs).	Shoes (Pairs).	Trousers (Militia).	Coats (Militia).	Great Coats (Line Pattern).	Great Coats (Canada Pattern).	Gloves (Pairs).	Cloaks (Watch).	Buffalo Robes.	Blankets.	Blankets (Coloured for Wrappers).	Rugs.
Jura	November 21, 1854	21,800	18,500	16,200	..	13,080	2,940	..	..	..	..	..	2,350	..	4,100	..	7,975
Stromboli	December 27, „	..	..	..	..	2,800	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottawa	November 28, „	1,500	..	17,156	..	3,280	1,080	6,000	5,934	7,225	..	..	225	..	350	..	1,475
Cleopatra	January 6, 1855	900	..	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,408	..	..	5,050	..	3,000
Robert Lowe	January 6, „	15,600	..	3,540	..	9,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..
Rajah	February 16, „	1,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	2,625	..	..
Brandon	December 7, 1854	4,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	..	360	..	..	3,475	..	825
Holyrood	December 24, „	..	3,648	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	750	..	18,636	..	..	20,775	900	2,150
Manilla	December 27, „	1,000	..	5,400	..	..	..	..	..	950	..	17,748	..	..	3,175	..	2,925
Metropolitan	December 28, „	..	4,600	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,625	4,675
Charity	December 25, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,817	..	..	..
Cosmopolitan	December 28, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magdelena	December 27, „	1,200	600	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	..
Firefly	January 23, 1855	2,034	3,512 2,700	2,592 (since received.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,880	..	..	6,900	..	1,650
Malacca	January 29, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alster	January 8, „	11,400	4,600	22,200	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gottenburgh	January 9, „	2,200	14,700	..	9,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,244	5,100	..	1,175
Oscar	January 21, „	13,050	7,500	11,964	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,570	..	..	2,200	2,050	50
Ionio	January 20, „ (On board the "Australian")	40,672	25,132	30,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,324	..	..	..	..	..
No ship named	.. ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Prince	February 4, 1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clyde	February 2, „	11,100	6,350	7,500	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	2,650	..
Foyle	January 27, „	2,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Eglinton	January 30, „	900	8,600	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	..	..	250	725	..
Prompt	February 9, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangaroo	February 9, „	11,638	536	3,396	7,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,938	..	..	4,100	1,850	..
East Anglian	February 9, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,400	600	..
Cockrane	February 18, „	..	7,534	17,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	225	..
Peninsula	March 12, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..
Durham	February 21, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canadian	February 17, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..
Rajah	.. ..	..	..	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	February 27, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pioneer	February 21, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snowdown	February 22, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Severn	March 1, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph	March 13, „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	143,634	108,512	163,268	27,950	29,280	4,120	6,000	5,934	10,234	..	149,252	3,475	12,061	62,250	13,125	25,90

land, with the dates of their arrival, and in charge of the Commissary-General.

Bolster Cases.	Tents (Bell).	Runners for Tents (Red).	Camp Kettles, with Covers.	Sheepskin Coats.	Gauntlets (Pairs).	Covers, Waterproof, for Blankets.	Greek Capotes.	Tweed Coats (Lined with Fur).	Overcoats, Grey and Blue.	Boots, pairs (Winter).	Belts (Cholera).	Officer's Coats, Fur Lined.	Caps, Fur.	Capes, Waterproof.	Leggings, Waterproof.	Hoods (Pairs) Waterproof.	Bearers for Wounded.	Flannel Waistcoats.	Saddle, Water Decks.	Tarpaulins.	Capes, Sealskin.	Mitts, Sealskin.
4,000																						
..																						
..	..	..	1,000																			
..																						
4,000																						
..																						
5,200																						
1,800	..	10,000																				
6,800	..	..	3,000																			
..	..	..	..	615																		
..	..	..	1,000	420																		
..	..	..	..	260																		
..	..	..	..	220																		
..	..	..	1,000																			
..	..	..	..	1,000	7,200	2,500	..	..	4,550													
..	..	..	..	17,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,961									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71															
..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	1,000														
..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000														
..	..	..	..	439	400	500	..	..	900	2,115	6,000											
..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	2,125	..	4,450	1,200	900	3,000	4,800						
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,950	..	1,000	350	3,893	14,000	..	5,850	1,250	2,000	..	300	50				
..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	950	1,405	..											
..	..	..	..	1,560	1,200	..	..	..	475	8,145	27,000	..	3,000	900	1,500	1,800						
..	..	..	..	..	400	8,840	..	..	..	4,125	..	.	1,500	2,400	4,500	8,400						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	..	4,683	..	..	..	3,750	10,500	6,000						
..	..	..	..	1,520	860	..	..	10,500	..	..	..	40	550									
..	..	..	..	..	2,199	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	260										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	800	1,600	..	..	1,400	600	4,800	2,400	..	..	3,000	329		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	2,550									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 1,000 / 750 }	2nd shipment.													
..	..	.	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	3,900	3,000	6,000	..	..	.	..	2.050	9,600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..	..	..	..	2,250									
1,800	..	10,000	6,000	25,896	12,355	14,790	71	32,000	8,025	28,708	47,000	4,750	43,261	13,700	29,300	29,400	300	50	3,000	329	2,050	.. 9,600

RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 4.

Required for the Regiment.

Quartermaster-General's Office.

Appendix No. 5.

Memorandum.

Head-quarter Camp, September 17, 1854.

The Commissary-General has to observe, in reference to the Memorandum of the Quartermaster-General of this date, respecting the distribution of the araba transport taken possession of by the army, that if the whole number of arabas there mentioned were appropriated to the Commissariat they would be inadequate, in addition to the transport already in possession of the Department, to keep up the supplies of the troops from the coast.

The transport required for the other services enumerated in the Memorandum is so inconsiderable as compared with the wants of the Commissariat that it is suggested that the better plan would be to provide for those services on the most limited scale, and give over the remainder to the Commissariat; this, with such further number of arabas as may be obtained from the country by the Commissariat agreeably to the usage of the army and the regulations of the service, may possibly be sufficient for the conveyance of the supplies required.

The number of Commissariat carts landed is fifty, and twenty yet remain to be landed, from which will have to be provided the transport required for a variety of services.

A number of the arabas at present in possession of the Quartermaster-General are worked by animals belonging to the Commissariat, these in particular should be delivered up to the Department.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermast r-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 6.

Sir, *Head-quarters, January* 8, 1855.

I have the honour to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces observes that almost half this army is employed in fatigue parties, in carrying up provisions, warm clothing, blankets, planking, and every description of store, which service should properly be performed by the Commissariat Department.

His Lordship is aware that you have at various times, and recently, received a great number of horses, and Lord Raglan requests you will have the goodness to inform me what number of transport animals the Commissariat Department is now in possession of, in what manner they are daily employed, and how many are sent up daily to each division.

Lord Raglan also requests to know what steps you have taken to complete the spare ammunition horses of divisions and the bat horses of regiments, as requested to be done in my letters dated 18th ultimo and 6th January.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 7.

Commissary-General William Filder to Quartermaster-General.

(Extract.)

Commissariat, Balaklava, January 16, 1855.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting to be furnished for the information of the Commander of the Forces, with a statement of the transport at the disposal of the Commissariat, and the means the Department possesses of conveying up from Balaklava to the camp the huts, timber, buffalo robes, and other stores expected shortly from England, and informing me also that a great extent of storage would be required for these articles.

I accordingly transmit herewith a return, showing the means of conveyance of every description in possession of the Commissariat, with its appropriation, and a report from Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Smith, the officer in charge of the transport depôt, on the state of the transport service, to which I have added some remarks. This latter document I beg to lay before the Commander of the Forces, with the view of bringing under his notice the system of horse-lifting which prevails, and the losses we have sustained in consequence.

As the transport service is one of the utmost importance to this army, I may be permitted briefly to advert to the circumstances which have brought it to its present state of inefficiency.

Whilst the roads to the camp were passable, the Commissariat transport was more than sufficient for the wants of the army in its present position: it was not only equal to the conveyance to the camp of all the regulated rations, but of extra rations also. A portion of it was likewise employed daily from the commencement of the siege in carrying up stores to the trenches, and, in addition to this, 150 mules, with a proportion of carts, which had been appropriated for the purpose of forming a depôt of provisions on the high ground at head-quarters, near the camp, as a precautionary measure against bad weather and bad roads, were employed during several days immediately after the battle of Inkerman in carrying up musket ammunition to the camp; but when the roads became impassable, both men and beasts perished in great numbers, owing to the fatigue they underwent in struggling to get through with the supplies, and from exposure to the wet and cold. This, as respects the animals, took place not merely with the small horses of the country, but the finest mules which had been imported from Spain for the transport service suffered equally.

On perceiving that the transport animals required to be relieved alternately, and before any material casualties had occurred, I made application for a steam-transport to be sent to Constantinople to bring up more horses from the depôt there, and applications have been subsequently made by me for other transports for the same purpose; but on every occasion delays have taken place in dispatching the vessels, from causes beyond my control, and the animals have not arrived in time.

A large importation of horses was, as observed by you, recently received by the Commissariat, but great losses instantly occurred, as explained in the report about mentioned of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Smith, of which a large proportion was owing to the practice of horse-stealing, to which I have before adverted.

The ordinary transport establishment of an army, however complete and efficient it might be, would be quite inadequate to the conveyance, in addition to the usual supplies of indefinite quantities of wooden houses, timber, and the other various stores enumerated by you.

It could only be provided by having recourse to extraordinary measures, and the transport of this country not being available to us, and the roads being impassable for wheeled carriages, it would be necessary to purchase and import pack animals to an amount which could not be collected and transported by sea, particularly at this season of the year, under a period of several months.

The available ground around Balaklava harbour is, moreover, already totally inadequate to the vast amount of business that has to be transacted in landing and forwarding guns, ammunition, engineer stores, facines, and gabions, camp equipage, Quartermaster-General's stores, and Commissariat supplies for so large an army, and offers insurmountable obstacles to the use of a much greater number of pack animals than is at present employed. This want of space and wharfage for landing the stores, together with the total absence of suitable magazines, gives rise to irregularities and delays in dispatching the transport which are unavoidable.

And with respect to the ample storage which you pointed out in your letter of the 26th ultimo, as being necessary to prepare, I would beg to observe, that there are no magazines in Balaklava: the hovels that have been given over to the Commissariat to serve as such being undeserving of the name, and the most valuable property consequently now lies on the wharf, or in the adjoining yards in the mud, for the want of storeroom.

These combined causes give rise to numerous complaints respecting the issue of stores, although the fault lies in most cases, particularly as regards Quartermaster-General's stores,

with the parties making them, and is owing to their not being furnished with orders signed according to the form which has been prescribed, not by the Commissariat, but by the military authorities for the protection of the army and without the observance of which one regiment might be supplied with necessaries to the detriment of another.

With respect also to the steps which I may have taken for completing the spare ammunition animals, and the regimental bat horses upon which you desire information, I have the honour to state that the steam ship "Jason" was sent to Constantinople on 29th ultimo for horses for these purposes, but has been detained there with sick on board.

Application was likewise made by me on 10th instant for additional means of conveyance for bringing up a further number of transport animals from Constantinople; but it has not yet been complied with.

In conclusion, I would beg to to be permitted to observe, that the Commissariat did not forsee any more than any other Departments that the army would be in its present situation, otherwise precautionary measures might have been taken to mitigate some of the evils and inconveniences now experienced. In these circumstances, therefore, it only remains for the Commissariat to make every exertion to meet the difficulties in which the army is placed, and to carry on the service to the best of their ability.

Appendix No. 8.

Sir, *Commissariat, Balaklava, January* 17, 1855.

I omitted in my letter of yesterday to notice that part of your letter of 8th instant in which you state that fatigue parties are employed in carrying up provisions, a service which should properly be performed by Commissariat transport.

I presume you here allude to the biscuit which is being carried up by soldiers stationed in Balaklava at the rate of 28lbs per man, for the purpose of forming a depôt at head-quarters, a distance of little more than three miles. On this point I have the honour to observe to you, that a depôt to a much larger extent than can be effected now that the roads are impassable for carriages was contemplated and in progress of formation by me, by means of Commissariat transport, when the necessities of the Service required the transport to be taken away and appropriated to the conveyance ammunition and siege stores. This object was further impeded by an order having at one time been given to evacuate Balaklava harbour, when all the Commissariat supplies were sent away, and the prevalence of violent northerly gales prevented any vessels from re-entering the harbour for some days after the order had been countermanded.

I also omitted to point out that so far back as the 13th November I reported to you that it was indispensable that the road from Balaklava to the camp should be repaired, and that it was extremely difficult, in the then state of the road, to transport the requisite supplies to the front.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 9.

GENERAL Return of Transport employed for the Service of the British Army in the Crimea. 16th January, 1855.

Distribution.	Horses and Mules.			Camels.			Carts.			Arabas.			Remarks.
	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	
Light Division .. .	60	..	60	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	5	5	Expected daily from Alicante .. .. 200 mules.
First Division (portion in front)	32	..	32	6	..	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	Ditto from Malta .. 50 ,,
Highland Brigade, (Balaklava)	6	..	6	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	3	
Second Division	70	..	70	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	9	9	Total .. 250 mules.
Third Division	51	..	51	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	
Fourth Division	*45	..	45	3	..	3	18	..	18	..	..	..	* 65 attached: 20 lost, or knocked up.
Siege-train	18	..	18	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	
Head-quarters	7	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	
Naval Brigade	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Light Cavalry	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	
Heavy Cavalry	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	
Hospital purposes	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	
C and I Troop Horse Artillery	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Sick Cavalry depôt	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Invalid depôt (Kanani) ..	..	156	156	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	
General depôt (Balaklava) ..	15	14	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total with the army ..	333	170	503	12	..	12	125	..	125	1	17	18	
In reserve at Constantinople ..	1071	..	1071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand total ..	1404	170	1574	12	..	12	125	..	125	1	17	18	

C. B. SMITH,
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Transport Office, Balaklava, 16th January, 1855.

Appendix No. 10.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General C. Bagot Smith to the Commissary-General.

Sir, *Transport Office, Balaklava, January* 11, 1855.

I beg to submit for your information the inclosed statement of transport under my charge this day, embracing the receipts and issues since my return from Constantinople on 16th December last. 1

The deficiency of animals, you will perceive, is very great, and it is to the causes which have led thereto, that I would beg to advert. 2

They may be justly attributed, in my opinion,—

1st. To the unfitness of the Turks as muleteers. On this point I would observe, that notwithstanding I have adopted every means in my power, and have endeavoured to establish a proper chain of responsibility throughout the transport service under my charge, I have failed in accomplishing the end in view, as I find, and have found ever since my arrival in Turkey, that it is utterly impossible to exercise any effectual control over the Turkish muleteers; who are so incorrigibly idle, and in all other respects so totally useless, that no satisfactory result can be obtained from their employment. 3

2nd. The severity of the weather, of late, has increased the natural apathy of the Turks, and has caused the death of a great many animals; but it has been found quite impossible to ascertain either from the "bubashees" (Turkish conductors), or the muleteers, the particulars of such loss; a still greater number have been abandoned *en route* to and from the camp. 4

The difficulties which exist in loading the daily supplies owing to the crowded and filthy state of the wharf, prevent most of the animals being dispatched until the afternoon at an hour which does not admit of their reaching their destinations until very late at night, or their return to the depôt until near morning on the following day; the delay thus occasioned, the fatigue the men have to undergo, the wretchedness and misery they are subject to from having to stand about all day in the cold wet mud, the distance they are obliged subsequently to travel over a most difficult country in all weathers, render them not only still more inefficient from exhaustion, but utterly careless and indifferent of their charge, which they abandon, laden or otherwise, the moment they escape from the surveillance of those placed over them, and either return to their tents or else desert. 5

The horses suffer equally with the men; those which are not lost have to remain nearly the whole day without food, and are consequently in a few days completely unserviceable. Such as are abandoned are rarely ever recovered, as it is impossible to obtain correct evidence of the misfortune. 6

Another reason why so many horses soon become inefficient is, that those which arrived from Constantinople were in very miserable condition and quite unfit for more than one week's hard work in the present season of the year. 7

3rd. A very material point in explanation of our disasters is the deplorable state of the roads leading to the front. For the last two months they have been almost wholly impassable; they are now so thoroughly out of repair and beset with so many obstacles, that it is only by the greatest possible exertion on the part of man and horse, that the supplies are transported to the camps. In the attempt the men are completely worn out, and the horses are not unfrequently left to die in the mud, from which they are unable to extricate themselves. 8

4th. Very many horses have been found in the possession of individual soldiers and entire regiments. Horse lifting has become quite a practice here, and, as bearing upon the subject, I beg to inclose for your information a copy of a letter received by me from Lieutenant Nixon,* in charge of the horse depôt, and a statement of one of my storekeepers whom I sent some time ago with sick horses to the depôt at Karani, the recovery of the latter cost me considerable trouble and annoyance. 9

Repeated instances of complaint against soldiers possessing themselves of Commissariat horses have been brought to me; but beyond admonishing the delinquent and retaining the horses, I have not had time to enter into the particulars of each case. 10

The practice has become so general, that a horse left for five minutes in any part of the town without its rider, is sure to disappear. 11

I am perfectly satisfied, that a great many horses which do not belong to them, are in the possession of regiments; and I would submit that some effectual steps should be taken to prevent the continuance of a practice so detrimental to the public interests, and to enforce the return of such horses as may be improperly detained, or the possession of which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. 12

It will be found, however, a difficult matter to identify many of the horses as being public property, as the Commissariat mark is either overgrown or has been purposely defaced, and the number of a regiment substituted on another part of the body. Some of the horses which came from Eupatoria were not branded, owing partly to the pressure 13

* In possession of the Quartermaster-General.

These paragraphs are numbered with reference to the observations of the Assistant Quartermaster-General in No. 12 of the Appendix.

which existed for their employment in conveying provisions to the front the moment they were disembarked, and the impossibility of afterwards having it done.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that under existing difficulties it would be quite impossible to maintain an efficient transport establishment sufficient to meet the wants of this army without the aid of an enlisted corps of drivers properly officered and governed upon military principles. The men should be furnished with a suitable uniform, otherwise they would not be properly recognized by those for whom they labour. The absence of an acknowledged uniform, in any branch of the service in connection with the army, gives rise to much inconvenience, and I have found it frequently the case in reference to my superintendents and other subordinate persons, whose authority is often questioned and held in contempt although they may be in the performance of important duties, and thus the public service suffers.

The proportion of drivers should be with horse and mule transport as one to every two animals.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. BAGOT SMITH,
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Memorandum on the above.

January 16, 1855.

It was not foreseen that the army would be in its present situation; but as soon as it was perceived that these men could not withstand the cold to which they would be exposed, and that they were in other respects unsuited to the service, I applied for an organized corps of drivers from England, and a portion of the men were ready for embarkation towards the end of December.

The Commissariat transport horses have been overworked. No horses could stand being worked daily over nearly impassable roads; but the public bat animals attached to regiments which were furnished from the Commissariat depôt, as well as the horses, the private property of officers, show that the horses of the country which have not been overworked are hardier, and retain their condition under adverse circumstances better than English horses.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

January 17, 1855.

The Commissary-General having referred this Report to me as principal Deputy Commissary-General of this army, and Superintending Officer, I beg to submit the following remarks—

Nearly all the available transport animals are at present stationed in Balaklava, and come to the wharf immediately after being fed; it is not necessary, therefore, that they should be fed again before they have done any work. When they were kept at the village of Karani and came down to Balaklava they were invariably fed while waiting to be loaded.

Since Deputy Assistant-Commissary General Smith resumed the charge, nearly all the animals have been apportioned to the divisions; and the rule is, that the transport of each division should attend in rotation; but the officers, in their anxiety to get the supplies up to the front, do not always observe it: indeed, the delays which frequently occur, prevent every effort to establish regularity and arrangement. The different articles cannot always be landed in sufficient time and quantity. Ships become jammed in and cannot be approached. If rum and salt-meat are required, they cannot sometimes be got at until lighter articles and biscuit are removed from above them, and many other obstructions and delays occur which baffle the most anxious and strenuous exertions to overcome them; they are altogether beyond our power of control.

There is another serious obstacle to the landing of the supplies—the want of sufficient boats on board of steamers especially, and the plea frequently set forth that the charter-party only requires the crew of the vessel to deliver the packages alongside. This was not the practice during the last war, when every transport was provided with a sufficient longboat, and all boats could be employed in discharging any vessel.

On Sundays, too, the crews often refuse to work, and fatigue parties cannot always be obtained.

The boats of the men-of-war are often engaged in embarking the sick and wounded and in landing ordnance and ammunition, and can only afford limited assistance to the Commissariat.

But the greatest of all our obstacles is the totally inadequate space and the want of magazines in Balaklava for such vast operations, and the badness and impassability of the roads, if roads they can be considered.

(Signed) R. ADAMS,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 11.

STATEMENT of Horses Received and Issued by Deputy Assistant Commissary-General C. Bagot Smith since the 16th December, 1854, and remaining on the 11th January, 1855.

		Horses.	Horses.
Received from Constantinople	per "Jason"	250	
	„ "City of London"	50	
	„ "Cormorant"	50	
	„ "Albatross"	85	
			435
Received from Eupatoria ..	per "Tynemouth"	83	
	„ "Queen of the South"	7	
	„ "Shooting Star"	191	
			281
			716

ISSUED.

2nd Division	26	
Sundry persons	12	
Died in camp	19	
Invalid Depôt	56	
Not returned by Grenadier Guards, having been issued for conveyance of baggage	20 *	
Not returned by fatigue party of 38th Regiment, having been issued for the conveyance of biscuit to depôt	24 †	
Issued ..	167	
Remaining on 11th January, 1855 ..	280	
		437
Deficient ..		279

(Signed) C. BAGOT SMITH,
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Transport Office, Balaklava, January 11, 1855.

Appendix No. 12.

Remarks on the Report of Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Smith on the Transport of the Army.

3.—If Mr. Smith has found "ever since his arrival in Turkey," that the Turkish muleteers are "so totally useless that no satisfactory result can be obained from their employment" it is much to be regretted that the Commissary-General did not provide other men when the preparations for the invasion of the Crimea were being made. His experience in Bulgaria of the insufficiency of this class of person, when a movement of the army was in question, should have warned him not to trust entirely to such resources again.

4 and 5.—If the convoys were marched properly under the charge of a Commissariat-Officer, or other responsible person, there would be no difficulty in preventing the loss of any horses or mules by their straying away.

7.—The horses "from Constantinople were in very miserable condition, and quite "unfit for more than one week's hard work in the present season of the year." Whose fault is that? Surely while the army was engaged in active operations in the Crimea the horses procured expressly to supply the wants of that army might have been kept in good working condition at Constantinople, where forage is abundant!—A Turkish pack-horse requires very little to keep him in good working order.

9.—"Very many horses have been found in the possession of individual soldiers and entire regiments. Horse lifting has become quite a practice here."

It is singular that a crime of such magnitude, and which must materially affect the Commissariat arrangements, should have been allowed to become habitual without ever being brought to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, or of the Adjutant-General or Quartermaster-General. The allusion in this Memorandum being the first notice that the Military Authorities have received of such being the case.

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* On inquiry it appeared that these horses returned in charge of the Commissariat officer who brought them. (Signed) A. GORDON.—*Col. A.Q.M.G.*

† This loss was not reported. (Signed) A. G.

11.—" A horse left for five minutes in any part of the town without its rider is sure to disappear."

So it probably would in London, or any great town of Europe.

12.—If the Commissariat Officers in charge of the horses did their duty properly, the irregularity here supposed could not occur; for the service upon which each horse, or set of horses, is employed for the day being arranged and noted down before they leave the Commissariat Depôt, nothing could be easier than to record on their return any deficiency in the number of animals sent out, and to call upon the Regiment or Department concerned for an explanation.

13.—If the Commissariat mark is overgrown, it is entirely from the neglect of those in charge of the horses; a brand on the hoof could not be obliterated and will last for months.

14.—The concluding remark of Mr. Smith contains a proposal for the only efficient remedy for the present most rotten and unsatisfactory system.

Mr. Filder's Memorandum.

" No horses could stand being worked daily over nearly impassable roads."

An efficient Transport system should provide for a day of rest being constantly given to every animal.

Mr. Adam's Note shows one great cause of our difficulties.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

January, 1855.

Appendix No. 13.

Memorandum by Lord Raglan.

January 20, 1855.

The more I consider the matter the more satisfied I am that I should not be doing my duty if I did not institute an inquiry into the way in which the Eupatorian horses were abandoned or let to stray.

I dispatched Mr. Stockley to purchase horses at Eupatoria and to engage Tartars, and he returned with 281 or 3 horses and 100 Tartars.

Many of the former were lost on landing and no report was at once made on the subject, and I was wholly ignorant of it until Mr. Filder submitted to me a long paper from Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Smith, which showed there had been carelessness and extensive loss.

As the necessity of inquiry into this particular question is evident to me, I think upon the whole that it would be better that a Board should assemble to investigate the case and to consider the state of the Transport Service in general, its equipment, its attendants, and its daily duties, and what steps are taken to regulate it, and to ensure the condition of the horses and their proper care, and whether any better system could be adopted.

The duties of the Transport Service are multifarious—the first object is the conveyance of provisions; then that of warm clothing and hutting, and fuel; and lastly, the removal of the sick.

Great transport is consequently required for these various inportant services, and every care should be taken to maintain the efficiency of animals upon which so much depends.

I wish the Quartermaster-General to preside at this Board, and the Commissary General to be a member of it. I will confer with General Estcourt with respect to the other members.

By General Airey.

Colonel Gordon,

Let me know the circumstances of these Eupatoria horses!

1.—Number of horses and men?

2.—How landed, any understanding with Commissariat about landing?

3.—Who had the duty of landing them? I conclude the Commissariat Department.

Number of horses 288.—I know nothing of their disembarkation, but am aware that their arrival was reported to the Commissariat and that they took charge of them on their being landed.

(Signed) W. STOCKLEY,
Veterinary Surgeon.

The Commissariat Department took entire charge of the horses as soon as they came ino the harbour, having been purchased for the Commissary-General by Mr. Stockley.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 14.

Sir, *Head-quarters, December* 26, 1854.

You are aware that vast quantities of stores of every sort and kind are expediting, and some even already arrived, from England,—huts, timber, buffalo robes, provisions, sheepskn coats, warm clothing of all kinds, &c.

All these will require great extent of storage, issuers, and much departmental arrangement. Lord Raglan is very anxious that all these details should be organized in time, so that there should be no delay in the troops receiving and having the advantage immediately of what Government has so liberally provided.

I request you will be good enough to inform me of what arrangements you propose making in the way of storage, Commissariat labourers, Commissariat issuers, and transport for the conveyance of the stores alluded to up to the troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 15.

Sir, *Camp, before Sebastopol, November* 11, 1854,

I beg to inclose copy of a requisition for mules, which I have this day received from the Inspector-General of hospitals.

There are no spare cattle attached to the ambulance corps to enable me to comply with this requisition.

From the reports of the non-commissioned officers attached to the several divisions I find that other mules are also unfit for service (temporarily).

To meet this deficiency I inclose for your approval a requisition on the Commissariat for twelve mules, in the event of that Department being prepared to comply with the demand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. J. GRANT,
Captain, Commandant.

The Quartermaster-General to the Army,
Head-quarters.

November 14, 1854.

I have no means of complying with this requisition. No draught mules can be purchased here, and none can be spared from the Commissariat service.

(Signed) WM. FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 16.

Sir, *Head-quarters, November* 16, 1854.

Fortunately the undermentioned articles of warm clothing, &c., have arrived in Kamiesh Bay, per "Jura," for the use of this army.

Lord Raglan has decided upon landing these stores at Kamiesh Bay

The conveying them up to the army, a distance of nine or ten miles, will be a matter of time, but his Lordship is most anxious that it should be commenced upon immediately.

Will you have the goodness to inform me to what degree you can appropriate transport to this service, which it is desirable to commence upon to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c. &c.

I find it extremely difficult to keep up the supply of the troops with our present means of transport, as it is quite impossible for me to appropriate any portion of it for this service.

I request to be informed whether the stores and warm clothing received by the "Jura" will in any way affect the directions contained in your letter of yesterday's date.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 17.

Memorandum.

Balaklava, November 18, 1854.

It is suggested that orders should be given that the regimental bat animals should be sent down to Balaklava for the conveyance to the camp of forage, corn, &c., whenever they may be required by the Commissariat officer.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
Head-quarters.

Appendix No. 18.

Memorandum.

November 18, 1854.

I would recommend that the mules be brought to Constantinople and that the commander of the vessel bringing them should be instructed on arriving there to apply to the Commissariat officer for orders as to the disposal of them.

I shall by that time be able to judge whether it would be advisable to bring the mules on to the Crimea, or to land them at Constantinople, and place them in depôt there.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 19.

Sir, *Balaklava, December* 12, 1854.

I have the honour to state, in answer to your letter of yesterday's date, for the information of his Lordship the Field Marshal commanding, that 450 is the number of horses requiring to be conveyed from the Bosphorus to the Crimea, if not already forwarded by the "Jason."

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 20.

Report of Upper Road communicating between Camp and Balaklava.

October 26, 1854.

A few hundred yards from head-quarters, upon the main road to Balaklava, and close to the fountain where the Turks water, a road branches off to the right, and a little way beyond passes behind a breast-work occupied by the Turks; after which it makes a slight descent, and winding under some rugged features, bends round to a Greek village, and thence continuing along the slope of the high ground, turns down a spur crossing its direction, and then running nearly parallel and in rear of the heights at present occupied by the 1st Division of the French, joins the main road leading from the harbour, opposite to the park of artillery near the church. The first part of the road has a command of sight over the plain below and our usual communication, and the latter part of it is completely sheltered by the precipitous screen of hills that extend down to Balaklava. The road is everywhere passable for field artillery.

(Signed) A. HARDINGE,
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 21.

Sir, *Engineer Camp, before Sebastopol, November* 14, 1854.

Agreeably to your note of the 11th instant I had the road from the British right, by way of windmill, Light Division, Naval Camp, and French Western Barrier, into Balaklava examined by an officer of Engineers, and I have to report that I consider the following steps should be taken "to make it a permanent durable road through the ensuing winter," namely,—

1. The establishment of huts or tents till huts can be constructed at intervals to lodge the workmen required to make and maintain the road.

2. And as the making and maintaining the road would be greatly facilitated by the importation of a few of the tools used in England for that purpose, I recommend that those enumerated in the accompanying list should be sent for.

3. The surface of the road is very uneven, and at present very muddy. A convex form will be required to be given to the surface of the road after the mud has been removed, and a thorough drainage carried out.

4. On the high ground the foundation of the road is generally hard, but there are places, and especially that part of the road from the bottom of the hill into Balaklava, where the soil is soft, and at these places the work should be commenced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. GORDON,
Captain, Royal Engineers.

The Quartermaster-General,
Army in the East.

Inclosure in Captain Gordon's Report, November 14, 1854.

MEMORANDUM of Tools, &c., required to Make and Maintain Balaklava Road.

MINING TOOLS.

Bar tamping	.. .. ..	20	
Fuse, Bickford's feet run	.. ..	1000	
Hammers, hand	.. .. ..	20	
„ sledge, 7 lbs.	.. ..	10	
„ „ 14 lbs.	.. ..	10	
Jumpers, 3 ft. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.	.. ..	20	
Needles, copper	.. .. ..	10	
Scrapers	.. ..	20	
Wedges	.. ..	100	
Hammers, macadamizing, ordinary size	..	100	
„ large	.. .. ..	20	†
Helves (spare)	.. .. ..	10	
Hammers, macadamizing	.. ..		
* Helves, spare, pickaxes	.. ..	15	
„ shovels	.. ..	15	
Rakes	.. ..	20	
Rammers, iron, 22 lbs.	.. ..	20	
Ring's gauge, $2\frac{1}{2}$	.. .. ..	6	
Scrapers, hand, for removing mud, common pattern	.. .. ..	24	

ROAD TOOLS.

Axes, nick	.. .. ..	50
Barrows, wheel	.. .. ..	30
Brooms, whalebone	.. .. ..	20
Carts (1 horse)	.. .. ..	6
Forge, travelling, complete, with one set of smith's tools, complete	.. ..	1
Shovels	.. ..	50
Spades	.. ..	15
Wheels, spare	.. .. ..	10
Coals from Royal Navy.		
Horses from Royal Artillery.		
Artificers' work from Royal Engineers		

(Signed) W. J. GORDON,
Captain, Royal Engineers.

Appendix No. 22.

Sir, *Balaklava, October* 2, 1854.

In reply to your Memorandum, I have the honour to acquaint you that it is of the most urgent and important consequence that the naval guns should be landed and conveyed to their intended position with the *least possible delay.*

Every moment is of value. The enemy are throwing up batteries with great diligence and dispatch, thus making the south-front of Sebastopol of a most formidable character, which it would be most desirable to prevent, whilst still in a state of construction.

I regret to inform you that it is not in the power of the army to assist you in this service of conveying your guns to the heights, every available soldier is employed with our own artillery, and I am desired by Lord Raglan to say, that he trusts you may be enabled, through your own means, to carry out so essential and important a service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

Captain Lushington,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

Appendix No. 23.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 3, 1854.

I have the honour to inform you, that I examined this day the line of road from Balaklava through the village of Karani to the heights near the Turkish camp, and beg to report that I do not consider it adapted for wheel traffic, for the following reasons:—

1st. There are three very steep hills to be mounted, one of which cannot be avoided; and to turn the others the road would have to be made through soft ground for some distance.

2nd. The road is so narrow in many places that two carts could not pass each other, and considerable labour would be required to widen it.

3rd. A large portion of the road leads through ground similar to that of the roads now used, which a few days traffic would completely cut up; and a considerable quantity of

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* *Memorandum.*—It has been considered necessary to demand these mining tools, and picks and shovels also in addition to the implements peculiarly used for road-making, because though the Engineer Department possesses them, still, if the operation of hutting is carried on at the same time, all the engineer tools will be required.

† Peculiar tools, and could be readily made at Malta, if not already to be had there.

labour would be required to make these parts hard, which perhaps might be employed with more advantage on the other lines of road.

The road might, however, be used with advantage by pack animals, or troops marching, as the worst parts are not nearly so bad as the present line of road.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDW. STANTON,
Captain, Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

December 4, 1854.

For General Airey's information.—A few guide-posts, particularly where parties should turn off at each end, would be useful for troops and pack-saddle horses.

(Signed) J. F. BURGOYNE.

Appendix No. 24.

Memorandum.

Comissariat, Balaklava, November 1, 1854.

The harbour of Balaklava being within a few miles of the camp, Quartermaster's and other Officers resorting to it for the purpose of making their private purchases, it is submitted that the potatoes on board the "Victoria" should be purchased by the regiments in such quantities as they may require, the Commissariat furnishing transport for their conveyance.

It is not the duty of the Commissariat to supply vegetables, &c., to the troops; this, according to the usage of the service, is done by regimental arrangement. It is only in cases where any article of the first necessity cannot be procured in the country occupied by the troops, that Government interferes through medium of the Commissariat to supply it. The Commissariat is, moreover, already overwhelmed with details, and cannot undertake this business without prejudice to other duties more properly appertaining to it.

There are other objections to the purchase in question being effected on account of Government; after the purchase shall have been made, it will be optionable with the regiments to take the potatoes or not: it is probable that, as in the case of other articles usually procured by regimental arrangement, but which have been obtained by the Commissariat, the troops will not take the whole of them, and as the potatoes will not keep, the remainder will be lost, whereas by the regiments dealing direct with the captain of the ship, they will only purchase what they require, and no loss of this kind can occur.

The potatoes have been brought here by private enterprise, and are to be sold at a reasonable rate.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 25.

Before Sebastopol, February 25, 1855.

In transmitting to the Commissary-General the accompanying papers from Sir Richard England, showing a discrepancy between the former statement of the issue of fresh meat to the 3rd Division, and that reported by the Commissary in charge to the latter, the Commander of Forces requests that it may be ascertained what really was provided in the time stated. Lord Raglan would anxiously impress upon Mr. Filder the necessity of taking the most active measures to secure abundant supplies of fresh meat for the troops to be issued regularly.

Mr. Filder will recollect that many weeks have elapsed since he told Lord Raglan that he expected *to be able to provide fresh meat to the troops then, if but few times a week.*

Is there any chance of his being able to realise that expectation?

The Commander of the Forces desires to know whether vegetables are regularly issued to the men.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

Appendix No. 25.A

Sir, *Balaklava, February* 15, 1855.

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that nearly all the lime-juice in possession of the Commissariat is with the divisions in camp, to be issued as the medical officers may recommend. As the issues have not been uniform, I am unable to say what quantity now remains with the different divisions.

The quantity of lime-juice in depôt at Balaklava does not exceed 2000 pounds or one days' supply for this army at the proposed increase rate of one ounce per man.

I beg to add that the Commissariat does not provide lime-juice for the army—we ave merely the custody of it, and find transport for its conveyance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 25.B

Sir, *Commissariat, Balaklava, February* 18, 1855.

In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that it will not be possible, I am apprehensive, to procure a supply of lime-juice at Constantinople, or any place in the Black Sea. Every endeavour will be used to procure it, but I would suggest as a more certain source, that application be made to the authorities of Malta, where I believe the navy have usually a large quantity in store, or in the event of their being unable to afford this assistance, a supply could, I am of opinion, be obtained through the Consul at Messina, who might be instructed to forward it by the French steamer to Constantinople or the Crimea.

Should, however, the Neapolitan Government object to supplies being shipped direct to this army, the lime-juice might be forwarded, in the first instance, to Malta, and thence sent on by steam conveyance to the Crimea.

In the meantime, a small quantity might probably be obtained by application to the Naval-Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 26.

Sir, *Head-quarters, before Sebastopol, October* 30, 1854.

I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to inform me what stores of charcoal or any other description of fuel are now in your charge landed from the transports, &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HACKETT,
Captain, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General,
in the absence of Colonel Gordon.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 27.

Balaklava, October 31, 1854.

The Commissariat has no charcoal or fuel of any kind in its possession, nor has any invoice, advice, or information been furnished to the Commissary-General of any charcoal or fuel having been shipped or forwarded for the service of this army.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 28.

Memorandum.

October 31, 1854.

The Commissary-General has to state, with reference to the order given to the Commissariat Officer of the 2nd Division to purchase fuel for the use of the troops, that there is no fuel to be purchased, and that whatever fuel could be purchased might be taken by force in an enemy's country without payment being made for it.

In the circumstances in which the army is placed, the Commissary-General is aware of no other mode by which a supply of fuel can be obtained but by ordering out working parties, accompanied by Commissariat transport, to cut it in the bush, as some of the other divisions of the army are doing, or by pulling down unoccupied houses.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 29.

Sir, *Commissariat, Balaklava, November* 4, 1854.

In reply to your letter of this date, I request you will have the goodness to acquaint General Airey, that this Department has no invoice or information whatever respecting the patent fuel and charcoal. The former is, I believe, about 20 tons landed, and the latter now landing 1,000 sacks. The fuel is not the Etna Patent, which has been successfully tried in the Chatham Barracks, but I think it is termed "Wallack's Patent," used by steamers, and composed of the slack of coal and made into large squares, being mixed with some bituminous substance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. ADAMS,
Deputy Commissary-General.

Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable A. Gordon,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 30.

My dear Sir, *Balaklava, December* 4, 1854.

It occurred to me, when you spoke to me on the subject to-day, that you dated rather too far back your letter respecting a supply of charcoal; it is dated on 11th November, it was received on the 12th, and the necessary orders were dispatched by me to Constantinople on the 13th, when the first opportunity occurred.

Fuel being an article of Commissariat supply, I had long previously taken the orders of the Commander of the Forces for laying in a large stock of wood and charcoal for use in barracks, supposing the troops would have been so placed during the winter. From this supply the quantity required here for the troops in camp can readily be forwarded from Scutari.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Brigadier-General Airey.

Appendix No. 31.

My dear Sir, *December* 5, 1854.

I very much fear that the quantity of charcoal landed from the transports is not so great as is supposed, or as it has been stated to be. I would recommend, therefore, that it should be used sparingly till a supply arrives from Scutari.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Brigadier-General Airey.

Appendix No. 32.

Quartermaster-General's Office, before Sebastopol.
Sir, *December* 7, 1854.

With reference to your note of the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Commander of the Forces cannot sanction any diminution of the ration of fuel and light settled by General Order, No. 7, of the 28th May last; but that on the contrary, his Lordship feels disposed to increase it as soon as possible, in order to meet the increased necessities of the men when cooking in the open air instead of in barracks, for which the scale alluded to was drawn up.

I must also express my surprise that you should not be ready to commence the issue of fuel and light according to the regulated allowance, for the question of supplies of this nature for the army has been the subject of occasional correspondence and conversation between us since the 24th October, and you informed me lately that you had long since made ample provision for the winter at Scutari, under the supposition that the army would

go into winter-quarters at that place. I therefore imagine there can have been no difficulty in transfering this fuel to Balaklava.

As wood is still to be obtained in the neighbourhood of Kadikoi and Balaklava, Lord Raglan has for the present restricted the issue of fuel (but not of light) to the troops in the camp before Sebastopol.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General,
for Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 33.

Sir, *Commissariat, Balaklava, December* 8, 1854.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant, and beg to state, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the Commissariat is quite prepared to issue the charcoal in store here, but requisitions having been presented on the authority of the General Order of the 4th instant for the rations of individual officers, which it appeared to me would exhaust the supply which has been handed over to the Commissariat before any further quantity could be received from Constantinople, I deemed it proper that the subject should be brought to his Lordship's notice; and it now appears from your letter that the officers on whose behalf requisitions had been presented are not entitled to the allowance, being stationed at Kadakoi or Balaklava.

And the additional supply of charcoal which I ordered up from Constantinople in consequence of your letter of 11th November containing the first distinct intimation I have received as to the description of fuel to be issued to the troops in camp, is, I am advised, on the way to Balaklava, and may be daily expected to arrive.

With respect to light, I would observe that it has never been issued to troops in camp; and not having received any special orders to make provision under this head, I am not prepared to issue it.

I request to be informed what description of light is to be provided for troops in tents, and on what scale of allowance it is to be calculated, there being no regulation on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 34.

Quartermaster-General's Office, before Sebastopol,
Sir, *December* 9, 1854.

I am directed to inform you that the issue of fuel and light to the troops is to be made according to the scale laid down by General Order No. 7 of the 28th May last; men encamped or in huts receiving the same allowance as if they were in barracks.

I have further to inform you that you are in error in supposing that the officers, whose requisitions you refused the other day, were not entitled to the fuel they demanded. They were so entitled, for it was not till after they had been refused that you represented the insufficiency of your supply to meet the demands of the army according to the scale above referred to, upon which representation the Commander of the Forces found himself compelled, much against his inclination, to restrict the issue of fuel to the troops in the upper camp before Sebastopol until you were prepared with a proper supply.

In reply to the latter part of your letter I have to inform you that the description of light to be issued to the troops in tents, huts, or even holes in the ground, is to be the same as would be issued to them in barracks, of which you state you have a large supply at Scutari.

Having in view the delay which has occurred in the issue of this fuel, and the consequent injury to the public service, it may be as well to remind you that at this time of the year the winter allowance should be issued to the troops, and so avoid the necessity of the question being asked from the Commissariat office whether it should be the winter or summer allowance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Lieut.-Colonel Assistant Quartermaster-General,
for General Airey.

W. Filder, Esq.,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 35.

Memorandum submitted to the Commander of the Forces.

Balaklava, December 9, 1854.

By a recent General Order it is directed that fuel and light should be issued to the troops in camp, and by a communication received from the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General has been informed that the issues are to be regulated by the scale published in General Order of 28th May.

That scale was founded on other scales in force on foreign stations having a similar climate; all of which have reference to the accommodation to which an officer is entitled in garrison, the allowance of fuel and light being always in proportion to such accommodation: thus, a Lieutenant-General is usually allowed fuel and light sufficient for eight rooms, and other ranks in proportion.

The General Officers on the establishment of this army would alonedraw 46,000 lbs. charcoal per month according to the scale published in General Order of 28th May, but as there is no officer of whatever rank, it is believed, with this army, who uses more than one marquee himself, and one tent for his servants, (his Aides-de-camp having separate tents and allowances) the scale would seem to be obviously inapplicable.

The issue of allowances to individual officers on such a scale would exhaust the supply of charcoal which has been handed over to the Commissariat before the further quantities, which the Commissary-General ordered from Constantinople immediately on its being notified to him that that article was to constitute the fuel of the troops, can arrive.

The Commissary-General on the authority of the Commander of the Forces has made provision for a winter supply of fuel for the army at Scutari, consisting of wood and charcoal—the latter he has ordered to be forwarded to the Crimea immediately, and has directed that the wood should be sent as soon after as possible.

The quantities of the several articles of fuel which would be required for the consumption of this army if the published scale were enforced for troops in camp, and the number of pack animals necessary for the conveyance is as under:—

	Per Month.	No. of Pack Animals. Per Day.
Charcoal	1,079.000 ..	300
Coal	2,158.000 ..	360
Wood	4,317,000 ..	720

It would seem to be scarcely possible in the present circumstances of the army, to transport such a quantity of fuel to the camp.

If charcoal is used to any extent, it would be necessary that sheds should be constructed by the Engineer Department on the west side of the harbour for storing it, there being no suitable place for its reception on the east side, and in order also to avoid the confusion that this additional traffic would cause in the already crowded streets of Balaklava.

With respect to light, it has never been issued to any other army in camp; nor is there any regulation on the subject: and the Commissary-General not having received any special orders to provide a supply, the Commissariat is not prepared to issue it.

Throughout the Peninsula war, during a period of six years, neither fuel nor light was ever issued to the army, although in the campaign of 1813, a portion of it was in tents on the mountains up to a late period of the year.

With that army the troops could no doubt provide themselves with fuel, but it would appear to have been as necessary that light should be issued to it, as it is to this.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Field-Marshal, Lord Raglan, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 36.

Memorandum.

In the Memorandum dated 9th December, 1854, relative to the issue of fuel and light to the troops before Sebastopol, it appears that the Commissary-General reckons the monthly consumption of charcoal, according to the proposed scale of 28th May, at 1,079,000 pounds.

The Commander of the Forces sent for, and received in the month of October, charcoal to the amount of 1,176,000 rations, which was given over to the Commissary-General for the use of the army.

The Commissary-General has apparently under-estimated the monthly consumption of fuel; but if we take the daily issue to be for the

	Rations.
English Army	47,999
Marines..	1,800
Naval Brigade	3,000
Turks	6,000
	58,799

The charcoal obtained by the Commander of the Forces would last 20 days, which will bring us to the 30th December.

This is independent of the patent fuel brought by the "Cottenham."

It does, therefore, seem most strange that Mr. Filder should be unable to commence the issue of this fuel at once, for he admits that on the 13th November he wrote to Scutari for the stores of charcoal which were ready at that place, to be sent over to this country.

From the 13th November to the 30th December is a period of more than six weeks, amply sufficient for fresh supplies to be brought up from Scutari.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

December 10, 1854.

December 11, 1854.

Transmitted to the Commissary-General, who is requested to endeavour to commence the issue of charcoal at once.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

Balaklava, December 12, 1854.

Whatever quantity of charcoal may have been ordered by the Field Marshal commanding, no such quantity as that here stated has been given over to the Commissariat.

The charcoal was landed, one part under the direction of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and the other under that of the Principal Agent of Transports, and no account of the quantity was given on its being transferred to the charge of the Commissariat, excepting as regards that received from the "Sea Nymph," that it consisted of 1032 sacks, but without any weight being specified.

After a careful examination of such part of the charcoal, which is so stored as to admit of the sacks in which it is contained being weighed, and taking also into consideration the account of the captains of the vessels from which it was landed, the quantity in charge of the Commissariat may be estimated as under:—

	lbs.
From "Sea Nymph" 1,032 sacks, at 150 lbs. each, as ascertained by weighing a portion of them	154 800
„ "Victoria," as estimated by the Captain, 200 tons weight ..	448.000
	lbs. 602,800

of which a large proportion is dust.

The issues of charcoal commenced on 8th instant. The Commissary-General immediately on the General Order being published, sent notice to the Commissariat Officer, attached to the Divisions in camp before Sebastopol, that the troops could receive rations of charcoal from Balaklava. But with respect to the Staff and Departments, it appearing to him that the scale published in General Order 28th May, which gives an allowance of fuel proportionate to the number of rooms, the officers of the several ranks are allowed to occupy in garrison was wholly inapplicable to troops in tents; he deemed it his duty to submit the question for the decision of the Field Marshal; but he at the same time gave orders that all officers in camp or at head-quarters might receive what was necessary for their immediate use, so that they might not be exposed to inconvenience pending the decision, and he is not aware that any application has been uncomplied with.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 37.

Sir, *Head-quarters, Varna, August 29, 1854.*

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to direct that the Quartermaster-General's stores enumerated in the margin, may be embarked, and proceed with the troops, for the service of the army. I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WELLESLEY,
Major, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in the absence of Lord de Ros.

William Filder, Esq.,
Commissary-General.

Hospital marquees	12
Great Coats	500
Blankets	3000
Boots	3000
Haversacks	2000
Canteens and straps	1000
Camp kettles	300
Corn sacks	50
Horse-shoes	1000
Nails	*2000
Forage nets	100
Sickles	34

Appendix No. 38.

STATEMENT showing the number of Camp-kettles and Bill-hooks in possession of the Fourth Division on landing in the Crimea, and after the march to Balaklava.

Fourth Division.	In possession Sept. 18th at Lake Touzla.		In possession Sept. 30th at Camp before Sebastopol.	
Regiment.	Camp kettles.	Bill hooks.	Camp kettles.	Bill hooks.
20th Regiment	216	200	23	16
21st „	150	250	18	7
68th „	184	170	8	4
63rd „	216	200	33	22
1st battalion Rifle Brigade ..	195	180	..	..

)True Extract.) ALEX. GORDON,
Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 39.

My Lord, *Horse Guards, September 6th, 1854.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Board of Ordnance have given directions for an ample supply of stores being sent to Varna, to replace those which were destroyed by the fire which took place there on the 10th ultimo, as reported to me by Major Wellesley, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in his letter of the 18th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. FREETH,
Quartermaster General.

Major-General Lord de Ros,
Quartermaster General with the army in Turkey.

* There is some clerical error with reference to these nails.

Appendix No. 40.

My Lord, *Office of Ordnance, August* 23, 1854.

I have the honour, by command of the Board of Ordnance, to transmit for your Lordship's information the inclosed Return of Stores shipped iu the "Prince" steam-ship for service of the troops in the East.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. POIGNARD,
For Secretary.

General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Board's Order, 4th September, 1854, $\frac{S}{345}$ $\frac{T}{2969}$.

To Replace Losses by Fire at Varna.

Haversacks	52 ..	In a case, No. 394.
Canteens, wood	25	In the case, No. 394.
Kettles, camp, light	11	
Bags for ditto	11	
Sickles	9	

Appendix No. 41.

Memorandum.

Head Quarters, Crimea, November 16th, 1854.

Captain Wetherall, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, will proceed in the "Valorous" to Scutari; he will put himself in communication with the officer of the Commissariat Department, and make arrangements for the immediate purchase of the several articles named in the margin for the use of the army in the Crimea.

It is possible that all these articles may not be obtainable at Constantinople, Smyrna, Broassa, and other places may afford a better market. Captain Wetherall will avail himself of any information he may be able to collect on this subject, and act entirely upon his discretion in such case. He will also communicate with Admiral Boxer, and request assistance in order that any portion of the articles enumerated may at once be forwarded to the Crimea.

There may possibly be other articles than those mentioned, which, when on the spot, Captain Wetherall may consider desirable to obtain; he will use his discretion in such matters, being well acquainted with what is essential and really wanted for soldiers in the field.

He will of course lodge vouchers with the Commissariat, and bring himself duplicate vouchers for all purchases made.

He will communicate immediately with the Quartermaster-General upon his proceedings, and report progress, and the probability of success in obtaining the various articles named.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY.

Memorandum.

Blankets or woollen rugs	22,000
Guernsey frocks	4,000
Woollen drawers	7,600
„ socks	36,000
„ stockings	26,000
„ mitts	26,000
Gregos or Turkish hood-cloaks	24,000
Tarpaulins for flooring tents	2,000
Camp kettles of any kind not too cumbersome ..	4,700
Iron brazier stoves	2,000
Woollen neck comforters	26,000
Turkish overall boots	12,000

Appendix No. 42.

(1)

Bell tents complete	3,000
Bell tents, poles extra	1,000
Extra bags of tents pegs and mallets	1,000
Marquees for Field Officers, complete	150
Marquees for hospital	100
Camp kettles	7,000
Bill hooks, or small American hatchets	3,000
Canteens and straps	15,000
Haversacks	30,000
Blankets	25,000
Spades	2,500
Shovels	2,500
Pick axes	2,500
Felling axes	2,500
Saws, French pattern	2,500
English pack-saddles (with straps)	1,000
Bridles, complete	1,000
Halters	1,000
Corn sacks	3,000
Nose bags	6,000
Reaping hooks	3,000
Leather water buckets	1,000
Forage nets	3,000
Forage cords	2,000
Picket posts	500
Great mallets	75
Breast lines	300
Medicine panniers	20

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General Army in the East.

November 28, 1854.

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(2)

List of Articles required in the Quartermaster-General's Department, Army of the East.

6 portable chairs
6 portable stools } Similar to those brought out by the Commissariat.
6 portable tables

A portable box with pigeon-holes, for keeping papers.

2 powerful naval telescopes with slings, to be carried by a man on horseback.

5 quires of transfer-paper.

500 pentagraph pins.

3 prismatic compasses.

6 ivory rectangular protractors, ruled across, and with a slit in each for a ribbon.

4 large portfolios; 2 of 24 in. by 18, and 2 of 30 in. by 24 in.

4 despatch-bags for mounted orderlies, with similar locks and keys.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General, Army in the East.

November 28, 1854.

Appendix No. 43.

STATEMENT showing the progress made towards the completion of the Board's Order dated 30th December, 185, $\frac{S}{5501}$, given upon the requisition from the Quartermaster-General with the Army in the Crimea dated 25th November, 1854, for the supply of the following numbers of Tents and Camp Equipage, viz.:—

Articles.	Number ordered to be Supplied.	Shipped.				Number of Articles remaining to complete the Order.
		Per "William Beckett," sailed on 24th March.*	Per "Volunteer," sailed on 17th March.†	Per "Iron Age," sailed on 5th April. ‡	Per "Gauntlet," on the point of sailing. §	
Tents, circular, complete, with poles, pins, &c.	3,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	Ready. 1,000
„ marquees, officers'	150	..	..	..	..	150
„ HP	100‖	..	..	..	..	100
Poles, tent, spare	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
Bags, tent pin, ditto	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
Camp kettles, light	7,000	..	..	2,100	400	4,500
Bags for ditto	7,000	..	..	2,100	400	4,500
Bill-hooks or hatchets	3,000	..	..	142	698	2,160
Canteens and straps	15,000	..	..	10,000	..	5,000
Haversacks	30,000	..	..	10,000	4,500	15,500
Blankets	25,000	..	..	..	8,000	7,000
Saws, hand	2,500	..	2,500	..	..	nil.
Pack-saddles	1,000	..	..	..	148	852
Bridles	1,000	..	..	..	148	852
Halters	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
Corn sacks, cavalry	3,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nose-bags	6,000	..	..	2,000	..	4,000
Reaping-hooks	3,000	..	425	..	1,900	675
Water buckets, cavalry	1,000	..	..	400	400	200
Forage nets	3,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
„ cords	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
Picket poles	500	..	..	..	..	500
Mallets, picket	75	..	..	..	..	75
Ropes, ditto	300	..	..	..	..	300
Medicine panniers	20	..	..	..	..	20
Chairs, camp	6	..	..	..	6	nil.
Stools, ditto	6	..	..	..	6	„
Tables, ditto	6	..	..	..	6	„
Portfolios large	4	..	..	..	..	4
Portable box with pigeon-holes	1	..	1	..	..	nil.
Scales, ivory	6	..	6	..	..	„
Compasses	3	..	3	..	..	„
Pen, pentagraph	500	..	500	..	..	„
Telescopes	2	..	2	..	..	„
Despatch boxes	4	..	4	..	..	„
Spades	2,500	Supplied from Woolwich, and shipped in the "Kohinoor," on 28th March.¶				
Shovels	2,500					
Pickaxes	2,500					
Felling axes	2,500					

(Signed) G. STRACEY. *Storekeeper.*
AMOS HODGSON, *Deputy Storekeeper.*

Office of Ordnance, Tower,
April 20, 1855.

* Arrived at Balaklava 4th May.
† Arrived at Balaklava 10th April.
‡ Arrived at Balaklava 9th May.
§ Arrived at Balaklava 24th May.
¶ Arrived at Balaklava on 24th May.

‖ 80 HP marquees were shipped in March in part of 100 demanded for service of the Army Medical Department, as stated in the accompanying report.

Appendix No. 44.

(Immediate)

Sir, *Head Quarters, October* 24, 1854.

I have the honour to acquaint you, by desire of the Commander of the Forces, that it has become a matter of the most imperative importance that immediate steps be taken for the provision of a supply of hay, straw, or some sort of fodder for the horses of this army.

The artillery horses, in particular, have become so thin and emaciated as not only to be almost entirely unfit for service, but many of them have died from want of other sustenance besides the barley and the limited allowance of hay furnished to them.

Should our artillery and cavalry horses waste away, and the army thus be deprived of their power, the most deplorable results must necessarily follow.

Independent of barley alone soon creating sickness, our large English horses must have something in their stomachs besides to keep up their strength.

Lord Raglan is of opinion that large quantities of hay, perhaps of an inferior description—straw, or fodder of the country (better than nothing) could be obtained in quantities from Varna, Scutari, or from various places on the coast of Asia Minor, such as Sinope, Samsoon, Trebizond, &c., and suggests the propriety of your immediately dispatching steamers upon this service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 45.

Sir, *Commissariat, Balakalva, October* 25, 1854.

I am in the receipt of your letter of this date marked immediate, communicating to me the orders of the Commander of the Forces that steps should be taken for providing a supply of hay or straw for the horses of this army, and pointing out various places where it might be procured.

I would beg to observe that hay or straw could only be obtained at several of the places named by you in a loose state, if at all; and I am of opinion that the importation into this harbour, which is but a dock, of these articles, and landing them loose, would be attended with extreme danger from their liability to catch fire, especially amongst a crowd of muleteers and labourers, most of whom smoke. With regard to other places, the Commissariat officer at Eupatoria has long since been directed to use every exertion to obtain and press as much hay as possible, a screw having been found in the town; and although I have not received any report of his proceedings in this respect, a transport might be sent to that place to bring away whatever he may have ready; and I would suggest that the necessary instructions be given to Captain Christie with that view.

A vessel might also be dispatched to Varna. There being a Commissariat establishment there it may be practicable to obtain a supply of hay bound in trusses, although not pressed. The Commissariat officer at Varna has already been directed to send a supply of bran by the next cattle vessel he dispatches as a substitute for hay.

At Constantinople, measures have long been in preparation to meet the present emergency. Before leaving Varna I made a contract for the delivery, in trusses, of 1,200,000 lbs. of hay, part of a contract previously entered into for a larger quantity: but the contractors have failed to carry out their engagements. Hydraulic presses however, having arrived at Constantinople from England, I have urged the Commissariat officer to use every dispatch in forwarding a supply of hay to the army; but as it takes nearly a month to put up the presses, it appeared to me that it would not be prudent to increase the present allowance of English hay for the artillery horses till the progress made at Constantinople was ascertained.

In the meantime, I would observe that the authorized ration for artillery horses of hay and oats together, amounts to 22 lbs. and of this they receive 20 lbs.

I submit that it would appear to admit of doubt whether this trifling deficiency can be the cause of the emaciated state of the horses, or of their death as alleged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 46.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Camp, December* 2, 1854.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying Report from Captain Morris commanding E field battery, Royal Artillery, attached to the Light Division, and I cannot too strongly urge the importance of the subject, for should the Commissariat be unable, even at Balaklava, to ration our horses in a more regular manner for the future, the most lamentable consequences are likely to ensue.

I beg also to call to your attention, that several Reports of a similar nature have been forwarded from other batteries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. DACRES,
Commissary Royal Artillery.

The Quartermaster-General,
&c. &c. &c.

This letter and Captain Morris's are referred to the Commissary-General; and I have to request that Mr. Filder will be so good as to furnish distinct answers upon all points therein touched upon.

He told me himself that the supply at Balaklava was sufficient, but that what was wanting was the means of transport. Here it appears that a waggon and six mules with packsaddles had been dispatched to that place on the 1st instant and had returned without forage, the non-commissioned officer having been informed that no hay was issued. Now this appears to me to be neither more nor less than mockery and the result of gross neglect or total want of method and arrangement. I desire to know with whom the fault lay, in order that I may take such steps as I may think necessary to vindicate the discipline of the service and to improve a state of things which, if continued, will lead rapidly to the destruction of the artillery.

This is not the first occasion that such a thing has happened; the same kind of complaint was made only a few days ago by Captain Barker, whose battery is stationed in the front of Balaklava.

The horses are dying fast of starvation, first presenting the spectacle of eating the wheels of the gun-carriages and each others' tails.

I am really shocked and ashamed to have to read such a recital.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

Appendix No. 47.

Sir, *Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, December* 4, 1854.

I have the honour to forward a letter from Colonel Dacres covering one addressed to him by Captain Morris, R. A., representing the following circumstances for the information of the Commander of the Forces.

That from Thursday, the 23rd ult., and for three following days, there was no issue of hay by the Commissariat, except three trusses on the Thursday. (It would appear that during this period they should have received about forty-four trusses). That on two of the above days at great wear and tear of the horses, transport was furnished to Balaklava by the Artillery (at the urgent request of the Commissariat) for the hay, but that none was procurable there.

That although transport for hay has since that period been furnished by the Artillery, not half the proper allowance has been issued for the horses.

That on the 1st inst. no hay was issued by the Commissariat, although a waggon and six mules with packsaddles were sent for it by Captain Morris,

I am directed to call your particular attention to all these allegations, and to require specific explanations of them, and that the Commander of the Forces wishes that you should peruse the observations which he has himself attached to the letter of Colonel Dacres, and send a report of the names of the officers of your Department whose duty it is to attend to the due carrying out these details of the Service.

With regard to the issue of hay, I am directed to call your attention to my letter, dated 24th October, in which you are specifically directed to use all means by shipping, of obtaining a quantity of hay, or even fodder, for the horses of this army—and bringing to your notice the fact that horses will not live upon barley alone—and require something besides in their stomachs, of however common and coarse a material.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY,
Quartermaster-General.

W. Filder, Esq., C.B.,
Commissary-General.

Appendix No. 48.

Balaklava, Landed 26th October, 1854.

Salt meat . . .	215,104 lbs.
Rice	7,398
Sugar	59,772
Biscuit	41,640
Rum	6,778 gals.
Scotch barley . . .	500 lbs.
Barley	21,600
Oats	3,840

Barley and hay only landing to-day.

Stationery, tents, blankets, boots, horse-shoes.

Prepared by Mr. Adams in consequence of the question being asked what quantity of stores would have to be embarked in the event of its being necessary to evacuate Balaklava.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 49.

Sir, *Head Quarters, March* 7, 1855.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that I received directions from the Commissary-General to commence issuing hay at the rate of 6 lbs. a ration to chargers only, on the 11th October, 1854; the ration was increased on the 15th October, to 8lbs., and for artilleryhorses on the 29th October to 10lbs. Having received no further instructions from the Commissary-General, I have continued issuing up to the 1st of the present month, at the rate of 12 lbs. of barley and 8lbs. of hay to chargers, and 9lbs. barley and 10 lbs. chopped straw to bat-horses. In consequence of what you informed me in conversation, I have issued 10 lbs. of hay for each charger, from the 1st of this month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AUGUSTUS F. COOKESLEY,
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Colonel Gordon,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Appendix No. 50.

Quartermaster-General's Office, before Sebastopol,
Sir, *November* 8, 1854.

I have the honour, by the desire of the Commander of the Forces, to request you will have the goodness to order 2000 sets of horse clothing to be prepared for the cavalry, as soon as possible. They are to be made of the woollen material of the country, covered with goat's hair to turn off the rain. The size should be eight feet long by seven feet wide. There should also be 2000 rollers covered with strong webbing, with straps and buckles. The rollers should be six inches wide. Also, 500 hoods of the same material, with, if possible, some water-proof stuff at the top. The pattern might be obtained from a cavalry officer at Scutari.

Lord Raglan begs that this clothing may be made at once without loss of time in settling the pattern, the principal thing being to take care that they are large enough.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Lieut.-Colonel Assistant Quartermaster-General,
for the Quartermaster-General.

Commissary-General, W. Filder, Esq.

Appendix No. 51.

My Dear Sir, *Head Quarters, December* 1, 1854.

General Airey does not like to write again officially to you upon the subject, but wishes to point out to you that the return of Quartermaster-General's stores due last Saturday has not yet been received, although on the 22d ultimo you gave directions to your subordinate officers that it should be regularly sent. He also wishes to call your attention to his letters of the 11th, 19th, October; 8th, 11th, 11th, 13th, 13th, 14th, 19th and 21st November, which have not had the desired effect of producing. the supplies therein demanded, although ample time has elapsed for all except, perhaps the last.

For the want of a few yards of rope* many horses have been lost, whose services for transport at present would be most valuable.

(Signed) A. GORDON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 52.

My dear Sir, *December* 2, 1854.

I have looked into my office register of letters received, and find that those mentioned in your note of yesterday, as not having been answered by me, relate for the most part to requisitions or orders for camp equipments and materials.

It is not customary to acknowledge or answer letters of that description. The articles could only be purchased or procured at Constantinople, and in one case they were to come from Malta. The necessary orders were dispatched to those places immediately, as were any that related to the Divisions here.

The only letters of the dates mentioned in your note, which are of a different nature, are two† of 19th November, one relating to the rations of the Turkish troops, and the other to the issue of rum to the French troops at Balaklava, both of which were answered—the latter verbally, and in writing also.

And with respect to the omission to send last Saturday a Return of the Quartermaster-General's stores in charge of the Commissariat at Balaklava I must suppose it is owing to the Storekeeper being ill. I have at this time nine Storekeepers ill at this place, some of them dying. No men can long stand the work they have to do. I have now given the stores in charge of an officer. Perhaps he will be able to preserve his health better and remain efficient.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER.
Commissary-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Gordon.

Appendix No. 53.

Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, December* 15, 1854.

I have the honour to acquaint you in reply to your letter of 13th instant that the Commissariat only provides horse-shoes and nails for transport animals. The shoes and nails hitherto sent out from England to this country for the cavalry and officers' chargers have been forwarded on the requisition of Lord de Ros.

The Commissariat has no information on this subject, nor any authority for calling for it. If the nails could be purchased in this country, it would be the duty of the Commissariat to buy them on a requisition from your Department stating the number wanted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER,
Commissary-General.

The Quartermaster-General,
Head Quarters.

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* Applied for on the 19th October.

† These were not the letters alluded to as being unanswered; there were others on that day.
—A. G.

Appendix No. 54.

RETURN OF CLOTHING in Quartermaster-General's Store at Balaklava, and issued up to the dates specified.

Date.	Paillasses.		Rugs.		Blankets.		Trousers.		Great Coats.	
	In store.	Issued.	In store.	Issued.	In store.	Issued.	In store.	Issued.	In store,	Issued.
1854, December 2 ..	5,000		7,975		4,000	6,776		3,100	337	1,409
„ „ 9 ..	8,700		8,725		5,310	10,650	400		5,452	2,126
„ „ 16 ..	8,750		9 370	200	2,945	18.324	50		9 631	2.376
„ „ 23 ..	8 750		9,370	200	4,555	18.787	95	3,118	9,972	2,985
„ „ 30 ..	8,750		8.556	500	3,325	22,740	76	3.119	8,856	4,020
1855, January 5 ..	10,500		11.457	560	4,257	27.463	76	3,186	7,109	5.607
„ „ 12 ..	11.125		18,586	773	7,712	34,236	3.125	4,071	9,062	6,210
„ „ 20 ..	11,125		22,408	803	16,083	35,142	3,215	4.080	8,178	6,577
„ „ 27 ..	17,775		24,103	803	24,442	37,141	3,099	4,080	10,678	7,077
*										*
„ February 3 ..	17,775		22,287	873	21818,	38.125	3.099	4,080	12,889	7,101
„ „ 10 ..	16 975		21,383	924	10,162	40,620	3,338	4.107	10,217	7.101
„ „ 16 ..	10 375		23,209	1,011	19,808	40,831	3,336	4,279	13,442	7,685
„ „ 23 ..	10,375		21.680	2.012	7,926	43,058	2,733	4,501	15,208	7,947
„ March 2 ..	10,375		20,115	2.050	8,480	43,272	2,426	4,534	13,433	8,426
„ „ 9 ..	14.025		26,851	2,050	8,196	44,631	2,496	4,506	11,100	8,969
„ „ 16 ..	13,725	1,000	24,615	3,050	8,179	44,953	1,798	5,103	7,755	9,949
„ „ 23 ..	7,350	1,000	16,000	3,058	11,400	45,429	1,700	5,104	4,850	10,169
„ „ 31 ..	7,350	1,000	16,000	4,319	10,775	45,502	1,695	5,109	3,700	10,739
„ April 7 ..	7,350	1,000	16,050	4,319	8,000	47,264	1,595	5,109	3,446	10,739
„ „ 14 ..	7,350	2,000	16,080	6,441	7,700	48,893	1,594	5,110	3,206	10,779
„ „ 21 ..	7,350	2,000	16,080	6,441	8,778	50,523	1,494	5.112	3,100	10,779
„ „ 28 ..	7,350	4,000	16,080	6,442	17,000	51,964	1,494	5,112	3,050	10,779

RICHARD AIREY, *Quartermaster-General.*

* This return is erroneous particularly after 1st February, in so far as what is stated to be issued includes what was merely transferred to the store at Kadikoi, or was put on board the store ships in order to relieve the main store at Balaklava. This particularly affects the issue of great coats; for more correct particulars see Abstract of Statement of Receipts and Issues, made up from the returns of the Commissariat officer in charge.

Appendix No. 55.

Sir, *Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, December 24, 1854.*

I have the honour to call your attention to the following deficiencies in the Quartermaster-General's stores under your charge, and to request an explanation of the cause in each case.

On the 28th November, 6,000 pairs of militia trousers arrived at Balaklava in the "Ottawa" steamer from England, consigned to your care. Of this number I have ordered 3,100 pairs to be issued; but the Storekeeper has been unable to comply with this demand, having stated that there "were none in store" before that quantity had been delivered.

On the 16th of December there were 500 sets of Turkish horse-shoes in store, and on the 23rd December only two sets remained, although I have not given orders for the issue of more than 250 sets.

On the 16th December there were in store 9,370 rugs, and on the 23rd December none are reported as remaining, although I have only given orders for the issue of 200.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. AIREY.
Quartermaster-General.

Commissary-General Filder, C.B.

Referred to Assistant Commissary-General Archer for explanation and report.
By order,

(Signed) R. ROUTH,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Militia Trousers.—6,100 per "Ottawa" on 29th November—1,000 only of this number were landed from her, and these appear on the books duly issued.

Turkish horse-shoes.—By return of 16th December, 500 were shown to be remaining, 492 issued during the period 16th and 23rd December, leaving eight shoes or two sets in store.

Rugs.—The omission of these in the Return was an oversight; 9,106 should have been stated.

(Signed) W. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.
for Quartermaster-General.

Commissariat, Quartermaster-General's Stores,
December 26, 1854.

Appendix No. 56.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Sir, *March 26, 1855.*

I have the honour to forward a statement showing a deficiency in five out of six articles of store which have been taken at hazard from the Returns supplied to this office by Mr. Archer, and to request you will have the goodness to furnish me with an explanation of the apparent difference between the number returned as being in store, and the number which should remain after deducting the issues of the week ending 23rd March from the number present on the 16th March.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
for Quartermaster General.

To W. Filder, C.B.,
Commissary-General.

NUMBER of Sheepskin Coats, Rugs, Fur Caps, Camp Kettles, Haversacks, and Circular Tents Received into, and Issued from, the Quartermaster-General's Stores during the Week ending 23rd March, 1855.

Date.	Number Issued.	Number Received.	Remarks.
SHEEPSKIN COATS.			
In store on the 16th March ..	..	130	By Return dated 16th.
„ 17th „ ..	None.	None.	
„ 18th „ ..	49	30	From 17th Lancers.
„ 19th „ ..	None.	None.	
„ 20th „ ..	..	..	
„ 21st „ ..	1	..	
„ 22nd „ ..	None.	..	
„ 23rd „ ..	..	..	
	50	160	
Deduct ..	..	50	
Total remaining in store ..	..	110	Remaining in store according to the Return dated 24th.
RUGS.			
In store on the 16th March ..	..	8,615	By Return dated 16th.
„ 17th „ ..	1,000	None.	
„ 18th „ ..	None.	..	
„ 19th „ ..	30	..	
„ 20th „ ..	None.	..	
„ 21st „ ..	..	..	
„ 22nd „ ..	2,353	..	2,350 to "Negotiator."
„ 23rd „ ..	483	..	
Total ..	3,866	8,615	
Deduct ..	..	3,866	
Total remaining in store ..	..	4,749	There are only 100 returned as remaining in store, leaving 4,649 unaccounted for.
FUR CAPS.			
In store on the 16th March ..	..	2,031	By Return dated 16th.
„ 17th „ ..	1	None.	
„ 18th „ ..	2	..	440 issued to "Negotiator."
„ 19th „ ..	443	2,440	2,440 received from "Cochrane."
„ 20th „ ..	3,091	440	3,090 issued to "Negotiator." 440 received from "Telegraph."
„ 21st „ ..	None.	None.	
„ 22nd „ ..	47	158	158 received from 49th Regiment.
„ 23rd „ ..	None.	None.	
Total ..	3,584	5,069	
Deduct ..	..	3,584	
Total remaining in store ..	..	1,485	Returned as remaining in store, none.
CAMP KETTLES.			
In store on the 16th March ..	..	4,522	By return dated 16th.
„ 17th „ ..	8	None.	
„ 18th „ ..	120	..	
„ 19th „ ..	None.	..	
„ 20th „ ..	1	..	
„ 21st „ ..	11	..	
„ 22nd „ ..	3	..	
„ 23rd „ ..	6	..	
Total ..	149	4,522	
Deduct ..	..	149	
Total remaining in store ..	..	4,373	3,500 are returned as remaining in store, leaving 873 unaccounted for.

Continued.

Date.	Number Issued.	Number Received	Remarks.
HAVERSACKS.			
In store on the 16th March ..	..	4,000	By Return dated 16th.
„ 17th „ ..	1	None.	
„ 18th „ ..	48	..	
„ 19th „ ..	None.	..	
„ 20th „ ..	2	..	
„ 21st „ ..	None.	..	
„ 22nd „ ..	..	..	
„ 23rd „ ..	1,000	..	
Total ..	1,051	4,000	
Deduct ..	..	1,051	
Total remaining in store ..	..	2 949	2,200 returned as remaining in store, leaving 749 unaccounted for.
CIRCULAR TENTS.			
In store on the 16th March ..	..	60	By return dated 16th.
„ 17th „ ..	2	90	80 from 14th Regiment, 10 from Naval Brigade.
„ 18th „ ..	12	None.	
„ 19th „ ..	7	..	
„ 20th „ ..	9	..	
„ 21st „ ..	None.	..	
„ 22nd „ ..	30	..	
„ 23rd „ ..	5	..	
Total ..	65	150	
Deduct ..	..	65	
Total remaining in store ..	..	85	Only 20 returned as remaining in store, and those unserviceable.

Sir, *Commissariat, Crimea, Balaklava, March* 29, 1855.

With reference to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith the remarks and answers of Assistant-Commissary General Archer, upon the apparent deficiencies in the accounts of receipts and issues of articles of Quartermaster-General's stores.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. ADAMS,
For the Commissary-General.

Major-General Airey,
Quartermaster-General.

Remarks and answers to observations made upon apparent deficiencies in accounts of receipts and issues at the Commissariat Quartermaster-General's stores, as shown by the weekly Return dated 23rd March, 1855.

Sheepskins.—It does not appear that any deficiency occurs in the return of this item.

Fur Caps.—Issued on 20th March, 3,991, not 3,091, as shown in observations. It having been intended that the whole of the fur caps in store should be shipped on the 24th, they were set aside for that purpose and struck off the books.

Circular Tents.—90 were returned on 17th March as received into store, should have been 20 only; 70 received on the 16th being again returned and added to the 20, in consequence of the whole quantity to be returned, of which 70 and 20 formed portions, being only completed on the 17th.

Rugs, Camp-kettles, and Haversacks.—The correct number of these originally in the stores was never ascertained, but in consequence of large shipments of late, space has in some measure been obtained to enable the Storekeepers to count some of these articles.

The Return of the 23rd March was madeaccordingly, and not with reference to former Returns.

(Signed) WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Balaklava, March 29, 1855.

Report.

1. *Sheepskin Coats.*—Sheepskins are correctly returned.

2. *Fur Caps.*—Mr. Archer acknowledges an error of 900 in this Return. The memorandum forwarded by him to this office on the 20th March, stated that 3,091 were issued on that day, he now states that 3,991 were issued; he further explains, as a reason for none appearing in store in his Return of 23rd March, that they had all been set aside for the purpose of being shipped, and struck off the books; but no mention was made of this in his daily Report.

3. *Circular Tents.*—I cannot understand Mr. Archer's remarks on this head, they disagree entirely with his Returns. He reported 90 as being received into store on the 17th ult., and now remarks that it should have been "20 only, 70 received on the 16th being again returned and added to the 20:" but his memorandum of the 16th does not contain any mention whatever of circular tents, and therefore the 70 could not have been returned a second time.

4. *Rugs, Camp-Kettles, Haversacks.*—The deficiencies in these items, 4,649—873, and 749 respectively, are classed together and dismissed with the remark that "their correct numbers in the stores were never ascertained," and that the return of 23rd ult., in which the deficiencies above alluded to occur, was "made out without reference to former returns;" a method of getting out of a difficulty which it is not for me to comment upon.

I may add, that a return of the number of rugs, camp-kettles, and haversacks in store has been sent in weekly to this office, although Mr. Archer has stated that their correct number was never ascertained.

(Signed) F. S. VACHER,
Captain, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Quartermaster-General's Office, April 2, 1855.

Appendix No. 57.

Quartermaster-General's Office, before Sebastopol,
Sir, *December* 28, 1854.

Five thousand pairs of trousers out of 6,000 which arrived in the "Ottawa," on the 28th November being deficient in the Commissariat Store, and the Commissary-General having stated that they were never landed, I have to request you will inform me whether such is the case, as my letter of the 14th instant requested you to ascertain and report the fact of all vessels having landed their cargoes before they were allowed to leave the port of Balaklava.

If landed, I have to beg to be informed to whom they were delivered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Lieut.-Colonel Assistant Quartermaster-General,
for Quartermaster-General.

Captain Christie, R.N., Balaklava.

Appendix No. 58.

Sir, *Quartermaster-General's Office, Head-quarters, April* 29, 1855.

I have the honour to request you will be good enough to acquaint me, for the information of the Field-Marshal commanding, what has caused so great a difference between the numbers of waterproof blanket-covers returned on the 21st instant and those returned on the 28th. In the return of the former date, 23,032 are stated to be in store, and on the latter, 10,382 are returned.

The issues during the week do not account for this great difference.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. GORDON,
Colonel Assistant Quartermaster-General,
for Quartermaster-General.

The Commissary-General,
Balaklava.

Memoradum on the Above.

BLANKET COVERS.

Returned on 21st April	23,032
Since issued	14
Remaining 28th April	23,018
Erroneously returned	10,382

which can only be accounted for as a transposition of figures by the clerk in copying off a rough draft of the return.

W. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
April 30, 1855.

RETURN of RECEIPTS at the Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava, from the 9th

Date, 1855	Whence Received.	Boots, Ammunition.		Shoes.	Blankets.		Rugs.		Great Coats.		Sheepskin Coats.		Watch Coats.	Gregos.		Jerseys.		Mitts.		Socks.		Comforters.		Paillasses.		Bolster Cases.	Camp Kettles.		Drawers.		Gauntlets.	Flannel Shirts.		Waterproof Blanket Covers.	Horse Clothing.	Stoves, Iron.	
		P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.
	Brought forward	13	2,402	910	56	21,308	..	7,150	1	17,150	176	..	225	31	3,110	103	14,782	27	15,928	49	51,275	20	12,421	11	5,375	28,326	68	447	8	4,877	..	9	..	..	189	656
Jan. 9	Ship Manilla	..	..	..	..	525	..	2,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000																	
„ 9	„ Alster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,300	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500						
„ 9	„ Robert Lowe	..	960	..	..	2,200																														
„ 9	„ Golden Fleece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143																									
„ 10	„ Alster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,800	..	..	..	17,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..	1,000						
„ 10	„ Orient	..	1,040	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000								
„ 10	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	1,600	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	500							
„ 10	„ Robert Lowe	..	4,560																																
„ 10	„ Vesuvius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26																									
„ 10	„ Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000																												
„ 10	„ Medway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
„ 11	„ Manilla	..	..	..	..	950	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400										
„ 11	„ Robert Lowe	..	3,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800						
„ 11	„ Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500								
„ 11	„ Charity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 12	„ Robert Lowe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,500						
„ 12	„ Medway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278
„ 13	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	50																												
„ 14	„ Medway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9									
„ 15	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	2,225	..	679																												
„ 15	„ Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	875	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,600	..	..	16							
„ 15	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 16	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	3,100	..	225																												
„ 16	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 17	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	2,725	..	75																												
„ 17	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 17	„ Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	750	..	1,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10							
„ 18	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	1,725	..	200																												
„ 18	„ Robert Lowe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7							
„ 18	„ Medina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 19	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	2,700	..	225																												
„ 19	„ Manilla																																			
„ 19	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 19	„ Paramatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
„ 19	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	2,350	75	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,936	..	900	..	..	59	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 22	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	1,200										
„ 22	„ Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	60	..	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,750													
„ 22	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	1,350	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 22	„ Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 23	„ Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 23	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	2,600										
„ 23	„ Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500								
„ 23	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	1,350	..	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200							
„ 23	„ Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
„ 24	„ Gorgon	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 24	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	2,375	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	4,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 24	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200										
„ 24	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	875	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200						
„ 24	„ Manilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
„ 24	„ Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	181
„ 24	„ Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 25	„ Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 25	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	1,575	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 25	„ Oscar	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	375	..	40	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	800	..	300			
„ 26	„ Oscar	..	..	..	..	925	..	..	..	1,625	..	20	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	1,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	2,000	..	500	1,400		
„ 26	„ Holyrood	..	..	..	..	725	..	25																												
„ 26	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100						
„ 26	„ Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 27	„ Oscar	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	800	..	500			
„ 27	„ Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 27	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500						
„ 29	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	1,125	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400						
„ 29	„ Oscar	..	..	..	..	925	..	..	..	725	..	180	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	300	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	3,200	..	900	100		
„ 30	„ Oscar	..	..	..	..	1,525	..	50	..	1,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	2,650	..	3,570	..	3,600	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	1,100			
„ 31	„ Oscar	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	25	..	120																								
„ 31	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200						
„ 31	„ Ripon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13	12,882	1,090	56	61,953	75	18,204	1	21,975	345	840	1,400	160	3,304	103	32,032	27	46,622	49	79,639	30	27,421	70	10,075	41,726	77	6,697	41	40,427	6,800	9	3,300	1,500	197	1,660

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Balaklava, 31st January, 1855

The letter **P** denotes the Packages, and **No.** the Number, of each Article received; but the

to the 31st January, 1855, inclusive.

rpaulins.		Picketing Posts.		Buffalo Robes.		Warm Clothing.	Hospital Marquees.	Officers' Marquees.	Circular Tents.	Boots, Long.	Canteens and Straps.	Trousers, Militia.	Horse Hoods.	Havre-sacks.	Nets, Forage.	Nose Bags.		Boots, Frank.		Red Coatees.		Pillows.
.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	P.	P.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	
5	150	5	..	..	..	..	20	4	26	1,295	6	5,900	5	4	3	1	49	67	330	51	5,050	100
.	..	..	..	..	2,360																	
.	..	..	248																			
.	..	..	..	9																		
..	..	..	..	36																		
..	..	..	..	62																		
..	13																					
..	..	..	..	36																		
..	..	..	..	13																		
..	..	..	..	..	..	90																
..	..	..	..	..	..	54																
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	320																	
..	..	..	..	..	..	84																
..	..	..	..	..	..	209																
..	..	..	..	..	..	150																
..	..	..	..	..	..	84																
.	..	..	..	..	..	9																
5	163	5	248	156	2,680	380	20	4	26	1,295	6	5,900	5	4	3	1	49	67	330	51	5,050	110

antity in each Package is not stated in the Returns.

RECEIPTS CONTINUED.

	Quantities Received		Date of Receipt	Whence Received
	P.	No.		
Wooden Shoes	9	..	31 Jan.	Ripon
Horse Shoes and Nails, English	68	..	19 „	Manilla
Turkish Socks	1	..	22 „	Sydney ....
Serge Gowns	..	150	11 „	Robert Lowe
Felling Axes	..	12	18 „	Medina ....
Tent Runners	..	1,000	11 „	Manilla ....
Mattresses	..	10	24 „	Gorgon ....
Sheepskin Gloves	1	..	22 „	Sydney ....
Lambswool Shirts	..	80	30 „	Oscar
Blue Serge Trousers	..	100	11 „	Robert Lowe
Ditto Waistcoats	1	..	18 „	Robert Lowe
Blue Woollen Caps	..	500	11 „	Robert Lowe
Bags of Ropes	12	..	18 „	Medina ....
	16	..	22 „	Sydney ....

For remainder of Total see items above.

WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

RETURN of RECEIPTS at the Quarte

Date, 1855.	Whence Received.	Hospital Marquees.	Officers' Marquees.	Boots, Long.		Boots, Officers'.	Boots, Frank.		Blankets.		Great Coats.		Sheepskin Coats.		Fur Coats.	Jerseys.		Mitts.		Stockings and Socks.		Canteens and Straps.		Drawers.		Fur Caps.		Gauntlets	Flannel Shirts.		Waterproof Blanket Covers		Cholera Belts	Stov Iro
		No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No	No.	No
	Brought forward	20	4	..	8 510	425	69	2 597	56	73,603	1	36,231	403	5.048	11.855	103	41.782	27	80.522	49	120,739	6	600	41	58,061	..	5.900	7,782	20	7,400	..	9,600	53,500	2,07
Mar. 1	Ship Kangaroo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	340	3,575	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	
,, 1	,, Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.600	..	..	..	1.100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 2	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 500	
,, 2	,, Chester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 2	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 3	,, Chester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 5	,, Ottawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 5	,, Chester	..	..	..	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	875	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 5	,, Foyle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 5	,, George Douthwaite	..	4								..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 6	,, Chester	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 7	,, Chester	..	..	..	850	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900		..	..	..	..	20,000	
,, 7	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	200	..	..	..	
,, 8	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 13	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	300	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 13	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 14	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	1.455	50																												
,, 14	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	490		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 15	,, Faith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 15	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 15	,, Symander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 15	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	493																													
,, 16	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	850	
,, 16	,, Oscar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 16	,, Negotiator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 17	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 17	,, Emperor																																	
,, 17	,, Hope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 20	,, Cochrane	..	..	..	3.120	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 20	,, Kangaroo	..	..	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 20	,, Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 20	,, Baraguay d'Hilliers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 21	,, Peninsula	..	..	..	725																													
,, 22	,, Peninsula	..	..	..	375																													
,, 22	,, Durham	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 23	,, Baraguay d'Hilliers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 23	,, Hope																																	
,, 23	,, Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 23	,, Peninsula	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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,, 26	,, Peninsula	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 26	,, Baraguay d'Hilliers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 27	,, Columba	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	..	..	
,, 27	,, Peninsula	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, 28	,, Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	,, Peninsula	..	..	..	72																													
..	Total	21	9	1	23,346	825	71	2,597	56	76.203	1	37.031	404	5.728	16.705	103	16,012	27	80.822	49	127.939	9	600	41	59.161	2	9,810	18.182	20	7.600	199	10,500	55.000	2

Wooden Shoes .. ..
Turkish Socks .. ..
Serge Gowns .. ..
Felling Axes .. ..
Tent Runners .. ..
Pillows .. ..
Mattresses .. ..
Sheepskin Gloves .. ..
Lambswool Shirts .. ..
Blue Serge Trousers .. ..
" Waistcoats .. ..
Blue Woollen Caps .. ..
Bags of Ropes .. ..
Horse Shoes and Nails, Turkish .. .. ..
Slippers .. ..
Turkish Rugs .. ..
Bill Hooks .. ..
Cap Covers .. ..
Pea Coats .. ..
Leather Gauntlets .. ..
Sealskin " .. ..
Officer's Stockings .. ..
" Fur Caps .. ..
Boot Composition .. ..

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Balaklava, 31st March, 1855.

The letter **P** denotes the packages, and **No.** the numb

ter-General's Store, Balaklava, during March, 1855.

	Coffee Mills.	Waterproo Capes.		Waterproof Hoods.	Waterproof Leggings.	Officers' Coats.	Leather Mitts.	Saddle Water Pecks.	Warm Clothing.	Seal Skin Boots.	Seal Skin Mitts.	Circular Tents.	Boots, Ammunition.		Shoes.	Rugs.		Red Coatees.		Watch Coats.	Gregos.		Comforters.		Paillasses.		Bolster Cas s.	Camp Kettles.		Trousers, Militia.	Horse Clothing	Horse Hoods.	Havresacks		Nets Forage.	Picketing Posts.		Pilot Coats.	Nose Bags.	
	No.	P.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	P.	P.	No.	P.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.
63	1,410	..	900	4,800	3,000	1,100	1,008	..	761	..	..	91	12	31,112	1,252	78	25,229	5	5,050	1,400	195	3,304	30	39,625	70	10,075	43,120	77	6,822	5,900	197	5	4	1,000	3	4	248	540	1	349
35																																								
41																																								
.	..	..	300	600	2,550																																				
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000																																		
.	..	2	180	1,800	2,400	..	..	3,000																																	
53																																								
.	..	..	360	..	450																																				
.	..	..	50	..	200																																				
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.	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.	..	..	620	..	600																																				
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.	720																																							
.	..	..	630	1,800	1,050																																				
.	..	..	1,200	..	2,000																																				
.	..	..	2,580	1,800	900	..	..	..	..	72	2,880																														
.	..	..	1,290	4,800	6,000	..	..	..	..	1,044																															
.	..	..	450																																						
.	..	..	120	1,200	600																																				
.	..	..	480																																						
.	..	..	1,620	600	2,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	840	3,000	1,350																																				
.	..	..	300	7,800	1,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	40																																			
02	2,9.0	2	11,930	28,200	25,600	1,150	5,008	3,000	765	1,116	2,880	91	12	31,122	1,252	77	25,229	5	5,050	1,400	195	3,304	30	39,625	70	10,075	13,120	77	6,822	5,900	197	5	4	1,000	3	4	248	540	1	349

PTS CONTINUED.

For remainder of Total see

	Brought forward		Receipts in March		Dates of Receipts	Whence Received
	P.	No.	P.	No.		
.. .. ..	9	..	..	760	March 24	Darien.
.. .. ..	1	..	9	..	March 15	Faith.
.. .. ..	..	150				
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.. .. ..	25					
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.. .. ..	23					
.. .. ..	..	120				
.. .. ..	..	800				
.. .. ..	..	22				
.. .. ..	..	324				
.. .. ..	..	403				
.. .. ..	..	..	..	400	„ 26	Peninsula.
.. .. ..	..	..	..	300	„ 2	Cochrane
.. .. ..	..	..	3	..	„ 23	Hope

WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General

cle received, but the quantity in each package is not stated in the Returns.

RETURN of RECEIPTS at the Quartermaster-Gen

Date, 1855.	Whence Received.	Hospital Marquees.	Officers' Marquees.	Circular Tents.	Boots, Ammunition.		Boots, Long.	Boots, Officers'.	Boots, Frank.		Shoes.	Blankets.		Rugs.		Great Coats.		Red Coatees.		Sheepskin Coats.		Fur Coats.	Watch Coats.	Gregos.		Jerseys.		Mitts.		Socks.		Comforters.		Paillasses.		Bols C
		No.	No.		P.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	N
	Brought forward	20	4	26	13	12,882	1,295	..	67	330	1,090	56	61,953	75	18,204	1	21,975	54	5.050	345	840	..	1,400	160	3,304	103	32,032	27	46,622	49	79,639	30	27,421	70	10,075	11.7
Feb. 1	Ship Oscar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	850	..	..	..	975	..	..	..	460	..	..	..	..	..	3,600	..	3,000	..	2,400	..	500	..	..	..
„ 1	„ Lion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	„ Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 3	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	1,200	..	..	..	..
„ 5	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
„ 6	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	600	..	..	..	..
„ 6	„ Surnim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	1,280	600																													
„ 7	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	200																			
„ 7	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	2,720	..	..	2	1,592	72																									
„ 7	„ Firefly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 8	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 9	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
„ 10	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
„ 10	„ Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 12	„ Supply	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 12	„ Harkaway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	1,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	1,
„ 12	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 12	„ Gottenburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675																										
„ 12	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 13	„ Harkaway	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	1,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 13	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	..	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.250			
„ 13	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	300																													
„ 14	„ Lady Eglinton	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2..	..	225	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 14	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	..	,100	..	2.575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..
„ 15	„ Emperor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26															
„ 15	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.250	..	..	..
„ 15	Ordnance Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500													
„ 16	Ship Clyde	..	..	..	..	3,920	..	..	..	..	90	..	25	..	,300	..	2,225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,704			
„ 16	„ Walmer Castle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24											
„ 16	„ Emperor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9															
„ 17	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	2,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	..	400	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 18	„ Foyle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25			
„ 18	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.300	..	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
„ 19	" Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	7.800	..	13.200	..	..	..	..	..
„ 19	" Bahama	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 19	" Walmer Castle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	11											
, 19	„ Prompt	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.950														
„ 20	„ Kangaroo	..	..	..	..	..	295																													
„ 20	„ Rajah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 21	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,550	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 21	„ Prompt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,050	..	..	..	..	150	..	6,400	..	10,500	..	1,500	..	..	..
„ 21	„ Foyle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 22	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	5,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 22	„ Cochrane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	75	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,700	..	10.100	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
„ 22	„ Prompt	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	6.000	..	..	..	..	..
„ 23	„ Cochrane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 23	„ Prompt	..	..	..	..	..	1,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 23	„ Clyde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 24	„ Cochrane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..
„ 24	„ Prompt	..	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	3.600	..	..	..	..	..
„ 26	„ Cochrane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 26	„ Pioneer	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
„ 27	„ Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580	3,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 27	„ Hertfordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 28	„ Kangaroo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 28	„ Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580	2,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	20	4	91	13	31,122	8,510	425	69	2,597	1,252	56	73,603	75	25,229	1	36,231	54	5,050	403	5,048	11,855	1,400	195	3,304	103	41,782	27	80,522	49	120,739	30	39,62 5	70	10,075	13,12

RECEIPTS CONTIN

Wooden Shoes	..
Horse Shoes and Nails, English	..
Turkish Socks	..
Serge Gowns	..
Felling Axes	..
Tent Runners	..
Pillows	..
Mattresses	..
Sheepskin Gloves	..
Lambswool Shirts	..
Blue Serge Trousers	..
„ Waistcoats	..
Blue Woollen Caps	..
Bags of Ropes	..
Horse Shoes and Nails, Turkish	..
Slippers	..
Turkish Rugs	..
Bill Hooks	..
Cap Covers	..
Pea Coats	..
Leather Gauntlets	..

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores

l's Stores, Balaklava, during February, 1855.

ntteens d Straps	Camp Kettles.		Fur Caps.	Gauntlets.	Trousers, Militia.	Flannel Shirts.		Waterproof Blanket Covers.	Cholera Belts	Horse Clothing.	Horse Hoods.	Haversacks.		Nets, Forage.	Stoves, Iron.	Tarpaulin.		Picket Posts.		Buffalo Robes.		Coffee Mills.	Pilot Coats.	Waterproof Caps.	Waterproof Hoods.	Waterproof Leggings.	Officers Coats	Leather Mitts.	Nose Bags.		Warm Clothing.	Drawers.	
No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No,	No.	P.	P.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.	P.	No.
..	77	6,697	..	6,800	5,900	9	3,300	1,500	..	197	5	4	..	3	1,660	15	163	5	248	156	2,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	680	41	40,427
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289							..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32																		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400
50	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050
..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	500																						1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780											
550	..	100	..	5,600	..	..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630											
..	..	..	900																														
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,250	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
..	..	..	..	3,600																													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36										
..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,200
..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	810	4,800	2,550	850						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	450	220						
..	..	..	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
..	..	..	250	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30																		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,350																									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	8		
600	77	6,822	5,200	17,732	5,900	20	7,400	9,600	33,500	197	5	4	1,000	3	2,011	15	163	5	248	156	2,680	1,410	540	900	4,800	3,000	1,110	1,008	1	349	761	41	58,061

For remainder of Total see items below.

Brought Forward	Receipts in Feb.		Dates of Receipt	Whence Received
No.	P.	No.		
150				
12				
1,000				
110				
10				
80				
100				
500				
..	25	..	9 Feb.	Lady Eglinton
..	..	500	13 „	Harkaway
..	17	..	16 „	Walmer Castle
..	6	..	19 „	Walmer Castle
..	..	120	19 „	Bahama
..	..	800	22 „	Cochrane
..	..	22	22 „	Cochrane
..	..	324	27 „	Canadian
..	..	406	27 „	Canadian

WM. S. ARCHER

RETURN of Quartermaster-General's Stores shipped to Balaklava from Foreign Ports up to 31st March, 1855, according to Way Bills and Bills of Lading in possession.

	From Whence.	Blankets.		Jerseys.	Drawers.	Socks.		Mitts.		Rugs.		Flannel Shirts.	Grecos.		Sheepskin Coats.	Great Coats.	Trousers.	Red Coatees.	Boots, Ammunition.		Boots, Long.		Boots, Turkish.		Shoes.	Shoes, Wood.	Bell Tents.	Officers' Marquees.	Tarpaulins.	Horseshoes.	Horse Clothing.	Horse Hoods.		Forage Nets.	Nose Bags.	Picket Posts.	Rope.	Stoves.	Camp Kettles.	Flanders Kettles.	Coffee Mills.	Haversacks.	Cavalry Buckets.	Comforters.		Warm Clothing.
		P.	No.	No.	Prs.	P.	Prs.	P.	Prs.	P.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	Prs.	No.	P.	Prs.	P.	Prs.	P.	Prs.	Prs.	P.	No.	No.	No.	Sets.	Suits.	P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.	No.	P.
..	Malta	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,872																	
..	Constantinople ..	..	12	..	204	..	4,800	..	132	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,022		
..	Constantinople ..	18	274	4,544	917	1	27,106	1	6,624	12	..	3,358	21	239	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	1	1,025	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1	245	..	..	..	17	450	447	..	..	..	..	17	9,955	
..	Constantinople ..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,280	..	..	1,115																													
..	Malta	..	1,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3,219	..	6,848	..	100	15	2,593	4	120	..	260	100	..	3	2	320	..	270	..	..	700	685	244	..	806	735	44	..	1,783	100	..	1,722	
..	Constantinople ..	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	733	110	..	..	..	..	..	677		
..	Constantinople ..	..	..	..		..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	1,000																				
..	Constantinople ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	Constantinople ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,292	..	9,480	..	88	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	765	
..	Constantinople ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180					
..	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32									
te..	Scutari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	Constantinople ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

e Vessels from Foreign Ports for which no Bills of Lading are in possession; some shipments, however, in these vessels, previous to February, are supposed to be included in Bills of Lading for Commissariat Department, in which case only Memorandums to the Quartermaster-General's Stores; but owing to the Commissariat Accounts up to the end of February having been sent home it is impossible to discover how far such is the case. Several articles, on the other hand, included in the above Return, been received by other Departments, and not necessarily gone through the Quartermaster-General's Stores.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	From Whence.	Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	From Whence.
1854.			1855.		
November 18 ..	Queen of the South	Malta	January 20 ..	Gorgon	Constantinople and Malta
December 16 ..	Margaret Elizabeth	Malta	January 15 ..	Adelaide	Constantinople and Malta
December 20 ..	Columba	Constantinople	January 27 ..	Ripon	Marseilles
December 21 ..	Lion	Constantinople	February 5 ..	Symander	Constantinople
December 21 ..	Harkaway	Constantinople	February 5 ..	Hertfordshire	Constantinople
December 21 ..	Emperor	Constantinople	February 3 ..	Baraguay d'Hilliers	Constantinople
December 21 ..	Paramatta	Constantinople	February 15 ..	Negotiator	Constantinople
1855					
January 11 ..	Surinam	Constantinople and Malta	March 12 ..	Faith	Constantinople
January 16 ..	Medina	Constantinople and Malta	March 14 ..	Hope	Eupatoria

Quartermaster-General's Stores,
lava, 21st May, 1855.

OWEN E. HAYTER,
Commissariat Clerk.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN of Receipts at the Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava, from 5th December, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.

Date.	Whence Received.	Circular Tents.	Boots, Ammunition.	Boots, Long.	Blankets.	Jerseys.	Mitts.	Socks.	Comforters.	Haversacks.	Drawers.	Squad Bags.	Militia Tousers.	Padua Yards.	Fur Caps.	Horse Cloths.	Breast Cloths.	Rollers.	Sheepskin Coats.	Canteens.	Turkish Rugs.	Buffalo Robes.	Fur Coats.	Waterproof Capes.	Waterproof Hoods.	Waterproof Leggins.	Stoves.
1854																											
Dec. 21	88th Regiment		88																								
„ 26	44th „		4 Cases & 240																								
„ 26	23rd „		10																								
„ 28	6th Dragoons		35																								
„ 31	Scots Fusilier Guards		70																								
„ 31	Coldstream „		93																								
1855																											
Jan. 1	88th Regiment		19																								
„ 1	4th Light Dragoons		32													12											
„ 4	6th Dragoons		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	12									
„ 5	17th Lancers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5											
„ 5	4th Light Dragoons		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												
„ 5	1st Royals		10																								
„ 9	Field Train Department		23																								
„ 9	57th Regiment		12																								
„ 9	Coldstream Guards		197																								
„ 10	Scots Fusilier „		500																								
„ 10	18th Regiment		..	..	985	..	170	170	..	55	..	10	..	500	26	..	..	..	..	88							
„ 14	7th „		..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	100														
„ 15	57th „		25																								
„ 17	Royal Sappers and Miners		36																								
„ 18	1st Dragoons		36																								
„ 20	18th Regiment		196	193	..	338	..	257	..	..	194	..	..	..	152												
„ 22	1st Dragoons		61																								
„ 22	1st Royals		250																								
„ 23	Grenadier Guards		310																								
„ 27	20th Regiment		30																								
„ 28	6th Dragoons		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20								
„ 31	Rifle Brigade		900																								
Feb. 2	57th Regiment		35																								
„ 7	4th „		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293														
„ 8	5th Dragoon Guards		124																								
„ 9	7th Fusiliers		..	..	..	..	..	..	100																		
„ 15	Coldstream Guards		294																								
„ 18	7th Fusiliers		..	..	..	..	..	..	110																		
„ 18	79th Highlanders		6																								
„ 20	34th Regiment		42																								
„ 21	7th „		..	..	..	..	..	..	35																		
„ 25	55th „		..	..	100	54	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	100												
„ 28	97th „		52																								
March 1	4th Division Staff		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24					
„ 3	Convalescents on board "Ottawa"		..	..	29																						
„ 6	4th Regiment		229																								
„ 6	7th „		10																								
„ 8	Scots Fusilier Guards		300																								
„ 9	Late Dr. Pine		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1					
„ 17	14th Regiment		80																								
„ 17	Naval Brigade		10																								
„ 18	17th Lancers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	35				
„ 19	7th Fusiliers		..	20																							
„ 21	50th Regiment		68																								
„ 21	1st Battalion Coldstreams		191																								
„ 22	49th Regiment		..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158												
„ 25	44th „		120																								
„ 28	2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade		44																								
„ 29	21st Regiment		40																								
„ 29	Royal Marines		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	8	
„ 31	Crimean Army Fund		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
	Total	106	4 Cases & 4,712*	213	1,114	428	170	1,427	245	55	240	10	393	500	436	32	15	12	51	88	24	1	35	5	15	8	50

* See also 167 pairs returned into store by Regiments prior to the 20th December, and included in the General Store Account for that month.

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Balaklava, 31st March, 1855.

WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

RETURN of ISSUES from the Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava, from the 5th to 31st December, 1854.

N.B.—Many of these Issues were merely transfers to Store Ships or to the Supplementary Store at Kadikoi, as shewn in Mr. Hayter's explanatory Return on that head.

te, 54.	Boots, English.	Boots, Turkish.	Boots, Long.	Blankets.	Great Coats.	Watch Coats.	Gregos.	Rugs.	Jerseys.	Mitts.	Socks.	Comforters.	Palliasses.	Horse Clothing.	Horse Hoods.	Horse Shoes and Nails, English.	Horse Shoes and Nails, Turkish.	Canteens, &c.	Havresacks.	Camp Kettles.	Stoves, Iron.	Stoves, Maltese.	Drawers, Pairs of.	Tarpaulins.	Trousers, Green.	Trousers, Militia.	Marquees.	Officers, Marquees.	Circular Tents.
5	201	..	..	208	150	40	..	..	1,330	..	3,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	62	..	..	3,700						
6	1,144	..	..	1,194	..	80	..	..	2,919	..	2,516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	2 240						
7	671	..	..	565	378	30	..	..	923	..	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	12	..	..	615						
8	1,380	..	..	739	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	900						
9	555	..	..	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	350			
10	332	..	..	284	..	..	..	..	9	..	826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	317	..	..	400			
11	2,088	..	..	983	567	20	..	..	6	..	986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..						
12	..	..	..	350	..	20	..	..	100	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	197	..	..	100			
13	80	..	..	553	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	..	..	1,292						
14	1,670	..	..	4,740	454	..	..	30	132	1,625	162	1,875	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	30						
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
16	..	1,026	..	200	..	..	..	..	92	1,842	184	2,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30						
17	272	100	..	400	..	..	..	..	12	1,375	12	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
18	800	30	..	..	..	..	..	180	110	1,000	787	975	..	230	8	..	31	..	..	20	..	..	170	..	..	50	..	..	..
19	135	30	..	519	..	..	..	30	30	1,250	60	1,500	..	200	50	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30						
20	144	..	..	216	..	..	..	..	128	250	..	250	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..						
21	200	2	..	32	9	..	..	..	381	1,000	704	752	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	246	..	5				
22	30	16	..	6	..	150	250	..	68	..	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	350	..	..	..						
23	129	..	..	369	..	..	..	..	3,004	168	10,218	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	4	..	3	..	14
24	15	..	..	202	..	..	..	..	419	2	1,508	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	2	..	1
25	..	..	2	246	..	..	..	..	293	..	1,816	..	..	218	..	21	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	31	..	..	4	1	1
26	..	..	..	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	660	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	2
27	..	..	..	739	..	..	..	..	..	856	1,783	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	2	1	2
28	..	..	..	477	..	..	..	..	..	243	1,807	143	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	355	34	..	63	..	..	1	1	
29	240	200	2	1,001	100	100	..	..	1,546	4,049	3,820	3,299	..	150	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	869	..	..	..	5		
30	83	..	113	635	118	..	..	1	648	172	696	100	..	346	100	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
31	160	..	1	306	650	18	62	..	3	716	8	3	..	..		21	..	..	..	86	51	..	..	42	..	..			
AL..	10,329*	1,404	118	17,323	2,626	458	312	241	12,153	15,208	35,152	13,034	450	1,144	198	85	207	375	3	1,136	412	51	10,761	154	9	900	19	3	21

Commissariat Quartermaster General's Stores,
Balaklava, 31st December, 1854.

WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General,

RETURN of ISSUES from the Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava, during the Month of January, 1855.

N.B.—Many of these Issues were merely transfers to Store Ships or to the Supplementary Store at Kadikoi, as shewn in Mr. Hayter's explanatory Return on that head.

Date, 1855.	Boots, English.	Boots, Long.	Boots, Turkish.	Shoes.	Blankets.	Great Coats.	Sheepskin Coats.	Fur Coats.	Watch Coats.	Gregos.	Rugs.	Jerseys.	Mitts.	Socks.	Comforters.	Paillasses.	Horse Clothing.	Shoes and Nails, English.	Shoes and Nails, Turkish.	Canteens.	Haversacks.	Camp Kettles.	Stoves, Iron.	Stoves, Maltese.	Drawers, Pairs of.	Tarpaulins.	Nose Bags.	Trousers, Militia.	Picketing Posts.	Felling Axes.	Trousers, Rifle Green.	Fur Caps.	Buffalo Skins.	Marquees.	Tents, Circular.	Tents, Circular, Officers'.	Gowns, Serge.	Gauntlets.	Socks, Turkish.	Shirts, Flannel.	Waterproofs.	Corn, Sacks.
Jan. 1	19	..	..	..	302	2,006	..	..	18	62	..	50	345	652	..	..	113	21	..	..	..	93	39	5	..	6	701	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1					
,, 2	898	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,042	..	250	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1							
,, 3	29	..	..	..	1,019	131	..	..	338	925	60	871	1,646	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	80	23	58																
,, 4	2,132	..	..	..	1,004	37	38	..	..	..	..	1,609	586	73	57	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	21	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	36										
,, 5	13	12	..	..	28	379	47	..	117	117	..	106	..	131	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	17	..	8	..	107	..	6											
,, 6	267	18	..	..	749	22	5	..	358	416	..	4	21	26	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	33	5	164	196	..	252	..												
,, 7	565	..	3	..	2,320	176	17	..	120	215	..	259	500	270	37	..	152	71	..	..	..	25	51	39	12	117	25	255	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
,, 8	961	..	25	..	1,080	1	14	..	173	278	..	398	1,974	1,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	109	82	64	95	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	29							
,, 9	1,080	..	..	..	517	5	45	2	169	385	44	401	31	69	194	..	..	2	..	..	1	340	72	80	1,287	78	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3							
,, 10	435	..	56	..	43	115	35	..	125	50	..	1,115	365	15	220	..	..	2	..	58	..	53	3	2	339	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10							
,, 11	1,432	..	161	..	1,114	298	350	40	25	25	2	1,162	1,163	612	560	..	..	28	..	..	..	201	5	12	1,374	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	580	..	12							
,, 12	1,657	..	5	..	247	200	1,200	182	181	97	..	100	2,044	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	89	88	4,250	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	190									
,, 13	956	..	31	..	223	397	1,163	100	72	72	..	187	938	..	230	..	..	..	..	2	1	48	18	17	2,759	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1	1					
,, 14	..	..	2	..	443	..	630	103	75	52	..	578	739	673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	1	1,853	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	30									
,, 15	1,279	..	..	..	1,299	..	1,511	75	37	12	..	3,213	1,819	1,844	20	..	..	24	101	..	..	57	8	4	2,245	..	80	4	..	93	..	..	422	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
,, 16	960	..	..	..	117	..	302	32	58	78	2	1,410	365	62	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	387	37	51	2,506	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	432	..	1							
,, 17	2,415	..	..	..	754	2	730	120	50	106	..	3,557	1,717	2,115	1,608	..	..	108	76	..	1	190	23	41	5,538	12	..	5	..	99	..	..	764									
,, 18	1,429	..	..	2	973	285	170	21	..	211	326	..	277	797	768	3,800	..	18	82	..	1	73	43	35	1,910	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	96	..	7	1					
,, 19	177	..	..	2	232	6	120	54	30	35	..	6	167	2,331	10	..	..	30	2	..	1	5	3	2	1,155	20	..	100	..	19	..	..	200	..	7	..	30					
,, 20	510	..	..	..	129	..	87	13	260	420	..	10	222	374	..	..	..	114	36	..	..	9	4	5	152	..	14	10	..	5	..	2	904									
,, 21	401	32	..	..	494	100	1	1	20	260	..	526	2	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	12	..	16	142	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	592	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
,, 22	159	7	..	..	22	..	1	21	..	79	..	584	100	249	1,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	209	..	..	..	..	9	..	30	342									
,, 23	350	9	..	..	156	..	220	23	..	50	..	1,349	720	1,112	1,597	..	..	2	222	3	3	2	24	11	669	6	9	..	6	2	..	12	171	2	4						
,, 24	486	15	..	..	64	..	1,841	..	20	41	..	1,354	139	239	815	..	..	..	16	..	..	11	9	22	72	18	..	..	..	6	..	1,613	290									
,, 25	20	2	..	..	322	150	1,375	11	..	42	20	411	53	51	300	..	14	10	52	..	..	22	5	..	45	..	..	6	25	..	..	1,749	90									
,, 26	76	..	..	..	2,584	..	724	..	..	89	100	333	29	57	220	1,000	..	..	60	..	..	3	2	..	293	..	..	..	..	4	..	1,043	42									
,, 27	340	65	..	..	150	..	1,201	..	..	225	..	658	..	228	750	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	38	..	698	6	..	..	..	..	..	700	60									
,, 28	120	4	..	..	126	..	973	..	..	120	176	535	102	4	869	..	..	..	18	40	..	9	51	6	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	250									
,, 29	955	..	..	..	76	74	2,512	..	..	199	..	1,482	423	573	963	..	..	..	21	..	..	56	48	13	858	..	18	..	24	..	..	2,502	..	..	1	..	..	700	..	..	400	
,, 30	1,171	..	..	..	262	..	1,466	..	..	120	..	1,533	2	86	933	..	..	..	..	109	..	16	13	..	5,051	..	..	..	..	2	..	573	58	1	..	..	..	100	..	1,000	90	
,, 31	9	..	..	..	139	10	1,252	..	..	30	..	499	10	34	724	..	..	3	31	..	..	2	5	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	78	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	100	
Total ..	21,304	164	283	4	17,012	4,394	18,030	798	2,246	4,811	1,630	24,300	18,541	14,062	13,053	4,800	279	468	717	231	10	2,027	886	604	34,217	641	847	1,542	55	298	36	10,047	5,611	6	123	3	30	800	5	1,000	590	291

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Balaklava, 31st January, 1855.

WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

RETURN of ISSUES from the Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava, during the Month of February, 1855.

N.B.—Many of these Issues were merely transfers to Store Ships or to the Supplementary Store at Kadikoi, as shewn in Mr. Hayter's explanatory Return on that head.

Date, 1855.	Hospital Marquees.	Officers' Marquees.	Circular Tents.	Boots, Ammunition.	Boots, Turkish.	Boots, Long.	Shoes, Wooden.	Blankets.	Great Coats.	Red Coats.	Sheepskin Coats.	Fur Coats.	Watch Coats.	Gregos.	Rugs.	Jerseys.	Mitts.	Socks.	Comforters.	Paillasses.	Bolster Cases.	Horse Clothing.	Horse Hoods.	Horse Shoes and Nails, English.	Horse Shoes and Nails, Turkish.	Canteens and Straps.	Haversacks.	Camp Kettles.	Corn Sacks.	Stoves, Iron.	Maltese Stoves.	Drawers, Pairs of.	Tarpaulins.	Nose Bags.	Picketing Posts.	Trousers, Militia.	Felling Axes.	Buffalo Robes.	Fur Caps.	Gauntlets.	Socks, Turkish.	Flannel Shirts.	Waterproof Blanket Covers.	Rugs, Turkish.	Coffee Mills.	Boots, Frank.	Cholera Belts.	Waterproof Capes.	Waterproof Hoods.	Waterproof Leggings.
																								Sets.																											
Feb. 1	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	1,179	..	..	357	..	..	122	50	230	9	12	539	..	..	2	..	72	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	52	..	18	..	..	8	41	51	..	..	..	30							
																												15	..	..	..	531	..	..	..	..	..	113	254	190	..	..	60							
„ 2	1	..	1	80	..	..	..	752	250	..	920	..	..	20	200	582	15	246	368	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	762	..	..	..	..	1	44	376	58	..	..	20							
„ 3	..	..	..	346	..	..	..	1,774	563	..	1,009	..	..	125	400	61	38	58	274	..	..	100	..	6	20	2	678	69	..	..	..	725	..	50	..	..	1	210	631	..	..	..	40							
„ 4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1,430	1,350	..	852	..	..	..	..	732	724	725	719	..	..	3	3	1	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	1,462	..	..	..	28	6	40	543	..	9								
„ 5	..	..	..	672	..	..	..	4,629	..	..	439	..	..	23	3	1,683	1,404	1,416	885	..	..	65	11	..	18	42	59	7	..	..	..	578	..	..	..	5	5	40	850	..	..	..	30	55					
„ 6	..	..	..	176	..	5	..	850	1,402	..	255	..	20	60	501	793	362	291	1,096	..	..	18	12	15	..	..	50	98	..	..	..	783	..	..	..	21	5	43	672	2	171	..	2	41					
„ 7	..	..	2	320	171	640	..	2,010	..	..	146	..	40	2	..	720	51	776	356	..	..	..	2	..	40	..	..	17	..	..	..	580	..	..	..	..	18	5	726	2	..	..	..	25					
„ 8	..	..	1	7	..	1,138	..	581	..	..	226	..	20	..	..	399	217	757	590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	580	4	..	..	..	1	41	166	1	..	..	21						
„ 9	..	..	..	179	..	275	..	1,675	132	..	132	..	20	20	..	150	68	17	133	800	..	..	..	36	3	..	..	53	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..	1	41	115	..	..	..	20	..	480				
„ 10	..	..	..	82	..	100	50	3	..	..	114	..	..	1	7	474	180	1,048	429	2,100	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	76	..	..	..	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28					
„ 11	..	..	..	11	..	313	..	426	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	143	452	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	7	..	..	..	813	..	..	..	5	22	341	..	..	..	2	28					
„ 12	..	..	1	56	..	95	213	32	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	282	784	392	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	58	..	..	..	684	..	..	20	2	..	..	263	590	..	..	63	34	..	570				
„ 13	..	..	..	217	..	200	119	51	1,575	..	350	..	..	..	1	140	24	66	608	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	159	29	49	..	..	75	..	..	..	1	1	44	431	..	..	..	259	44	..	180			
„ 14	..	..	..	113	..	33	35	228	2,203	..	340	..	..	8	83	130	27	147	1,051	..	..	..	..	..	26	301	205	11	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	9	64	450	..	..	..	105	5	..	120			
„ 15	..	..	3	206	..	..	98	57	1,200	..	91	24	..	..	600	52	27	50	399	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	24	..	..	..	250	..	12	..	..	..	9	39	..	..	..	28						
„ 16	..	..	1	411	..	80	..	98	2,353	..	203	49	..	..	657	113	5,412	5,419	432	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	67	..	..	..	3,017	..	..	..	..	100	3,066	..	..	..	11						
„ 17	..	..	..	16	..	935	10	26	..	..	953	221	..	..	1,950	45	69	44	266	..	..	..	..	10	44	..	..	21	..	..	..	329	..	9	..	..	..	45	707	..	..	..	69	2	..	204			
„ 18	..	..	1	88	..	..	9	1,081	325	..	128	80	..	59	175	25	..	32	107	..	800	..	..	75	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	100	4	1	211	..	..	..	..	6	..	139			
„ 19	..	..	..	576	..	190	..	1,825	..	..	200	59	45	25	875	545	12	15	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	213	..	..	822	..	..	..	..	1	..	42			
„ 20	..	..	1	10	..	290	..	64	..	..	817	22	..	3	3	62	7	22	733	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	6	..	100	496	..	..	10	..	..	..	20			
„ 21	..	..	2	62	..	254	3	1,550	..	..	254	34	20	..	..	7	7	10	228	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	35	7	3	2	215	..	..	..	271	..	..	461	..	..	2	28	3	2	17			
„ 22	..	..	21	59	..	111	..	1,453	106	..	482	86	20	1	1	175	458	248	482	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	4	..	1	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	60	3	67				
„ 23	2	..	5	704	..	..	..	70	3	3	490	239	20	2	..	273	127	14	251	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	4	..	3	13	128	..	..	..	3	..	37	197	..	..	3	802	15	575	41	24,000		
„ 24	..	..	1	4	..	100	13	2,161	775	..	295	140	..	..	1,002	32	32	36	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	16	6	32	..	..	..	..	..	59	140	..	..	..	452	..	256				
„ 25	..	..	..	716	..	300	6	21	1,375	..	576	78	..	1	..	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	41	..	50	37	..	..	..	94	..	29	..	5,500		
„ 26	..	..	2	2	..	525	..	2,703	..	..	2	89	..	1	43	14	11	12	3	..	..	..	..	4	22	1	1	7	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	134	2					
„ 27	..	..	3	3,624	..	51	200	1,260	..	..	481	81	25	..	460	105	422	406	397	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	204	1,157	629
„ 28	..	1	4	1	..	58	2 Casks 500	200	..	..	876	25	..	..	60	68	303	69	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	1	..	173	..	..	..	100	..	..	138	..	..	..	40	2	..	75	..	232	1,531	801
Total..	3	1	52	8,751	171	5,495	2 Casks 1,256	28,129	13,642	3	11,052	1,227	230	473	9,372	8,666	10,433	13,177	11,498	7,400	800	189	30	230	121	578	1,177	705	56	29	21	12,879	4	89	20	790	65	1,108	13,194	663	180	15	2,332	312	929	1,948	29,500	436	2,088	1,420

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava,
28th February, 1855.

WM. S. ARCHER.
Assistant Commissary-General.

RETURN of ISSUES from the Quartermaster-General's Stores, Balaklava, during the Month of March, 1855.

N.B.—Many of these Issues were merely transfers to Store Ships or to the Supplementary Store at Kadikoi, as shewn in Mr. Hayter's explanatory Return on that head.

	Hospital Marquees.	Officer's Marquees.	Circular Tents.	Boots, Ammunition.	Boots, Long.	Boots, Officers.	Boots, Frank.	Shoes, Wooden.	Blankets.	Rugs.	Great Coats.	Red Coats.	Sheepskin Coats.	Fur Coats.	Watch Coats.	Gregos.	Jerseys.	Mitts.	Socks.	Comforters.	Paillasses.	Bolster Cases.	Horse Shoes and Nails English.	Horse Shoes and Nails, Turkish.	Canteens and Straps.	Camp Kettles.	Drawers, Pairs of.	Militia Trousers.	Fur Caps.	Gauntlets.	Turkish Socks.	Flannel Shirts.	Waterproof Blanket Covers.	Cholera Belts.	Haversacks.	Stoves, Iron.	Stoves, Maltese.	Felling Axes.	Nose Bags.	Picketing Posts.	Buffalo Robes.	Turkish Rugs.	Coffee Mills.	Pilot Coats.	Waterproof Capes.	Waterproof Hoods.	Waterproof Leggings.	Officers' Fur Coats Superior.	Sealskin Gauntlets.	Bill Hooks.	Saddle Water Decks.	Tarpaulins.
	..	..	16	1	31	20	..	600	508	..	..	..	602	4	40	80	405	1	4	320	..	..	..	..	50	8	145	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	6	..	..	100	..	13	..	..	151	838	438					
	..	..	1	830	690	343	..	610	83	..	..	..	520	76	20	..	6	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	161	11	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	98	334	178					
	..	..	10	..	283	62	..	380	695	1,025	425	..	..	34	..	..	13	5	17	8	..	..	1	12	2	1	15	..	8	..	..	..	54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	69	409	217					
	..	..	1	200	262	31	51	280	108	1,225	..	..	152	14	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	104	..	120	1	..	..	..	..	150	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	104	55					
	..	..	1	..	119	33	..	200	15	400	..	..	..	3,147	..	..	28	30	54	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	78	..	22	..	..	..	40	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	380	2	..	..	17	102	54					
	..	..	2	1,316	65	52	..	100	..	..	220	..	..	6,882	..	..	8	8	8	43	..	..	1	2	1	27	28	5	3	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	16	..	..	26	3	..	..	17	102	54					
	..	..	7	7	146	11	5	..	1,723	2,750	..	..	101	5	..	..	123	300	164	421	..	..	90	..	10	36	157	1	2	..	..	4	1	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	92	236					
	..	1	1	6,400	719	2	20	..	1,161	3,525	625	..	5	16	..	..	55	..	101	294	..	..	..	..	176	172	28	..	151	..	20	..	..	..	432	..	..	1	90	..	..	..	..	..	211	495	1,146	..	..	10	..	8
	..	1	1	526	252	9	..	..	217	175	4,200	..	1,580	8	..	..	134	73	84	239	3,350	..	36	84	72	66	74	..	8	..	Bales 26	..	20	..	58	..	3	8	176	..	..	Bales 16	..	..	99	207	531					
	..	..	3	1,569	228	3	..	..	..	1,200	2,875	1,200	..	16	..	..	316	281	257	248	300	..	..	..	199	44	257	1	8	..	Bales 6	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	316	76	163	414	4	1			
	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	24	..	25	2,450	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	100	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	21	44					
	..	1	1	960	235	..	..	..	71	..	467	..	..	2	..	252	2	41,400	2	..	..	..	..	..	116	4	202	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	23	59	..	..	..	..	1
	..	1	3	1,041	414	..	15	..	404	..	77	..	270	2,002	..	..	275	3,298	2	275	..	..	250	..	62	14	277	..	4	16,000	..	..	..	..	467	..	..	4	..	6	240	..	..	..	36	46	86					
	..	..	3	974	121	..	170	..	324	..	4	..	..	7	5	..	6	13,506	6	4	..	7,000	152	..	..	12	9,006	96	5	..	Bales 9	..	..	..	38	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	100	..	11	23	59	..	..	2	..	6
	..	..	4	1,487	113	61	79	..	78	1,000	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	30,304	2	..	..	..	..	10	19	4	..	1,001	..	93	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	746	
	..	..	..	75	1,042	30	80	..	24	..	25	..	..	6	..	..	14	14	16	14	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	1	2	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	84	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	..	..	2	530	312	45	26	..	202	1,000	28	..	..	5	..	..	17	3	17	15	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	8	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1																
	..	..	12	822	25	12	..	..	348	..	..	..	49	1	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	134	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	52	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	..	..	7	281	220	..	20	..	150	30	100	..	..	405	..	..	6	4,814	1,208	..	..	..	20	35	..	..	6	..	443	1,124	..	..	..	11,000	..	..	3	13	..	..	17	..	..	116	116	119					
	..	..	9	281	3	19	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	3,991	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	..	..	..	103	81	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	6	18,002	2	1	..	..	4	3	1	17	8,004	1	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1					
	..	..	30	..	84	6	..	..	4,258	2,353	..	..	..	5	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	47	..	..	..	1	..	..	154	1	2	..	..	81	Bale 1	..	..	1					
1	..	..	5	97	173	25	..	..	41	483	1,725	..	..	1,328	..	..	113	11,513	26,513	7,000	300	..	..	..	550	6	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	10	5	..	..	..	..	1	..								
	..	..	..	4	89	17	14	..	78	..	325	750	2	5	..	..	1,205	3,005	2,105	..	500	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1,350	396	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	5		
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	165	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	95	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2																
	..	..	5	437	288	2	..	..	385	..	25	..	220	24	..	36	319	318	335	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	12	..	57	..	465	505	535					
1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1,325	..	200	..	..	1,001	..	..	..	..	450	..	4	..	..	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	481	531	531	..	..	2		
	..	..	2	410	21	..	..	..	10	..	555	..	..	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	20	..	50	..	..	..	..	20	..	250	250	250	..	..	2		
	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	250	250					
	..	..	1	80	..	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	112	..	24	..	..	..	55	3	31	4	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	30																
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	550	650	650					
	2	4	135	18,453	6,016	787	480	2,170	12,258	15,166	11,901	5,903	3,502	15,053	65	368	3,363	97,039	61,258	8,929	5,450	8,000	615	173	1,487	846	19,107	810	7,235	17,521	113 Bales 41	1,005	131	11,000	2,603	199	20	188	731	56	957	24 Bales 17	281	316	2,987	5,261	5,907	4	1	26	746	28

Commissariat Quartermaster-General's Stores,
Balaklava, 31st March, 1855.

WM. S. ARCHER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

EXPLANATORY RETURN

Showing the Issues included in Returns from Quartermaster-General's Store, from 5th December, 1854, to 31st March, 1855, and to be deducted, not having been made to Regiments.

Date.	To whom Issued.	Articles Issued.	No.
1854.			
Dec. 5	Royal Artillery	Boots, Ammunition	40
„ 6	„ „	„ „	110
„ „	„ „	Watch Coats	50
„ „	„ „	Jerseys	2,000
„ „	„ „	Blankets	300
„ 7	„ „	„	200
„ 14	General Hospital	„	700
„ „	„ „	Palliasses	450
„ 19	Royal Artillery	Boots, Ammunition	30
„ 28	„ „	Stoves	10
„ 29	„ „	Suits, Horse Clothing	150
„ „	„ „	„ Hoods	40
„ 30	„ „	Suits, Horse Clothing	330
„ „	„ „	„ Hoods	100
1855.			
Jan 2	„ „	Stoves	3
„ 3	„ „	„	5
„ „	Ship "Europa"	Blankets	300
„ „	„ "Shooting Star"	„	200
„ „	„ "Thames"	„	200
„ 4	„ „	Jerseys	1,500
„ „	„ „	Boots, Ammunition	1,600
„ 6	Royal Engineers	Stoves	20
„ 7	Royal Artillery	„	4
„ „	„ „	„ Maltese	3
„ „	„ „	Suits, Horse Clothing	150
„ „	„ „	Blankets	1,964
„ „	„ „	Great Coats	21
„ 8	„ „	Stoves	25
„ „	„ „	„ Maltese	20
„ 9	„ „	Blankets	109
„ „	„ „	Stoves	4
„ „	„ „	„ Maltese	3
„ „	"Columba"	Blankets	250
„ 11	Royal Artillery	„	50
„ „	„ „	Buffalo Robes	50
„ 12	„ „	Stoves	42
„ „	„ „	„ Maltese	22
„ „	Royal Engineers	„	1
„ 15	Royal Artillery	„	4
„ „	„ „	„ Maltese	3
„ „	„ „	Sheepskin Coats	730
„ „	Royal Engineers	Stove	1
„ „	„ „	Cornsacks	20
„ 16	Royal Artillery	Stove	1
„ „	„ „	Stoves, Maltese	3
„ „	„ „	Buffalo Robes	240
„ 17	„ „	Blankets	70
„ 18	„ „	Stove	1
„ „	General Hospital	Blankets	698
„ „	„ „	Socks	500
„ „	„ „	Drawers	500
„ „	„ „	Serge Gowns	30
„ „	„ „	Palliasses	3,800
„ „	„ „	Rugs	302
„ 19	Royal Artillery	Socks	2,000
„ 20	„ „	Stoves	4
„ „	„ „	„ Maltese	3
„ 21	„ „	Buffalo Robes	240
„ „	„ „	Jerseys	12
„ „	„ „	Fur Caps	4
„ „	„ „	Long Boots	3
„ 23	„ „	Stove	1
„ 24	„ „	Blankets	2
„ „	Depôt, Kadikoi	„	600
„ „	General Hospital	Buffalo Robes	500
„ „	„ „	Jerseys	500
„ „	Sappers and Miners	„	543
		Carried forward ..	

Date.	To whom Issued.	Articles Issued.	No.
1855.		Brought forward ..	
Jan. 25	Depôt	Blankets	500
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	1,900
,, 26	General Hospital	,, ...	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Palliasses	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Blankets	2,000
,, 27	Ordnance Department	,, ...	2
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Camp Kettle	1
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Stove	1
,, ,,	Depôt	Rugs	2,400
,, 28	Royal Engineers	Sheepskin Coats	188
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Fur Caps	14
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Stoves	10
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	,, Maltese	6
,, 29	Depôt	Rugs	400
,, 30	,, ...	Blankets	600
,, ,,	Forwarded to Scutari	Jerseys	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ...	Flannel Shirts	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ...	Drawers	4,000
,, 31	Depôt	Blankets	1,375
Feb. 1	,, ...	,, ...	1,125
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	,, ...	4
,, 2	Depôt	,, ...	750
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	200
,, 3	,, ...	Blankets	1,100
,, ,,	,, ...	Great Coats	525
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	400
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Horse Clothing	100
,, 4	Depôt	Great Coats	1,350
,, ,,	,, ...	Blankets	1,400
,, 5	Royal Artillery	.. ..	5
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Drawers	7
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Jerseys	7
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Socks	7
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Comforters	5
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Mitts	5
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Fur Caps	5
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Boots, Ammunition	3
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Turkish Socks	7
,, ,,	Depôt	Blankets	2,625
,, 6	,, ...	,, ...	675
,, ,,	,, ...	Great Coats	1,400
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	500
,, 7	Royal Artillery	Felling Axes	2
,, ,,	Depôt	Blankets	1,600
,, 8	,, ...	,, ...	450
,, 9	,, ...	,, ...	1,675
,, ,,	,, ...	Palliasses	800
,, 10	,, ...	Rugs	2,300
,, 11	,, ...	Blankets	350
,, ,,	,, ...	Palliasses	2,100
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Blankets	40
,, 12	Depôt	Palliasses	4,500
,, 13	Royal Artillery	Blankets	45
,, ,,	General Hospital	Socks	12
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Jerseys	12
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Drawers	12
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Sheepskin Coats	6
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Boots, Ammunition	6
,, ,,	Depôt	Great Coats	1,575
,, 14	,, ...	,, ,, ...	1,800
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Stoves	3
,, 15	,, ,, ...	Blanket	1
,, ,,	Depôt	Great Coats	1,200
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	600
,, 16	Royal Artillery	,, ...	12
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Buffalo Robes	6
,, ,,	"Emperor"	,, ,, ...	88
,, ,,	,, ...	Mitts	5,400
,, ,,	,, ...	Socks	5,100
,, ,,	,, ...	Drawers	3,000
,, ,,	Depôt	Great Coats	1,800
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	600
,, 17	,, ...	,, ...	1,950
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Blankets	20
,, ,,	"Emperor"	Buffalo Robes	44
		Carried forward ..	

Date.	To whom Issued.	Articles Issued.	No.
1855.		Brought forward ..	
Feb, 17	"Emperor"	Sheepskins	893
„ 18	Royal Engineers	Sets Horseshoes and Nails, English	77
„ „	„ „	„ „ „ Turkish	50
„ „	Depôt	Bolster Cases	800
„ „	„	Great Coats	325
„ „	„	Rugs	175
„ „	„	Blankets	1,050
„ 19	„	„	1,875
„ „	„	Rugs	875
„ „	Royal Artillery	Stove	1
„ 21	Depôt	Blankets	1,550
„ 22	„	„	1,450
„ „	„	Comforters	250
„ 23	Royal Artillery	Tents, Bell	2
„ „	„ „	Marquee	1
„ „	Royal Engineers	Comforters	246
„ „	„ „	Frank Boots	20
„ „	Royal Artillery	Blankets	3
„ „	Depôt	Cholera Belts	24,000
„ 24	„	Great Coats	675
„ „	„	Blankets	150
„ „	General Hospital	„	2,000
„ „	„ „	Rugs	1,000
„ 25	Depôt	Great Coats	1,375
„ „	„	Cholera Belts	5,500
„ 26	„	Blankets	2,625
„ „	„	Rugs	25
„ „	Royal Artillery	„	18
„ 27	"Emperor"	Boots, Ammunition	2,710
„ „	General Hospital	Rugs	400
„ „	„ „	Blankets	300
„ „	Depôt	„	900
„ 28	„	„	150
„ „	Royal Artillery	Stove	1
Mar. 1	„ „	Felling Axes	2
„ „	Depôt	Blankets	4,000
„ „	„	Sheepskin Coats	400
„ 2	„	„ „	420
„ „	Royal Engineers	„ „	100
„ „	Royal Artillery	Bell Tent	1
„ 3	Depôt	Blankets	425
„ 4	„	Rugs	1,025
„ „	„	„	1,225
„ 5	„	„	400
„ „	"True Briton"	Fur Coats	3,125
„ „	„ „	Buffalo Robes	380
„ 6	Royal Engineers	Haversacks	12
„ „	„ „	Camp Kettles	6
„ „	„ „	Great Coats	80
„ „	"True Briton"	Buffalo Robes	20
„ „	„ „	Fur Coats	6,875
„ „	Depôt	Sheepskins	240
„ 7	„	„	75
„ „	„	Rugs	100
„ „	„	Blankets	250
„ „	"True Briton"	„	1,125
„ 8	„ „	„	1,125
„ „	„ „	Great Coats	625
„ „	„ „	Rugs	2,925
„ „	„ „	Boots, Ammunition	2,900
„ „	Royal Artillery	„ „	3,500
„ „	„ „	Bell Tent	1
„ „	Depôt	Rugs	600
„ 9	"True Briton"	„	175
„ „	„ „	Boots, Ammunition	480
„ „	„ „	Great Coats	4,100
„ „	„ „	Sheepskins	1,580
„ „	„ „	Palliasses	3,350
„ „	„ „	Turkish Rugs	Bales 16
„ „	„ „	„ Socks	Bales 26
„ „	„ „	Blankets	25
„ 10	„ „	„	50
„ „	„ „	Rugs	1,200
„ „	„ „	Palliasses	300
„ „	„ „	Boots, Ammunition	660
		Carried forward ..	

Date.	To whom Issued.	Articles Issued.	No.
1855.		Brought forward ..	
Mar. 10	"True Briton"	Pilot Coats	516
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Great Coats	2,875
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Turkish Socks	Bales 6
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Vats of Warm Clothing	9
,, ,,	Depôt	Red Coatees	1,200
,, 11	,, ...	,, ,, ...	2,450
,, ,,	,, ...	Great Coats	25
,, ,,	,, ...	Trousers	Bale 1
,, 12	,, ...	Boots, Ammunition	960
,, ,,	"True Briton"	Vat of Warm Clothing	1
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Gregos	Bales 21
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Mitts, 69 Bales	41,400
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Flannel Drawers	200
,, 13	,, ,, ...	Boots, Ammunition	880
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Mitts	3,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Gauntlets	16,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Fur Coats	2,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Bales of Warm Clothing	42
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Camp Kettles	12
,, 14	,, ,, ...	Blankets	320
,, ,,	"True Briton"	Mitts	13,500
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Buffalo Robes	240
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Flannel Drawers	900
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Bolster Cases	7,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Bales of Turkish Socks	9
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Vats of Warm Clothing	37
,, 15	,, ,, ...	Boots, Ammunition	580
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Buffalo Robes	80
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Bales of Turkish Socks	9
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Cases of Warm Clothing	33
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Bales of Turkish Clothing	4
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Sealskin Caps	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Stockings	30,300
,, ,,	General Hospital	Rugs	1,000
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Drawers	2
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Jerseys	2
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Socks	2
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Comforter	1
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Mitts	2
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Shoes	1
,, 16	,, ,, ...	Camp Kettles	6
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Felling Axe	1
,, 17	General Hospital	Rugs	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Palliasses	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Bolster Cases	1,000
,, 19	"Negotiator"	Boots, Ammunition	280
,, ,,	,, ...	Blankets	150
,, ,,	,, ...	Tweed Coats	400
,, ,,	,, ...	Fur Caps	440
,, ,,	,, ...	Mitts	300
,, ,,	Royal Engineers	Bell Tents	4
,, 20	"Negotiator"	Fur Caps	3,990
,, ,,	,, ...	Cases of Warm Clothing	5
,, ,,	Depôt	Red Coatees	Bales 3
,, 21	General Hospital	Flannel Shirts	1,000
,, ,,	"Negotiator"	Boots, Ammunition	100
,, ,,	,, ...	Cases of Warm Clothing	5
,, ,,	,, ...	Drawers	8,000
,, ,,	,, ...	Mitts	18,000
,, 22	,, ...	Blankets	4,200
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	2,350
,, ,,	,, ...	Bales, Buffalo Robes	2
,, ,,	,, ...	,, Warm Clothing	33
,, ,,	,, ...	,, Turkish Rugs	1
,, ,,	,, ...	Sealskin Boots	1,044
,, 23	,, ...	Blankets	55
,, ,,	,, ...	Fur Coats	1,325
,, ,,	,, ...	Rugs	475
,, ,,	,, ...	Socks	26,400
,, ,,	,, ...	Mitts	11,400
,, ,,	,, ...	Great Coats	1,725
,, ,,	,, ...	Comforters	7,000
,, ,,	,, ...	Palliasses	300
,, ,,	,, ...	Bales of Warm Clothing	5
,, ,,	Captain Gordon	Blankets	16
		Carried forward ..	

Date.	To whom Issued.	Articles Issued.	No.
1855.		Brought forward ..	
Mar. 23	Captain Gordon	Camp Kettles	2
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Rugs	8
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Coffee Mills	1
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Haversacks	1,000
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Canteens	500
,, 24	Siege Train, Royal Artillery ..	Camp Kettles	2
,, ,,	Depôt	Red Coatees	750
,, ,,	,, ...	Palliasses	350
,, ,,	"Negotiator"	,, ...	150
,, ,,	,, ...	Blankets	75
,, ,,	,, ...	Jerseys	1,200
,, ,,	,, ...	Socks	2,100
,, ,,	,, ...	Mitts	3,000
,, ,,	,, ...	Cotton Gowns	100
,, ,,	,, ...	Fur Caps	1,350
,, ,,	,, ...	Great Coats	325
,, ,,	,, ...	Sealskin Boots	72
,, ,,	,, ...	Officers' Gauntlets	396
,, 25	Royal Engineers	Drawers	63
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Jerseys	63
,, 26	"Negotiator"	Sheepskin Coats	Bales 11
,, ,,	,, ...	Gregos, Bales	3
,, ,,	,, ...	Warm Clothing	8
,, ,,	,, ...	,, ,, Cases	10
,, ,,	Royal Artillery	Camp Kettles	4
,, ,,	Royal Engineers	Boots, Ammunition	95
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Coffee Mills	30
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Great Coats	25
,, 27	General Hospital	Blankets	1,000
,, ,,	"Negotiator"	,, ...	325
,, ,,	,, ...	Fur Coats	1,000
,, ,,	,, ...	Leather Mitts	450
,, ,,	,, ...	Warm Clothing, Bales	5
,, 28	Royal Artillery	Boots, Ammunition	80
,, 31	Depôt	Red Coatees	1,500
		Total	

Commissariat Balaklava,
Quartermaster-General's Stores, 14*th May,* 1855.

OWEN E. HAYTER,
Commissariat-Commissioner,
For Assistant Commissary-General ARCHER.

EXTRACT from Account of Quartermaster-General's Stores rendered by Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter from 1st May, 1854, to 31st January, 1855.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	No. of Voucher.	Service.	Blankets.		Great Coats.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1854						
May 11	3	Received from "Victoria"	650			
„ 17	4	„ "Orient"	50			
„ 23	5	„ "Manilla"	10,000		5,700	
„ 26	13	„ 88th Regiment	4			
„ 31	18	„ 55th „			110	
June 4	22	„ 79th Highlanders	4			
„ 6	23	" "Trent"	2,754			
„ 8	25	" 30th Regiment			91	
„ 12	33	" 42nd Highlanders	4			
July 9	59	„ "Taurus," steamer			4,300	
„ 26	60	„ Major Sillery, Commandant at Scutari	25	7		
„ 29	61	„ Garrison Quartermaster	14	11		
Dec. 11	63	„ "Rajah"	2,625			
„ 23	65	" "Manilla"	1,500		250	
	69	„ "Surplus"	704			
		Total Receipts	18,334	18	10,451	
		Total Issues	18,334	18	10,451	

ISSUES.

Date.	No. of Voucher	Service.	Blankets. s.	Blankets. d.	Great Coats. s.	Great Coats. d.
1854						
May 11	11	Issued to 19th Regiment	650			
„ 17	13	„ Capt. Wetherall and Major Claremont per James Maloney, 1st Royals, 1st Battalion	2			
„ 20	14	„ Grooms and Batmen of Lord Lucan's Staff	16			
„ 24	22	„ Sir C. Campbell's Staff and servants ..	13			
„ 25	23	„ 19th Regiment	4			
„	26	„ Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown and Staff ..	5			
„ 26	28	„ Lord de Ros' Staff and servants	12			
„	32	„ A. Baynes, C. C.	4			
„ 25	35	„ Duke of Cambridge and Staff	3			
„ 27	38	„ Brigadier-General Estcourt	3			
„	39	„ Major-General and Staff, 2nd Division ..	19			
„ 29	42	„ Major-Gen. Sir D. L. Evans' personal Staff	6			
„ 28	44	„ Servants of Brigadier-General Scarlett and Staff	7			
„ 29	45	„ Major Pakenham's servants	2			
„	46	„ Assistant Commissary-General Darling ..	3			
„	54	„ Captain Morel, Aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Estcourt	2			
„ 30	63	„ 41st Regiment	34			
June 1	64	„ Two servants of Dr. Forteath	2			
May 29	66	„ Cavalry Staff	2			
June 2	70	„ Captain Weare, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and his servant	1			
„	73	„ Barrack Master, for women left behind by Regiment	20			
„	76	„ Two French Officers attached to Lord Raglan	4			
„	81	„ Royal Engineers	3			
„ 5	84	„ 41st Regiment	23			
„	85	„ Assistant-Surgeon Leet's servant	1			
„	86	„ Dowding's servant	1			
„	87	„ Deputy Assistant Commissary General Murray	2			
„	88	„ Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Cruickshank	2			
„ 6	90	„ Deputy Adjutant-General	1			
„ 7	92	„ Field Train Department	2			
„ 7	94	„ Captain Butler, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General and servants	2			
„	99	„ Captain Hackett	1			
„	100	„ Major Wellesley	1			
„ 2	103	„ Senior Commanding Officer, Gallipoli ..	3			
May 31	105	„ Interpreter to Quartermaster-General's Department, 1st Division	1			
June 2	107	„ Servant of First Class Staff-Surgeon O'Flaherty	2			
„ 5	108	„ 2nd Division	30			
„ 10	113	„ Servant of Assistant-Surgeon Moore, 2nd Brigade, Cavalry	1			
„ 11	119	„ Captain Woodford and servant	2			
„ 11	122	„ Royal Engineers	2			
„ 13	131	„ Servants of Dr. Young, 11th Regiment ..	1			
„ 14	143	„ 1st Class Staff-Surgeon O'Flaherty, Surgeon Leet, Assistant-Surgeon Armstrong ..	1			
„ 16	146	„ Royal Engineers and Royal Sappers and Miners	3			
„ 15	154	„ Interpreter attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert and Servant	2			
„ 17	155	„ First Class Interpreter to Quartermaster-General's Department	2			
„	156	„ Second Class Interpreter to Quartermaster-General's Department	2			
„	157	„ Servant of Assistant-Surgeon Ligertwood, 40th Regiment	1			
„	158	„ Major Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-General	1			
„	159	„ Senior Commissariat Officer, Varna, per "Cambria"	1,700			
„	160	„ Do. per "Medway" ..	2,000			
„ 18	161	„ Do. per "Melbourne"	2,200	..	2,000	
		Carried forward	6,907		2,000	

ISSUES—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Voucher.	Service.	Blankets,		Great Coats.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1854.		Brought forward	6,907		2,000	
June 18	162	Issued to servant of Captain Woodford	1			
,,	165	,, Third Class Interpreter attached to Quarter-master-General's Department	1			
,, 19	167	,, Second Class Interpreter attached to Major Pakenham, and his servant	2			
,, 18	169	,, Deputy Judge Advocate Romaine	3			
,, 20	171	,, Captain Stewart Wortley	3			
,, 17	173	,, Assistant-Surgeon Smith, 16th Regiment ..	1			
,, 21	174	,, Ordnance Paymaster	2			
July 7	181	,, 6th Dragoon Guards	34			
Aug. 8	186a	,, 4th Company Royal Sappers and Miners ..	6			
,, 8	187a	,, Royal Sappers and Miners	6			
,, 25	191	,, Assistant-Storekeeper Fernsby	1			
,, 28	196	,, Dr. Stoddart	2			
,, 29	197	,, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Gem, Varna, per "Simla"	3,000	..	1,325	
Sept. 2	198	,, Conductors of Stores	2			
,, 4	199	,, Do. Do.	1			
,,	206	,, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Banan	2			
,, 10	202	,, Commissariat Staff	3			
,, 13	205	,, Royal Artillery	3			
,,	206	,, General Depôt	11			
,, 14	207	,, Commissariat, Pera	2			
,,	208	,, General Depôt	2			
,, 23	211	,, Barrack Department	50			
,, 28	216	,, Commissariat Department	1			
,,	217	,, General Depôt	230			
,, 29	218	,, General Hospital	1,000			
Oct. 1	220	,, General Depôt	14			
,, 2	222	,, Do.	50			
,, 3	224	,, Do.	50			
,, 4	225	,, Do.	50			
,, 8	226	,, Do.	50			
,, 11	227	,, Do.	50			
,, 15	228	,, Do.	50			
,,	229	,, Commissariat Department	3			
,, 17	230	,, Medical Staff	1			
,, 18	231	,, Commissariat Department	2			
,, 19	232	,, General Depôt	50			
,, 23	244	,, Do.	50			
,,	245	,, Commissariat Department	1			
,, 27	246	,, General Depôt	50			
,, 30	247	,, Do.	50			
,, 31	248	,, Do.	50			
,, 29	249	,, Commissariat Department	8			
Nov. 1	250	,, General Depôt	50			
,, 4	251	,, Do.	50			
,, 2	252	,, Russian Prisoners	50			
,, 6	253	,, General Depôt	50			
,, 3	279	,, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Liddell	1			
,, 8	280	,, General Depôt	50			
,, 9	281	,, Barrack Hospital	1,000			
,, 11	282	,, General Depôt	50			
,, 10	284	,, Barrack Hospital	1,000			
,, 26	286	,, Purveyor's Staff	2			
,, 18	296	,, Garrison Quartermaster	..	..	18	
,, 23	297	,, 63rd Regiment	..	..	6	
,, 24	298	,, 33rd Regiment	..	..	4	
Dec. 11	299	,, Senior Commissariat Officer, Balaklava, per "Jason" (2 vouchers)	2,625	..	6,848	
,, 26	301	,, Staff-Surgeon Delmege, and Assistant Surgeon Cullen	4			
,,	302	,, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Pot-geiter	2			
1854. Sept. 30	309	,, Transferred to Commissariat Miscellaneous and Implement Account	45			
1855. Jan. 31	313	,, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Moore	1,500	18	250	
			18,334	18	10,451	

STATEMENT of WARM CLOTHING purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall for the use of the British Troops in the Crimea, and forwarded from Constantinople.

From whom received.	Date of Receipt.	Pairs of Socks.	Pairs of Stockings.	Blankets.	Comforters.	Guernseys.	Drawers.	Pairs of Gloves.	Mittens.	Capotes.	Pairs of Boots.	Cotton Shirts.	Flannel Shirts.	Gregos.	Carpets.
	1854.														
Ahmet Osman ..	November 23 ..	5,475													
Weare and Sons ..	December 5 ..	..	..	48	..	..	3,012								
Hanson and Co. ..	„ „ ..	5,500	1,250	12	3,130	..	204	..	132	..	1,640				
Ede and Co. ..	„ „ ..	4,650	3,694	355	9,892	..	656	3,600	..	..	..	3,390			
Whittall and Co. ..	„ „ ..	13,166	..	1,286	335	889	..	624	..	..	..	..	3,538	272	84
Stephani	November 21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..			
Deane, D.	„ 25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100					
Lauza	„ 28 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150					
Hanson and Co. ..	December 5 ..	..	..	900											
Revalaky, D. ..	„ 8 ..	6,197	2,430	1,401	1,032	..	228	819	..	344	..	..	1,156		
Ede and Co., C. ..	„ 14 ..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	796					
Hanson and Co. ..	„ 11 ..	..	140	..	2,053	..	..	..	..	..	380				
„ „ ..	„ „ ..	..	..	1,500											
„ „ ..	„ 29 ..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	200				
Revalaky, D. ..	December and January	..	..	..	..	66	..	13,223	..	2,200					
	Total	34,988	7,814	5,502	16,442	955	4,100	18,266	132	3,629	2,220	3,390	4,694	272	84

Commissariat, Pera,
16*th August*, 1855.

PHILIP TURNER,
Deputy Commissary-General.

LIST of Articles of WARM CLOTHING issued to Hospital at Scutari, and Shipped from Constantinople for the use of the British Army in the Crimea, from 24th November, 1854, to 9th February, 1855.

Date.	By what Vessel.	Stockings and Socks.	Blankets.	Dozens of Comforters.	Dozens of Guernseys, Cotton Shirts and Flannel Shirts.	Dozens of Drawers.	Dozens of Gloves and Mittens.	Capotes and Gregos.		Boots.
1854. November 24th.	Valorous	4,800	12	56 0	.. ..	17 0	11 0			
„ „ 25th.	Sydney	28,131	2,464	829 7	673 6	76 5	552 0	467	..	1,295
„ December 4th.	Swallow	..	..	..	.. ..	..	455 0			
„ „ „	Brandon	5,115	1,266	118 0	.. ..	163 4	164 0	531	84	345
„ „ „	Sent to Scutari Hospital..	4,628	..	..	49 1	97 9				
„ „ 7th.	Jason	120	1,192	143 6	.. ..	..	..	3,403	..	560
„ „ „	Medway	..	550	56 5	.. ..	..	..	523		
„ „ 16th.	Royal Albert	..	..	45 10	.. ..	..	..	750		
„ „ 21st.	City of London	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	1,080		
„ „ „	Sydney	200	265	317 10	.. ..	..	33 4	386	..	40
„ „ 30th.	Albatross	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	200		
„ „ „	Scutari	4,609	..	..	299 0	151 5				
1855. January 26th.	Albatross	..	95	..	.. ..	..	..	355		
„ „ 27th.	Walmer Castle	4,292	88	63 9	.. ..	..	791 6	1,296		
„ February 1st.	Sent to Scutari Hospital..	2,081	..	..	5 9	1 3	340 6			
„ „ 2nd.	Brandon	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1,717
„ „ 7th.	Gottenburg	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	675
„ „ 9th.	Bahama	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	769
	Total.....	53,976	5,932	1,630 11	1,027 4	507 2	2,347 4	8,991	84	5,401

Commissariat, Pera. 16th August, 1855.

PHILIP TURNER, *Deputy Commissary-General.*

NOTE BY COMMISSIONERS.

	Stockings and Socks.	Blankets.	Dozens of Comforters.	Guernseys, Cotton and Flannel Shirts. Dozens.	Dozens of Drawers.	Dozens of Gloves and Mittens.	Capotes and Gregos.	Carpets.	Boots.
Of the above Total it appears that there was sent to Scutari as above..	11,318	..	..	353 10	250 5	340 6			
Sent to the Crimea as above, and to be accounted for in the Returns of Quartermaster-Generals Store there	42,658	5,932	1,630 11	673 6	256 9	2,006 10	8,991	84	5,401

STATEMENT of HOSPITAL MARQUEES received and issued by Assistant Commissary General POTGIETER, at Scutari, between 10th May, 1854, and 19th January, 1855.

1854.	Received.	
11th May	Ship "Melita"	70
„ „	„ "Victoria"	1
6th June	„ "Trent"	3
	Total received	74

1854.	Issued	
11th May	From 19th Regiment	1
7th June	„ 41st „	1
„ „	„ 47th „	1
5th „	„ 2nd Division	1
12th „	Senior Commissariat Officer, Varna	40
9th August.. ..	„ „ „ per "Albatross"	30
	Total issued..	74

Audit Office, 8th December, 1855.

R. WHITESTONE, *Acting Inspector.*

Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter to Colonel Tulloch.

Sir, *Scutari, 24th December*, 1855.

HAVING made the inquiry you request in your letter of the 10th instant, it would appear that but one Hospital Marquee and part of another were found with the heavy baggage of the troops deposited here, and these were handed into the Ordnance Stores at this place.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. POTGIETER,
Assistant Commissary-General.

J. Wood, Esq., to Colonel Tulloch.

Sir, *Office of Ordnance, July 25*, 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to Colonel Mundy, requesting to be furnished with copies of any instructions sent to the Crimea with reference to the Quartermaster-General's stores, particularly as regards paillasses, rugs, blankets, great-coats, and coatees.

I am directed by Mr. Monsell to acquaint you that no instructions were sent from this Department to the Commissary-General in the Crimea respecting the use of paillasses, rugs, great-coats, and cloaks, sent out for service of the troops.

These articles were supplied in conformity with instructions from this Office to that effect; and a report of each shipment was sent by post, not only to the Commissary-General himself, but also to Lord Raglan, Lord Hardinge, Lord W. Paulett, and the Quartermaster-General in this country, by whom they were regulary forwarded to the Quartermaster-General with the army. The appropriation of the articles, it is believed, was left entirely to the authorities in the Crimea.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. WOOD.

STATEMENT of HOSPITAL MARQUEES Received and Issued by Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Gem, at Varna, between 15th June, 1854, and 28th February, 1855.

Received.

1854.			
June	20th	From Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter	40
July	28th	Cavalry Regiment	1
August	21st	From Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Potgieter	28
September	18th	Unserviceable	1
October	5th	Deputy Assistant Commissary General Uniacke	2
,,	7th	93rd Regiment, incomplete	1
,,	12th	All incomplete	26
,,	20th	Dr. Cain	1
,,	,,	,, Clarke	1
December	7th	General Depôt	1
1855.			
January	12th	,,	1
February	28th	Miscellaneous Commissariat Account	7
		Surpluses	14
			124

Issued.

1854.			
June	30th	Reserve Hospital and Office of 1st Division	1
July	4th	Drivers attached to Reserve Ammunition, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions	2
,,	,,	Drivers Reserve Ammunition	4
,,	7th	Native Drivers	3
,,	8th	Captain Brandling, 12th B. R. A.	1
,,	10th	Royal Horse Artillery	2
,,	11th	General Depôt	4
,,	15th	10th Company Royal Sappers and Miners	1
,,	,,	Native Drivers	2
,,	17th	3rd Division	1
,,	28th	Royal Sappers and Miners	1
,,	30th	93rd Highlanders	1
,,	,,	Captain Anderson's Company, 11th B. R. A.	1
,,	31st	44th Regiment	1
,,	,,	1st Battalion Royals	1
,,	,,	79th Highlanders	1
,,	,,	38th Regiment	1
,,	,,	42nd ,,	1
August	1st	28th ,,	1
,,	2nd	33rd ,,	1
,,	,,	Head Quarters Camp	1
,,	,,	6th Dragoons	1
,,	3rd	Invalid Depôt	1
,,	,,	4th Dragoon Guards	1
,,	,,	2nd Division	5
,,	,,	50th Regiment	1
,,	7th	13th L. Dragoons	1
,,	,,	17th Lancers	1
,,	,,	Royal Horse Artillery	1
,,	8th	11th Hussars	1
,,	13th	5th Dragoon Guards	1
,,	14th	8th Hussars	1
,,	16th	28th Regiment	1
,,	20th	Light Division	7
,,	22nd	2nd Division	4
,,	23rd	4th Regiment	1
,,	27th	Captain Brandling for Native Drivers	3
,,	,,	4th Regiment	1
,,	29th	Siege Train	1
,,	31st	Royal Sappers and Miners	1
,,	,,	General Depôt	1
,,	,,	Captain Bruce, 23rd Regiment	1
September	3rd	Quartermaster-General with Expedition	5
December	11th	Assistant Commissary General Drake	42
1855.			
January	30th	Condemned by Board of Survey	1
February	6th	Assistant Commissary General Drake	4
,,	,,	Issued, Transferred to Miscellaneous Account	4
			124

Audit Office, 8th December, 1855.

R. WHITESTONE, *Acting Inspector.*

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES issued from the Quartermaster-General's Stores to the several Regiments of the First Division serving in the Crimea, showing the Dates when each Article was received by the Men.

These are exclusive of Supplies issued for the use of the Officers and of Supplies received from the Regimental Agents.

IENT.	Blankets		Guernsey Frocks.		Woollen Drawers.		Pairs of Socks.		Comforters.		Worsted Mitts.		Watch Coats or Cloaks.		Gregos.		Sheepskin Coats		Capotes		Buffalo Robes.		Fur Caps.		Tarpaulins		Long Boots.		Frank Boots.		Waterproof Blankets.		Waterproof Coats or Covers		Leggings.		Hoods.		Wooden Shoes.		Great Coats.		Ancle Boots.		Militia Trousers		Waterproof Capes.		Flannel Bands	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
	500	1 Nov.	713	2 Dec.	750	6 Dec.	713	6 Dec.	250	17 Dec.	250	17 Dec.	20	2 Dec.	25	9 Jan.	200	27 Jan.	..	..	40	18 Jan.	200	27 Jan.	..	..	50	8 Feb.	30	14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	59	10 Mar.	23	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10 Mar.	..	..		
	100	30 „	78	30 „		1855	78	30 „		1855		1855	25	9 Jan.	30	29 „	110	6 „	..	..	50	23 „	100	1 Feb.	..	..	50	29 „	16	15 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	200	25 Dec.		1855	200	18 Jan.		1855	100	29 Jan.	400	15 Jan.		1855					..	..	50	28 „	100	13 „	..	..	10	5 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		1855	100	17 Jan.	48	20 „	48	20 Jan.	100	6 Feb.	48	20 „	20	23 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4 Feb.	311	19 „	..	..	28	10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	39	15 Jan.	200	18 „	300	6 Feb.	700	13 Feb.	147	13 „	80	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	4	10 Mar.	18	20 „	376	13 „	..	..	18	13 Mar.	25	13 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	..	..	268	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	..	..	60	13 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
AL	843	..	1,435	..	1,624	..	1,539	..	615	..	803	..	65	..	75	..	510	..	..	..	155	..	718	..	..	..	138	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	
	285	1854-5 Dec. & Jan. 1855	672	1854 13 Dec.	600	1854 11 Dec.	672	1854 10 Dec.	250	1854 18 Dec.	250	1854 22 Dec.	20	1854 Dec.	..	..	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	75	1855 24 Feb.	100	1855 30 Jan.	..	..	20	1855 4 Mar.	10	1855 11 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	1854 { 28 Nov. 4 & 11 Dec.	..	..	..	..	700	1854 7 Nov
	100	28 Jan.	35	26 „	360	1855 11 Jan.	73	1855 22 „	100	1855 28 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	1855	..	..	200	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15	27 Feb.	100	1855 12 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
AL	400	..	807	..	900	..	1,400	..	350	..	350	..	45	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	75	..	100	..	..	..	48	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..	..	..	700	..
	928	1854 20 Dec. 1855 5 Feb.	1,832	1854 20 Dec.	1,832	1854 20 Dec. 1855 10 Jan.	1,832	1854 20 Dec. 1855 5 Feb.	100	1855 17 Jan.	1,832	1854 20 Dec. 1855 5 Feb.	20	1855 9 Jan.	10	1855 16 Jan.	100	1855 9 Jan.	20	1855 27 Jan.	20	1855 16 Jan.	916	1854 20 Dec. 1855	18	1855 10 Jan.	50	1855 9 Feb.	30	1855 10 Feb.	..	..	10	1855 1 Feb.	54	1855 27 Feb.	102	1855 27 Feb.	100	1855 27 Feb.	..	..	415	1855 14 Jan.	..	..	17	1855 27 Feb.	..	..
	998		950	5 Feb.	200		950	5 Feb.	50	3 Feb.	950	5 Feb.	10	16 „	..	..	100	12 „	16	27 „	25	16 „	50	1 Feb.	..	..	28	7 Mar.	15	13 Mar.	..	..	40	10 „	59	7 Mar.	23	7 Mar.	..	..	..	..	474	19 & 20 Feb.	..	..	11	7 Mar.	..	..
	..	..	..	..	950	5 Feb.	..	..	475	5 „	..	..	37	4 Feb.	..	..	100	1 Feb.	1,044	5 Feb.	20	1 Feb.	100	2 „	..	..	25	15 „	..	..	..	..	225	7 Apr.	225	7 Apr.	..	..	..	..	225	7 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	20 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	4 „	..	..	20	3 „	200	4 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	1,926	..	2,782	..	2,982	..	2,782	..	850	..	2,782	..	67	..	10	..	500	..	1,080	..	85	..	1,266	..	18	..	153	..	45	..	..	..	59	..	338	..	350	..	100	..	..	..	889	..	..	..	253	..	..	..
	250	1854 3 Nov.	50	1854 20 Dec.	700	1854 4 Dec.	770	1854 4 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	25	1855 6 Jan.	25	1855 6 Jan.	100	1855 20 Jan.	20	1855 17 Jan.	40	1855 15 Jan.	200	1855 24 Jan.	..	..	50	1855 15 Feb.	30	1855 15 Feb.	..	..	20	1855 29 Jan.	54	1855 2 Mar.	102	1855 2 Mar.	100	1855 2 Mar.	..	..	796	1855 6 Jan.	100	1854 19 Dec.	17	1855 2 Mar.	..	..
	418	16 Dec.		1855	30	16 „		1855		1855		1855	75	22 „	75	22 „	200	24 „	113	22 „	20	17 „	100	29 „	..	..	50	2 Mar.	16	16 Mar.	..	..	40	10 Feb.	59	7 „	23	7 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1855 23 Feb.	11	7 „	..	..
		1855	100	9 Jan		1855	58	22 Jan.	20	9 Jan.	58	22 Jan.	40	10 Feb.	..	..	300	31 „	..	..	40	20 „	350	31 „	..	..	28	8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	15 Jan.	100	14 „	200	15 Jan.	200	31 „	200	22 „	300	31 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	24 „	100	10 Feb.	..	..	33	19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	15 „	58	22 „	364	10 Feb.	297	10 Feb.	117	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	31 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	58	22 „	320	31 „	6	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	600	31 „	434	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	364	10 Feb.	6	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	26	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	712	..	1,498	..	1,748	..	1,398	..	767	..	725	..	140	..	54	..	500	..	133	..	175	..	750	..	..	..	161	..	46	..	..	..	60	..	113	..	125	..	100	..	..	..	796	..	141	..	28	..	..	..
	175	1854 15 Oct.	671	1854 Dec.	600	1854 Dec.	671	1854 Dec.	250	1854 Dec.	250	1854 Dec.	30	1854 Dec.	..	..	100	1855 Jan.	109	1855 Dec.	20	1854 Dec.	200	1855 24 Jan.	..	..	50	1855 10 Feb.	30	1855 10 Feb.	..	..	14	1855 10 Feb.	54	1855 25 Feb.	102	1855 25 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	1854 Dec.	17	1855 25 Feb.	..	..
	494	31 „	68	24 „	300	12 „	300	18 „	100	10 Jan.	400	1855 Jan.	50	20 Jan.	..	..	200	24 „	20	20 Jan.	40	1855 Jan.	200	10 Feb.	..	..	50	25 „	16	16 Mar.	..	..	40	23 „	59	10 Mar.	23	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10 Mar.	..	..
	50	2 Nov.	100	Jan	300	Jan.	769	10 Feb.	100	Jan.	400	Jan.	20	20 Jan.	..	..	260	29 „	30	26 „	40	1855 Jan.	200	10 Feb.	..	..	54	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	13 „	200	„	200		138	28 „	100	24 „	270	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	20 „	320	23 „	..	..	28	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	1 Dec.	340	10 Feb.	469	10 Feb.	108	28 „	100	26 „	54	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	24 „	54	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1855	108	28 „	..	..	..	..	170	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	31 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	1 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	862	..	1,419	..	1,677	..	1,548	..	720	..	974	..	100	..	..	..	500	..	159	..	175	..	874	..	..	..	182	..	46	..	..	..	54	..	113	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	28	..	..	..
	49	1854 20 Nov.	268	1854 3 Dec.	324	1855 12 Jan.	324	1854 27 Dec	126	1854 20 Nov.	126	1854 20 Nov.	10	1854 3 Dec.	..	..	110	1855 14 Jan.	10	1855 8 Jan.	20	1855 14 Jan.	200	1855 26 Jan.	12	1855 8 Jan.	25	1855 9 Feb.	15	1855 22 Feb.	10	1855 4 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1854 20 Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	3 Dec.	112	27 „	281	14 „		1855		1855	106	27 Dec.	..	..	..	..	100	26 „	10	23 „	10	22 „	50	4 Feb.	..	..	15	16 „	..	..	20	22 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	27 Dec.	..	..	50	27 Dec.	..	..	..	..
		1855		1855	..	..	302	16 Feb.	10	12 Jan.		1855	..	..	..	..	100	4 Feb.	..	..	20	23 „	80	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	1855 29 Jan.	..	..	..	..
	50	8 Jan.	50	12 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	22 „	50	8 Jan.	..	..	..	..	37	16 „	..	..	13	4 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rifle	Green.	..	..	..	..
	233	23 „	100	22 „	..	..	..	..	50	23 „	152	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	96	16 Feb.	..	..	..	..	66	16 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	382	..	626	..	605	..	626	..	352	..	434	..	10	..	..	..	347	..	20	..	63	..	330	..	12	..	40	..	15	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819	..	..	..	330	..	..	..
	123	1854 26 Dec.	20	1854 4 Dec.	400	1854 5 Dec.	452	1854 8 Dec.	250	1854 20 Dec.	250	1854 20 Dec.	20	1854 5 Dec.	..	..	100	1855 11 Jan.	..	..	40	1855 16 Jan.	20	1855 17 Jan.	..	..	20	1855 13 Jan.	20	1855 16 Feb.	..	..	..	..	54	1855 28 Feb.	102	1855 28 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1855 28 Feb.	..	..
	77	30 „	432	5 „		1855	264	26 „		1855	100	25 „	100	1855	..	..	25	17 „	..	..	•40	24 „	80	24 „	..	..	60	17 „	28	7 Mar.	..	..	..	..	59	7 Mar.	23	7 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7 Mar.	..	..
	100	31 „	140	22 „	300	11 Jan.		1855	90	8 Jan.	100	26 „	25	7 Jan.	..	..	200	26 „	..	..	25	30 „	100	28 „	..	..	190	5 Feb.	16	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1855	39	26 „	40	17 „	300	2 Jan.	100	11 „		1855	20	5 Feb.	..	..	200	28 „	..	..	..	..	100	5 Feb.	..	..	50	6 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IER	20	10 Jan.		1855	208	5 Feb.	130	5 Feb.	100	26 „	40	17 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	6 „	..	..	30	10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	446	16 „	200	2 Jan.	..	..	..	..	36	5 Feb.	256	5 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	16 „	..	..	100	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	100	8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	100	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	40	17 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	18 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	123	5 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
, ...	766	..	1,194	..	948	..	1,146	..	576	..	746	..	65	..	..	..	525	..	..	..	105	..	606	..	..	..	498	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
	100	1854 6 Dec.	300	1854 6 Dec.	500	1854 6 Dec.	568	1854 6 Dec.	250	1854 19 Dec.	250	1854 19 Dec.	20	1854 6 Dec.	25	1855 8 Jan.	110	1855 12 Jan.	..	..	20	1855 8 Jan.	154	1855 12 Jan.	..	..	50	1855 5 Feb.	20	1855 5 Feb.	..	..	..	..	54	1855 26 Feb.	100	1855 26 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1855 26 Feb.	..	..
	109	26 „	67	26 „	100	31 „	399	29 „		1855		1855	20	1855	20	25 „	118	31 „	..	..	26	18 „	200	27 „	..	..	100	19 „	50	13 „	..	..	..	..	59	6 Mar.	23	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6 Mar.	..	..
	55	29 „	131	29 „		1855	223	31 „	20	8 Jan.	..	..	12	8 Jan.	30	2 Feb.	32	2 Feb.	..	..	55	25 „	163	5 Feb.	..	..	10	26 „	16	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	130	4 Apr.	130	4 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	24 „	..	..
	100	31 „		1855	300	18 Jan.	144	27 „	100	25 „	..	..	18	27 „	..	..	83	5 „	..	..	49	27 „	29	21 „	..	..	33	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	15 „	186	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	15 „	..	..
		1855	112	8 Jan.	134	5 Feb.		1855	99	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	13 „	..	..	25	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	28	10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	3 May.	..	..
	240	8 Jan.	221	27 „	58	21 „	28	5 Feb.	107	5 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	14 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	136	12 „	117	5 Feb.	..	..	58	21 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	18 „	58	21 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	751	..	1,006	..	1,092	..	1,420	..	576	..	350	..	50	..	75	..	460	..	..	..	175	..	546	..	..	..	256	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	433	..	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	..	..	..
	250	1854 16 Dec.	537	1854 11 Dec.	503	1854 11 Dec.	537	1854 11 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	20	1854 11 Dec.	25	1855 8 Jan.	142	1855 27 Jan.	..	..	20	1855 10 Jan.	5	1855 4 Jan.	..	..	50	1855 6 Feb.	30	1855 7 Feb.	..	..	54	1855 8 Mar.	113	1855 8 Mar.	126	1855 8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8 Mar.	..	..
	50	12 „	68	24 „	300	12 „	603	24 „		1855		1855	13	4 Jan.	25	27 „	14	30 „	..	..	40	18 „	5	4 Feb.	..	..	100	12 „	20	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1855		1855	200	18 „		1855	20	10 Jan.	250	4 Jan.	12	13 „	4	6 Feb.	20	3 Feb.	..	..	25	29 „	26	6 „	..	..	28	8 Mar.	20	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LIER	154	21 Jan.	16	4 Jan.		1855	12	3 Feb.	48	5 Feb.	100	5 „	12	13 „	12	13 „	25	5 „	..	..	50	30 „	84	7 „	..	..	..	..	16	17 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	28 „	100	10 „	41	1 Feb.	..	..	148	6 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6 „	..	..	..	..	114	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	90	30 „	236	5 Feb.	130	5 „	..	..	152	7 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9 „	..	..	..	..	66	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	150	6 „	26	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	48	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	609	..	1,155	..	1,197	..	1,152	..	618	..	600	..	45	..	66	..	420	..	..	..	135	..	300	..	..	..	178	..	86	..	..	..	54	..	113	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECOND DIVISION.

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES issued from the Quartermaster-General's Stores to the several Regiments of the Second Division, serving in the Crimea, showing the Dates when each Article was received by the Men.

These are exclusive of Supplies issued for the use of the Officers, and of Supplies received from the Regimental Agents.

REGIMENT.	Blankets.		Guernsey Frocks.		Woollen Drawers.		Pairs of Socks.		Comforters.		Worsted Mitts.		Watch Coats or Cloaks.		Great Coats.		Sheepskin Coats.		Capotes.		Buffalo Robes.		Fur Caps.		Tarpaulins.		Long Boots.		Frank Boots.		Waterproof Blankets.		Waterproof Coats.		Leggings.		Hoods.		Wooden Shoes.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1854		1854				1855		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855
	125	4 Dec.	420	4 Dec.	400	4 Dec.	420	4 Dec.	23	4 Jan.	350	28 & 29 Dec.	20	4 Dec.	..	..	100	11 & 12 Jan.	26	26 Dec.	40	15 & 17 Jan.	200	20 & 21 Jan.	12	4 Jan.	103	9 Feb.	30	13 Feb.	20	1 Feb.	51	9 Feb.	162	19 & 27 Mar.	176	19 & 27 Mar.	12	19 Feb.
	200	14 „	100	28 & 29 „		1855	495	30 „	273	6 & 8 „		1855	42	24 „	..	..	100	20 & 21 „	23	28 & 29 „	50	26 „	100	1 Feb.	..	..	100	28 „	20	17 & 19 „	..	..	88	19 & 27 Mar.	240	16 Apr.	340	16 Apr.	..	17 „
		1855	110	30 „	300	11 & 12 Jan.		1855	20	11 & 12 „	145	2 Jan.	5	28 & 29 „	..	..	125	30 „		1855	40	12 & 13 Feb.	200	7 & 8 „	..	..	111	19 & 27 Mar.	..	..	..	..	170	16 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95	6 & 8 Jan.		1855	200	15 & 17 „	23	4 Jan.	200	20 & 21 „	14	4 „		1855	..	..	80	6 Feb.	46	4 Jan.	25	24 „	194	17 & 19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30TH FOOT ..	33	15 & 17 „	23	4 Jan.	46	26 „	23	6 & 8 „	102	29 & 30 „	23	6 & 8 „	23	20 & 21 Jan.	..	..	95	8 „	2	7 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51	5 & 6 Feb.	23	6 & 8 „	206	30 „	153	20 & 21 „	..	..	23	11 & 12 „	20	In March	..	..	..	..	20	1 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	111	24 & 28 Mar.	100	11 & 12 „	102	8 Feb.	4	30 „	..	..	23	20 & 21 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5 & 6 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	300	15 & 17 „	..	..	33	7 & 8 Feb.	..	..	4	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	80	29 & 30 „	..	..	40	In March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	115	8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	615	..	1,271	..	1,254	..	1,191	..	618	..	582	..	110	..	..	..	500	..	127	..	155	..	694	..	12	..	314	..	50	..	20	..	309	..	402	..	516	..	12	..
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1855		1854				1855		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				
	100	4 Dec.	450	4 Dec.	400	4 Dec.	450	4 Dec.	250	2 Jan.	1,076	14 Jan.	20	4 Dec.	..	..	60	14 Jan.	27	26 Dec.	40	17 Jan.	200	24 Jan.	6	27 Dec.	50	7 Feb.	30	12 Feb.	45	6 Jan.	17	1 Mar.	54	1 Mar.	102	1 Mar.	..	..
	100	11 „	207	27 „		1855		1855	20	13 „	..	..	42	24 „	..	..	40	17 „	24	28 „	40	22 „	100	29 „		1855	42	3 Mar.	..	..	..	..	11	9 „	59	9 „	23	9 „	..	..
	200	14 „		1855	300	14 Jan.	669	14 Jan.	100	17 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	24 „		1855	50	24 „	200	6 Feb.	12	6 Jan.	28	9 „	..	..	..	..	50	18 Apr.	50	18 Apr.	50	18 Apr.	..	..
62ND FOOT* ..	100	27 „	100	13 Jan.	200	17 „	53	6 Feb.	100	22 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	1 Feb.	31	4 Jan.	25	31 „	..	..	..	..	23	20 „	..	..	..	..	170	19 „	240	19 „	340	19 „	..	..
		1855	300	17 „	198	27 „	..	..	100	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	6 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120	17 Jan.	58	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	620	..	1,115	..	1,098	..	1,172	..	570	..	1,076	..	62	..	..	..	500	..	158	..	155	..	500	..	18	..	148	..	30	..	45	..	248	..	403	..	515	..	..	..
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854				1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				
	220	9 Dec.	518	29 Nov.	500	5 Dec.	518	5 Dec.	250	27 Dec.	250	27 Dec.	20	29 Nov.	..	..	10	12 Jan.	32	28 Dec.	20	10 Jan.	200	23 Jan.	12	7 Jan.	50	6 Feb.	11	12 Jan.	20	27 Jan	17	25 Feb.	54	25 Feb.	102	25 Feb.	..	..
	200	14 „	286	20 Dec.		1855	804	20 „		1855	100	26 „	42	26 Dec.	..	..	100	14 „		1855	40	16 „	100	27 „	..	..	33	10 „	..	..	14	11 Feb.	11	6 Mar.	59	6 Mar.	23	6 Mar.	..	..
	100	26 „		1855	300	12 Jan.		1855	20	9 Jan.		1855		1855	..	..	200	23 „	12	1 Jan.	40	18 „	100	6 Feb.	..	..	100	15 „	..	..	40	21 „	50	24 „	50	24 „	50	24 „	..	..
		1855	100	9 Jan.	200	16 „	220	28 Jan.	100	16 „	454	3 Jan.	20	18 Jan.	..	..	200	27 „	56	3 „	50	24 „	384	14 „	..	..	52	23 „	..	..	..	..	120	11 Apr.	300	11 Apr.	350	11 Apr.	..	..
55TH FOOT ..	20	10 Jan.	100	14 „	100	25 „	38	6 Feb.	100	19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	6 Feb.	25	7 „	25	29 „	..	..	..	..	28	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	210	14 „	210	14 „	210	14 „	..	..
	284	14 „	200	18 „	427	28 „	..	..	100	25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	12 „	20	18 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
	..	..	100	25 „	14	6 Feb.	..	..	147	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	279	28 „	..	..	..	..	58	6 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	13	6 Feb.	..	..	..	..	37	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	824	..	1,596	..	1,541	..	1,580	..	812	..	804	..	82	..	..	..	647	..	175	..	175	..	784	..	12	..	293	..	11	..	74	..	408	..	673	..	735	..	..	..
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				
	96	3 Dec.	437	4 Dec.	400	4 Dec.	437	4 Dec.	250	18 Dec.	243	19 Dec.	20	3 Dec.	100	11 Jan.	50	13 Jan.	26	26 Dec.	20	11 Jan.	200	25 Jan.	6	30 Dec,	39	27 Jan.	30	15 Feb.	40	24 Feb.	17	6 Mar.	54	6 Mar.	102	6 Mar.	..	..
	104	7 „		1855	37	5 „		1855	12	19 „		1855	42	24 „	..	..	50	16 „	23	30 „	20	17 „	39	27 „		1855	51	13 Feb.	20	24 „	..	..	11	8 „	59	8 „	23	8 „	..	..
	200	10 „	50	2 Jan.	300	13 „	484	2 Jan.		1855	257	17 Jan.		1855	..	..	6	20 „		1855	20	17 „	13	15 „	12	7 Jan.	100	24 „	..	..	..	..	50	27 „	50	27 „	50	27 „	..	..
		1855	100	11 „	200	18 „	32	20 „	20	11 Jan.	157	18 „	25	11 Jan.	..	..	200	25 „	12	4 Jan.	34	22 „	110	24 „	..	..	32	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95T FOOT ..	89	2 Jan.	100	16 „	32	20 „	78	27 „	100	18 „	32	20 „	..	..	..	..	39	27 „	25	7 „	30	25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	11 „	200	18 „	78	27 „	60	11 & 15 Feb	16	20 „	78	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	22 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	48	16 „	78	27 „		1855	..	..	27	15 Feb.	10	11 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	17 „	104	13 Feb.	42	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	89	27 „	40	16 & 15 „	17	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	695	..	1,109	..	1,106	..	1,091	..	425	..	757	..	87	..	100	..	345	..	86	..	150	..	362	..	18	..	222	..	50	..	40	..	78	..	163	..	175	..	..	..
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				
	100	1 Dec.	560	1 Dec.	500	6 Dec.	560	6 Dec.	250	16 Dec.	250	16 Dec.	20	6 Dec.	3	29 Oct.	10	12 Jan.	40	26 Dec.	20	12 Jan.	200	25 Jan.	9	12 Jan.	50	9 Feb.	30	14 Feb.	20	30 Jan.	8	9 Feb.	54	3 Mar.	102	3 Mar.	..	..
	159	24 „	88	24 „		1855	100	24 „		1855		1855	42	24 „	167	17 Dec.	100	14 „	39	28 „	40	17 „	16	27 „	9	31 „	2	14 „	20	22 „	14	18 Feb.	17	3 Mar.	59	12 „	50	29 „	..	..
	153	31 „		1855	300	14 Jan.	600	6 Jan.	17	4 Jan.	350	12 Jan.	2	26 „	100	24 „	200	24 „		1855	50	27 „	100	31 „	..	..	100	22 „	14	19 „	..	..	11	12 „	59	29 „	..	..	..	..
47TH FOOT ..		1855	100	6 Jan.	200	17 „	28	27 „	20	12 „	83	17 „		1855	100	26 „	8	27 „	20	1 Jan.	40	28 „	100	9 Feb.	..	..	52	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	6 Jan.	100	14 „	32	27 „	28	27 „	100	25 „	26	27 „	22	12 Jan.		1855	200	31 „	26	6 „	25	1 Feb.	206	26 „	..	..	28	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	12 „	300	17 „	200	28 „	124	28 „	100	31 „	13	9 Feb.	..	..	144	1 Jan.	58	16 Feb.	25	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	200	17 „	28	27 „	118	9 Feb.	26	9 „	104	9 Feb.	4	14 „	..	..	32	4 „	87	26 „	20	31 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	27 „	200	28 „	23	14 &c. „	..	..	53	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	23 „	78	9 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	730	..	1,454	..	1,373	..	1,438	..	644	..	726	..	86	..	546	..	663	..	170	..	175	..	622	..	18	..	265	..	64	..	34	..	186	..	163	..	152	..	..	..
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1854		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				
	200	7 Dec.	176	7 Dec.	500	7 Dec.	580	7 Dec.	268	12 Jan.	581	7 Dec.	61	4 Jan.	656	7 Dec.	13	15 Jan.	140	4 Jan.	60	15 Jan.	221	23 Jan.	9	28 Jan.	60	10 Feb.	30	10 Feb.	20	3 Feb.	75	10 Feb.	54	1 Mar.	102	1 Mar.	..	..
		1855		1855		1855		1855	120	17 „		1855	..	..		1855	77	17 „	9	18 „	100	25 „	203	3 Feb.	6	10 Feb.	42	1 Mar.	..	..	53	10 „	34	14 „	59	14 „	23	14 „	..	..
	300	11 Jan.	77	11 Jan.	300	15 Jan.	563	11 Jan.	102	18 „	22	17 Jan.	..	..	16	22 Jan.	33	18 „	30	22 „	25	3 Feb.	100	10 „	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	17	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	180	28 „	450	12 „	246	17 „	46	17 „	100	23 „	81	22 „	..	..	..	..	120	25 „	..	..	..	..	102	14 „	..	..	7	7 „	..	..	..	..	11	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
49TH FOOT ..	..	..	146	17 „	198	28 „	84	23 „	99	28 „	31	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	92	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	23 „	94	10 Feb.	75	10 Feb.	89	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	3 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	28 „	..	..	..	..	40	7 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	89	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	680	..	1,338	..	1,338	..	1,348	..	818	..	715	..	61	..	672	..	597	..	179	..	185	..	626	..	15	..	138	..	30	..	73	..	137	..	113	..	125	..	..	..
		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				
	152	26 Nov.	576	26 Nov.	500	26 Nov.	580	26 Nov.	70	30 Nov.	250	26 Nov.	62	30 Nov.	250	30 Nov.	100	8 Jan.	114	4 Dec.	60	12 Jan.	199	7 Jan.	6	30 Nov.	50	8 Feb.	16	19 Feb.	40	28 Feb.	109	8 Feb.	56	28 Feb.	100	28 Feb.	..	..
	169	30 „	100	30 „		1855	10	3 Jan.		1855	320	3 Jan.	32	3 Jan.	..	..	138	11 „	13	4 Jan.	91	24 „	167	8 „	10	30 Jan.	138	17 „	..	..	25	11 Mar.	17	28 „	59	8 Mar.	23	8 Mar.	..	..
	400	4 Dec.		1855	300	12 Jan.	20	4 „	100	17 Jan.	25	31 „	20	12 „	..	..	19	12 „		1855	19	17 „	99	11 „		1855	52	1 Mar.	..	..	25	17 Apr.	11	8 Mar.	320	12 Apr.	460	12 Apr.	..	..
		1855	10	3 Jan.	200	17 „	80	12 „	100	24 „		1855		1855	..	..	100	17 „	2	7 „	4	30 „	117	8 Feb.	30	17 „	28	8 „	..	..	..	..	155	12 Apr.	80	17 „	125	17 „	..	..
41ST FOOT ..	10	3 Jan.	100	11 „	200	30 „	200	12 „	200	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30 „	20	12 „	16	19 Feb.	30	17 „	..	..	29	11 „	..	..	..	..	180	17 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	400	11 „	300	17 „	..	..	166	8 Feb.	100	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	8 Feb.	8	17 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	8 Feb.	100	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	21	8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	1,231	..	1,207	..	1,200	..	856	..	570	..	595	..	114	..	250	..	517	..	179	..	190	..	612	..	16	..	322	..	16	..	90	..	463	..	515	..	648	..	..	..

* 574 Flannel Belts also issued.

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES issued from the Quartermaster-General's Stores, to the several Regiments of the Third Division, serving in the Crimea, showing the Dates when each Article was received by the Men.

These are exclusive of Supplies issued for the use of the Officers, and of Supplies received from the Regimental Agents.

Blankets.		Guernsey Frocks.		Woollen Drawers.		Pairs of Socks.		Comforters.		Worsted Mitts.		Watch Coats or Cloaks.		Great Coats.		Sheepskin Coats.		Capotes.		Buffalo Robes.		Fur Caps.		Tarpaulins.		Long Boots.		Frank Boots.		Waterproof Blankets.		Waterproof Coats or Covers.		Leggings.		Hoods.		Wooden Shoes.		Gregos.		Ancle Boots.		Militia Trousers.		W
	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.
	1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1854		1855		1854		1855	
4	Nov.	663	30 Nov.	600	2 Dec.	663	2 Dec.	120	17 Jan.	466	8 Jan.	20	30 Nov.	..	..	110	17 Jan.	20	20 Jan.	40	18 Jan.	200	27 Jan.	12	8 Jan.	50	7 Feb.	10	7 Feb.	..	..	20	31 Jan.	54	25 Feb.	102	25 Feb.	..	..	..	..	14	5 Dec.	100	6 Dec.	1
24 „		14	5 Dec.	200	12 „	816	19 „	250	19 „	250	19 „	14	24 Dec.	..	..	200	27 „	30	27 „	60	29 „	100	31 „	6	21 „	30	10 „	..	..	..	..	14	11 Feb.	59	6 Mar.	23	6 Mar.	..	..	25	8 Jan.	14	11 Feb.	..	..	1
30 „		158	19 „	200	12 „	816	19 „	100	22 „	100	26 „	..	1855	..	..	200	31 „	..	..	50	24 „	100	7 Feb.	..	..	50	24 „	..	..	..	..	40	21 „	50	14 „	50	14 „	..	..	20	18 „	683	8 Jan.	..	..	5
5 Dec.		1855		1855		1855		100	27 „	..	..	25	17 Jan.	..	..	100	7 Feb.	..	..	40	28 „	238	14 „	..	..	40	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 „		400	17 Jan.	300	17 Jan.	200	7 Feb.	40	7 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	28	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 „		198	31 „	98	31 „	..	..	84	5 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10 „	..	..	..	..	10	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 „		200	7 Feb.	200	7 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14 „	..	..	..	..	169	13 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1855																																												
8 Jan.		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..		..	
..		1,628	..	1,412	..	1,707	..	722	..	816	..	59	..	..	..	610	..	59	..	100	..	638	..	18	..	404	..	10	..	..	..	74	..	163	..	175	..	111	..	45	..	697	..	100	..	7
	1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855																																		
29	Jan.	466	29 Jan.	466	29 Jan.	466	29 Jan.	233	29 Jan.	466	29 Jan.	..	..	109	3 Apr.	287	4 Feb.	..	..	101	4 Feb.	233	29 Jan.	..	..	80	10 Feb.	..	..	14	15 Feb.	..	..	54	1 Mar.	102	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	180	28 Jan.	..	..	1
4	Feb.	872	4 Feb.	872	4 Feb.	872	4 Feb.	436	4 Feb.	872	4 Feb.	..	..	..	..	489	22 „	..	..	..	..	436	4 Feb.	..	..	8	12 „	..	..	40	23 „	..	..	59	11 „	12	11 „	..	..	..	..	35	12 Feb.	..	..	1
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	140	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	21 „	..	..	10	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	13 „	206	13 Apr.	..	..	..	..	360	24 „	..	..	12
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	27 „	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	17 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1,338	..	1,338	..	1,338	..	809	..	1,338	..	..	..	109	..	776	..	..	..	101	..	695	..	..	..	528	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	300	..	320	..	..	..	..	..	796	..	..	..	15
	1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855						1854			
31	Dec.	626	3 Dec.	600	3 Dec.	626	3 Dec.	250	3 Dec.	350	31 Jan.	20	3 Dec.	147	17 Apr.	100	11 Jan.	62	31 Dec.	40	18 Jan.	200	10 Feb.	6	3 Dec.	60	10 Feb.	10	19 Mar.	20	3 Feb.	102	6 Jan.	54	2 Mar.	102	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	420	31 Dec.	..	..	
1855		149	31 „	80	31 „	775	31 „	1855		345	6 „	18	31 „	..	..	400	3 Feb.	1855		50	18 Feb.	290	18 „	..	..	30	18 „	..	..	14	18 „	17	2 Mar.	59	9 „	11	9 „	..	..	..	..	1855		..	..	
18 Jan.		1855		1855		1855		20	11 Jan.	..	..	1855		..	..	180	26 „	25	6 Jan.	25	26 „	25	9 Mar.	..	..	50	26 „	..	..	40	26 „	50	29 „	50	29 „	50	29 „	..	..	..	..	251	6 Jan.	..	..	
..		100	11 Jan.	300	11 Jan.	30	18 Jan.	100	18 „	..	..	18	3 Dec.	..	..	..	..	21	3 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	9 Mar.	..	..	..	..	91	14 Apr.	102	14 Apr.	120	14 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		300	18 „	200	18 „	..	..	8	3 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		178	3 Feb.	78	3 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	17 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1,353	..	1,258	..	1,431	..	378	..	695	..	38	..	147	..	680	..	107	..	115	..	515	..	6	..	420	..	10	..	74	..	260	..	265	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	671	..	..	..	
									1855				1855				1855		1855		1855		1855		1855																					
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	793	In Jan. & Feb.	40	In Jan. & Feb.	70	In Jan. & Feb.	..	..	600	In Jan. & Feb.	50	In Jan. & Feb.	250	In Jan. & Feb.	100	In Jan. & Feb.	18	23 Feb.	151	22 Feb.	..	..	34	22 Feb.	17	27 Feb.	54	27 Feb.	102	27 Feb.	100	2 Mar.	45	{ 1 Jan. to	586	{ 1 Jan. to	..	..	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	23 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	23 „	..	..	40	23 „	11	9 Mar.	59	9 Mar.	23	9 Mar.	..	..	..	22 Feb.	..	22 Feb.	..	..	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	26 „	50	26 „	50	27 „	..	..	..	1855	188	17 Mar.	..	..	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	13 Apr.	110	13 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	793	..	40	..	70	..	..	..	785	..	50	..	250	..	100	..	18	..	306	..	..	..	74	..	78	..	265	..	285	..	100	..	45	..	774	..	..	..	
1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855										
27	Nov.	647	2 Dec.	531	14 Dec.	647	11 Dec.	250	21 Dec.	250	21 Dec.	20	2 Dec.	100	9 Mar.	100	12 Jan.	88	8 Jan.	20	12 Jan.	200	25 Jan.	6	23 Dec.	50	8 Feb.	10	8 Feb.	14	14 Feb.	17	27 Feb.	54	27 Feb.	102	27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
& 5 Dec.		118	28 „	69	18 „	722	24 „	1855		100	26 „	14	25 „	49	6 Apr.	210	27 „	20	20 „	40	17 „	100	28 „	1855		50	26 „	30	10 „	40	23 „	11	9 Mar.	59	9 Mar.	23	9 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„		1855		1855		1855		120	17 Jan.	1855		1855		..	..	200	30 „	30	27 „	60	20 „	100	30 „	12	8 Jan.	40	2 Mar.	10	14 Mar.	..	..	50	27 „	50	27 „	50	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„		100	13 Jan.	500	15 & 17 Jan.	28	1 Jan.	100	22 „	4 Jan.		1855		..	..	25	10 Feb.	..	..	50	25 „	100	10 Feb.	..	..	28	9 „	..	..	..	..	163	11 Apr.	100	11 Apr.	108	11 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1855		306	15 & 17 Jan.	63	29 „	..	..	100	27 „	382	4 Jan.	44	10 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30 „	..	..	..	..	22	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan.		163	29 „	46	10 Feb.	..	..	28	10 Feb.	..	..	20	20 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	20 „	111	16 „	..	..	5	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„		75	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1,403	..	1,209	..	1,397	..	598	..	732	..	98	..	149	..	535	..	138	..	235	..	511	..	18	..	195	..	50	..	54	..	241	..	263	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
854			1855																																											
Dec.	712	5 Jan.	660	11 Jan.	1,320	11 Jan.	100	17 Jan.	660	11 Jan.	24	12 Jan.	..	..	100	16 Jan.	25	12 Jan.	13	24 Jan.	..	..	579	11 Jan.	12	12 Jan.	50	10 Feb.	10	10 Feb.	..	..	17	27 Feb.	54	27 Feb.	102	27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
855	618	11 „	385	12 Feb.	..	..	300	29 & 30 „	..	..	20	2 Mar.	..	..	150	31 „	20	24 „	24	31 „	..	..	30	4 Feb.	6	24 „	30	12 „	5	2 Mar.	..	..	11	10 Mar.	59	10 Mar.	23	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jan.	..	..	100	16 „	..	..	260	16 Feb.	..	..	48	7 „	..	..	44	4 Feb.	30	31 „	1855		..	..	..	..	..	..	50	26 „	15	15 „	..	..	50	20 „	50	20 „	50	20 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	7 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	163	17 Apr.	108	17 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	10 „	..	..	..	..	47	18 „	49	18 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1,330	..	1,145	..	1,329	..	660	..	660	..	92	..	..	..	294	..	130	..	38	..	609	..	18	..	210	..	25	..	..	..	288	..	313	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	669	..	..	..	
1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855										
Nov.	505	4 Dec.	500	6 Dec.	505	6 Dec.	250	20 Dec.	250	20 Dec.	20	12 Dec.	400	24 Mar.	100	10 Jan.	62	2 Jan.	40	14 Jan.	200	25 Jan.	6	24 Dec.	50	6 Feb.	10	6 Feb.	20	27 Jan.	17	25 Feb.	54	25 Feb.	102	25 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„	56	1855	300	10 Jan.	498	29 „	20	8 Jan.	100	10 „	18	2 Jan.	..	..	200	22 „	20	18 „	18	2 Jan.	100	27 „	12	2 Jan.	50	24 „	10	6 Mar.	14	10 Feb.	11	6 Mar.	59	6 Mar.	23	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	100	8 „	200	14 „	..	1855	100	10 „	100	19 „	12	12 Feb.	..	..	200	27 „	1855		40	14 Jan.	186	14 Feb.	6	2 Jan.	24	24 „	10	12 Mar.	40	23 „	50	24 „	50	24 „	50	24 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	100	13 „	14	15 Feb.	..	15 Feb.	100	19 „	200	27 „	25	12 Jan.	..	..	..	..	40	18 „	50	22 „	..	..	12	16 „	..	..	28	6 Mar.	..	..	153	9 Apr.	150	9 Apr.	158	9 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	7	26 „	..	..	..	..	100	25 „	..	..	20	18 „	..	..	..	..	25	28 „	25	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	14	15 Feb.	..	..	..	..	7	15 Feb.	148	4 Jan.	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	13 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		782	..	1,014	..	1,017	..	577	..	505	..	95	..	400	..	500	..	82	..	155	..	486	..	24	..	247	..	50	..	74	..	231	..	313	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854		1854				1855		1855						1854		1855		1855		1854		1855		1854										
Dec.	300	4 Dec.	500	4 Dec.	500	4 Dec.	250	20 Dec.	350	12 Jan.	20	6 Dec.	..	..	100	23 Jan.	62	1 Jan.	..	..	100	27 Jan.	6	20 Dec.	50	8 Feb.	10	8 Feb.	34	17 Feb	60	14 Mar.	54	27 Feb.	102	27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	200	28 Dec.	..	..	
„	224	20 „	95	9 „	457	1855	..	..	25	17 Feb.	34	28 „	..	..	50	8 Feb.	25	8 „	..	..	100	29 „	..	..	50	27 „	30	17 „	40	26 „	..	..	58	27 Mar.	18	27 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	
855	32	1 Jan.	300	17 „	..	8 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	20	23 „	..	..	..	..	12	8 Jan.	22	14 Mar.	10	14 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	9 Apr.	59	9 Apr.	..	..	..	..	17	17 Jan.	..	..	
Jan.	95	9 „	300	23 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	17 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	14 „	108	14 „	..	..	..	..	220	27 „	..	..	
„	400	23 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..		1,051	..	1,095	..	957	..	565	..	375	..	117	..	..	..	150	..	107	..	..	..	200	..	18	..	207	..	50	..	74	..	60	..	262	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	437	..	..	..	
54		1854		1854		1854		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855								1854		1855																				
Dec.	696	15 Dec.	643	15 Dec.	1,630	15 Dec.	394	1 Feb.	1,630	15 Dec.	25	8 Jan.	4	14 Mar.	310	27 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	815	15 Dec.	18	8 Jan.	845	11 Jan.	..	..	40	27 Feb.	17	27 Feb.	54	27 Feb.	102	27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
855	934	8 Jan.	987	8 Jan.	1855		265	16 „	286	28 Feb.	..	..	..	..	143	28 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855		..	..	143	28 Feb.	..	..	34	8 Mar.	143	28 Feb.	59	8 Mar.	23	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb.	286	28 Feb.	286	28 Feb.	..	..	143	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	4 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	11 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8 Mar.	50	26 „	50	26 „	50	26 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	17 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	23 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	26 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		1,916	..	1,916	..	1,916	..	958	..	1,916	..	25	..	4	..	553	..	..	..	..	..	988	..	18	..	988	..	..	..	74	..	221	..	163	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54		1854		1854		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1854		1855		1855		1855		1855												
Dec.	655	1 Dec.	600	2 Dec.	655	2 Dec.	250	23 Dec.	250	23 Dec.	20	1 Dec.	350	6 Jan.	100	6 Jan.	63	6 Jan.	20	6 Jan.	100	2 Feb.	6	23 Dec.	50	2 & 8 Feb.	10	2 & 8 Feb.	20	28 Jan.	40	20 Feb.	54	1 Mar.	102	1 Mar.	10	2 & 8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 „	100	6 to 9 „	306	6 & 9 Jan.	12	14 „	223	20 Jan.	156	6 Jan.	14	26 „	..	..	200	13 „	25	15 „	80	18 „	100	13 „	12	6, 8, 9 Jan.	27	24 Mar.	30	13 & 14 „	14	13 & 14 Feb.	17	1 Mar.	50	20 „	50	20 „	11	13 & 14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„	6	14 „	200	18 „	520	23 „	20	6 „	23	20 „	20	6 Jan.	..	..	200	2 & 8 Feb.	20	18 „	50	20 „	150	20 „	..	1855	87	16 Apr.	..	..	40	20 „	50	20 „	..	..	..	..	100	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1855	100	15 Jan.	46	20 „	1855		100	28 „	1855		25	15 „	..	..	..	..	25	28 „	25	23 „	..	..	1855		10	30	1855		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855										
Jan.	200	18 „	65	28 „	46	20 Jan.	63	13 & 14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 & 8 Feb.	24 Mar.	30	13 & 14 „	20	28 Jan.	13 & 14 Feb.	40	20 „	1 Mar.	20 „	102	1 Mar.	50	20 „	10	2 & 8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„	100	18 „	46	29 „	..	..	100	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855		..	..	40	20 Feb.	20 „	50	20 „	1855		1855		1855	11	13 & 14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	200	19 „	65	29 „	..	..	63	13 & 14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	23 Dec.	10	2 & 8 Feb.	30	13 & 14 „	..	..	17	1 Mar.	54	1 Mar.	50	20 „	100	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	100	20 „	65	29 „	..	..	63	13 & 14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1855	50	2 & 8 Feb.	10	2 & 8 Feb.	20	28 Jan.	40	20 Feb.	54	1 Mar.	102	1 Mar.	10	2 & 8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..																								6, 8, 9 Jan.																						

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES issued from the Quartermaster-General's Stores to the several Regiments of the Fourth Division serving in the Crimea, showing the Dates when each Article was received by the Men.

These are exclusive of Supplies issued for the use of the Officers, and of Supplies received from the Regimental Agents.

REGIMENT.	Blankets.		Guernsey Frocks.		Flannel Drawers.		Pairs of Socks.		Comforters.		Worsted Mitts.		Watch Coats or Cloaks.		Great Coats.		Sheepskin Coats.		Capotes.		Buffalo Robes.		Fur Caps.		Tarpaulins.		Long Boots.		Frank Boots.		Waterproof Blankets.		Waterproof Coats.		Leggings.		Hoods.		Wooden Shoes.		Turkish Boots.		Turkish Socks.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
17th Foot	1,836	1854 18 Dec.	740	1854 23 Dec.	738	1855 5 Feb.	1,480	1854 23 Dec.	250	1854 23 Dec.	600	1855 7 Jan.	13	1855 30 Jan.	..	..	110	1855 13 Jan.	25	1855 7 Jan.	40	1855 18 Jan.	590	1855 2 Feb.	6	1854 23 Dec.	50	1855 8 Feb.	30	1855 12 Feb.	50	1855 2 Mar.	44	1855 2 Feb.	50	1855 29 Mar.	23	1855 9 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	260	1855 7 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	1855 13 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5 Feb.	20	23 „	60	23 „	100	5 „	10	1855 7 Jan.	50	24 „	..	..	..	..	24	5 „	..	..	..	..	50	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	8 „	30	2 Feb.	36	24 Feb.	..	..	..	..	47	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	48	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	12 „	..	..	34	27 „	..	..	..	..	28	9 „	..	..	..	..	14	9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	29 „	..	..	..	..	50	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,836	..	1,000	..	738	..	1,480	..	762	..	955	..	13	..	..	..	510	..	75	..	170	..	690	..	16	..	208	..	30	..	50	..	191	..	50	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9th Foot	150	1854 10 Dec.	532	1854 6 Dec.	600	1854 4 Dec.	653	1854 4 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	450	1854 16 Dec.	25	1854 4 Dec.	..	..	110	1855 15 Jan.	25	1855 15 Jan.	20	1854 28 Dec.	200	1855 29 Jan.	12	1855 15 Jan.	50	1855 5 Feb.	10	1855 11 Jan.	30	1855 30 Jan.	11	1855 11 Mar.	59	1855 11 Mar.	23	1855 11 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	12 „	100	28 „	200	9 „	450	22 „	..	1855 25 Jan.	100	28 „	25	22 „	..	..	100	1 Feb.	30	5 Feb.	1855		150	31 „	12	1 Feb.	30	14 „	..	..	40	11 Mar.	17	23 „	54	23 „	100	23 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	200	14 „	..	1855	1855		..	..	220	25 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2 „	..	..	20	28 Dec.	100	5 Feb.	..	..	27	11 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	29 „	50	29 „	50	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	28 „	100	15 Jan.	300	15 Jan.	..	..	100	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	4 „	..	..	1855		74	16 „	..	..	14	14 „	..	..	..	..	115	4 Apr.	101	4 Apr.	101	4 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53	31 Jan.	100	25 „	250	26 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	5 „	..	..	20	12 Jan.	..	..	..	..	23	23 „	..	..	..	..	70	14 „	130	14 „	145	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	26 „	96	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1 Feb.	..	..	..	..	80	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	38	8 Feb.	38	8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	5 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	603	..	1,070	..	1,484	..	1,103	..	570	..	550	..	50	..	..	..	510	..	55	..	175	..	524	..	24	..	224	..	10	..	70	..	263	..	394	..	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21st Foot	160	1854 8 Nov.	684	1854 19 Dec.	595	1854 19 Dec.	682	1854 3 Dec.	250	1854 19 Dec.	250	1854 19 Dec.	20	1855 24 Jan.	425	1855 7 Mar.	100	1855 17 Jan.	30	1855 24 Feb.	80	1855 22 Jan.	200	1855 26 Jan.	6	1854 14 Dec.	55	1855 11 Feb.	30	1855 14 Feb.	54	1855 27 Feb.	25	1855 18 Mar.	25	1855 18 Mar.	25	1855 18 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	300	27 „	100	8 Jan.	300	10 Jan.	744	14 „	20	8 Jan.	100	29 „	..	..	..	..	28	22 „	..	..	50	24 „	100	30 „	..	1855	50	28 „	..	..	..	..	128	8 Apr.	128	8 Apr.	128	8 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	200	14 Dec.	200	10 „	200	14 „	88	24 Jan.	100	10 „	393	18 Jan.	..	..	..	..	200	26 „	..	..	25	30 „	100	4 Feb.	8	6 Feb.	47	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	11 „	50	11 „	50	11 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	1855 11 Jan.	100	13 „	151	26 „	46	11 Feb.	100	24 „	23	11 Feb.	..	..	..	..	200	28 „	..	..	..	..	23	11 „	4	28 „	14	7 „	..	..	..	..	90	14 „	258	14 „	275	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60	26 „	251	26 „	46	11 Feb.	..	..	100	25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	11 Feb.	..	..	248	14 „	248	14 „	..	..	23	9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	3 Feb.	46	11 Feb.	..	..	..	..	81	26 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	845	..	1,381	..	1,292	..	1,560	..	674	..	766	..	20	..	515	..	578	..	30	..	155	..	671	..	18	..	194	..	30	..	54	..	293	..	461	..	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57th Foot	300	1854 17 Dec.	579	1854 4 Dec.	500	1854 4 Dec.	579	1854 4 Dec.	250	1854 17 Dec.	250	1854 17 Dec.	20	1854 6 Dec.	118	1854 30 Dec.	100	1855 11 Jan.	25	1855 6 Jan.	20	1855 11 Jan.	200	1855 25 Jan.	6	1854 24 Dec.	50	1855 7 Feb.	14	1855 14 Mar.	14	1855 16 Feb.	17	1855 27 Feb.	54	1855 27 Feb.	102	1855 27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	24 „	218	24 „	..	1855 12 Jan.	797	24 „	20	1855 10 Jan.	100	1855 11 „	25	1855 10 Jan.	372	1855 15 Feb.	10	12 „	20	22 „	40	17 „	100	29 „	12	1855 16 Feb.	50	25 „	..	..	40	23 „	11	6 Mar.	59	6 Mar.	23	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1855 7 Feb.	100	10 Jan.	300	17 „	121	7 Feb.	100	11 „	445	30 „	20	17 „	..	..	200	25 „	30	30 „	50	21 „	320	16 Feb.	..	..	47	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	27 „	50	27 „	50	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	280	7 Feb.	200	17 „	139	29 „	123	6 Mar.	100	22 „	89	1855 6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	200	30 „	..	..	50	24 „	..	..	..	..	28	6 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	148	6 Mar.	239	28 „	290	7 Feb.	..	..	169	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1 Feb.	..	..	..	..	33	23 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	106	7 Feb.	47	6 Mar.	..	..	62	7 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	91	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	79	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	828	..	1,633	..	1,476	..	1,620	..	780	..	884	..	65	..	490	..	510	..	75	..	185	..	620	..	18	..	208	..	14	..	54	..	78	..	163	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46th Foot	100	1854 8 Dec.	206	1854 14 Dec.	400	1854 3 Dec.	810	1854 9 Dec.	250	1854 18 Dec.	250	1854 18 Dec.	20	1854 8 Dec.	..	..	100	1855 11 Jan.	25	1855 8 Jan.	20	1854 14 Jan.	199	1855 28 Jan.	6	1854 26 Dec.	50	1855 7 Feb.	30	1855 13 Feb.	20	1855 29 Jan.	17	1855 3 Mar.	54	1855 3 Mar.	102	1855 3 Mar.	14	1855 16 Feb.	10	..	10	..
	50	14 „	200	18 „	400	5 „	200	30 „	..	1855 11 Jan.	100	30 „	25	15 Jan.	..	..	10	15 „	20	21 „	40	21 „	100	29 „	..	..	47	2 Mar.	14	16 Mar.	..	..	11	16 „	59	16 „	23	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	201	26 „	152	26 „	1855		..	1855	100	29 „	1855		..	..	..	..	200	29 „	..	..	26	30 „	19	13 Feb.	..	..	28	16 „	..	..	..	..	50	28 „	50	28 „	50	28 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	96	30 „	447	30 „	100	11 Jan.	66	30 Jan.	100	29 „	190	11 Jan.	25	15 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855		..	..	..	..	33	24 „	..	..	..	..	80	4 Apr.	60	4 Apr.	60	4 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1855		1855		100	15 „	..	..	..	..	15	30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	2 Feb.	..	..	..	..	28	16 „	..	..	..	..	50	16 „	82	16 „	78	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100	8 Jan.	12	1855 30 Jan.	186	19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	24 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	14 „	..	..	10	29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	14 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	613	..	11,07	..	1,196	..	1,076	..	450	..	555	..	45	..	..	..	310	..	45	..	135	..	318	..	6	..	208	..	44	..	34	..	208	..	305	..	313	..	14	..	10	..	10	..
68th Foot	135	1854 2 Dec.	478	1854 2 Dec.	400	1854 5 Dec.	478	1854 3 Dec.	250	1854 14 Dec.	250	1854 14 Dec.	20	1854 2 Dec.	77	1854 7 Nov.	100	1855 11 Jan.	25	1855 11 Jan.	40	1855 16 Jan.	200	1855 26 Jan.	6	1854 24 Dec.	50	1855 8 Feb.	30	1855 11 Feb.	20	1855 28 Jan.	17	1855 27 Feb.	54	1855 27 Feb.	102	1855 27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50	14 „	..	1855	1855		647	24 „	1855		1855		1855		174	14 Dec.	100	13 „	20	18 „	40	18 „	100	28 „	14	8 Feb.	50	24 „	14	6 to 10 Mar.	14	13 Feb.	50	27 Mar.	50	27 Mar.	50	27 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	250	1 Jan.	100	11 Jan.	300	13 Jan.	100	8 Feb.	20	11 Jan.	100	13 „	273	1 Jan.	25	16 Jan.	200	28 „	30	2 Feb.	50	21 „	..	..	12	8 Feb.	47	5 Mar.	..	..	40	24 „	260	4 & 13 Apr.	369	4 & 13 Apr.	369	4 & 13 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	80	8 Feb.	100	15 „	200	16 „	100	8 Feb.	100	21 „	27	16 „	20	18 „	140	27 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6 to 10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	16 „	88	8 Feb.	..	..	100	2 Feb.	44	8 Feb.	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	162	8 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	5 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	515	..	1,046	..	988	..	1,225	..	570	..	894	..	65	..	391	..	600	..	75	..	130	..	400	..	18	..	209	..	44	..	74	..	327	..	473	..	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rifle Brigade 1st Bat.	150	1854 14 Dec.	306	1854 6 Dec.	598	1854 5 Dec.	1,302	1854 27 Dec.	100	1855 23 Jan.	250	1854 18 Dec.	20	1854 2 Dec.	..	..	100	1855 12 Jan.	12	1855 6 Jan.	40	1855 19 Jan.	200	1855 27 Jan.	6	1854 26 Dec.	37	1855 3 Jan.	30	1855 13 Feb.	14	1855 11 Feb.	17	1855 27 Feb.	54	1855 27 Feb.	108	1855 27 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	200	26 „	258	14 „	1855		..	..	120	2 Feb.	100	27 „	1855		..	..	200	26 „	..	..	50	24 „	213	10 Feb.	..	1855	50	11 Feb.	14	24 & 29 Mar.	40	27 „	11	10 Mar.	59	10 Mar.	33	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	27 „	250	18 „	300	12 Jan.	..	..	179	10 „	40	6 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30 „	..	..	16	18 Jan.	33	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	50	24 & 29 „	50	24 & 29 „	50	24 & 29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1855		100	18 „	..	..	..	..	294	1855 3 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	24 & 29 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	304	23 Jan.	200	19 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	161	2 Feb.	107	10 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	16	10 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	426	..	1,385	..	1,305	..	1,302	..	399	..	644	..	60	..	..	..	300	..	12	..	115	..	413	..	22	..	158	..	44	..	54	..	78	..	163	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LIGHT DIVISION.

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES issued from the Quartermaster-General's Stores to the several Regiments of the Light Division serving in the Crimea, showing the Dates when each Article was received by the Men.

These are exclusive of Supplies issued for the use of the Officers and of Supplies received from the Regimental Agents.

GIMENT.	Blankets.		Guernsey Frocks.		Flannel Drawers.		Pairs of Socks.		Comforters.		Worsted Mitts.		Watch Coats or Cloaks.		Great Coats.		Sheepskin Coats.		Capotes.		Buffalo Robes.		Fur Caps.		Tarpaulins.		Long Boots.		Frank Boots.		Waterproof Blankets.		Waterproof Coats.		Leggings.		Hoods.		Gregos.		Waterproof Capes.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
OOT ..	35	1854 24 Nov.	510	1854 1 Dec.	500	1854 3 Dec.	510	1854 3 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	20	1854 1 Dec.	25	1854 23 Nov.	110	1855 11 Jan.	33	1855 5 Jan.	40	1855 16 Jan.	200	1855 23 Jan.	6	1854 15 Dec.	40	1855 16 Jan.	30	1855 10 Feb.	14	1855 12 Feb.	17	1855 28 Feb.	61	1855 28 Feb.	110	1855 28 Feb.	..	..	..	..
	100	1 Dec.	118	24 ,,			595	24 ,,		1855	100	24 ,,		1855	25	26 ,,	20	23 ,,	25	6 ,,	50	23 ,,	100	28 ,,	11	24 ,,	9	23 ,,	32	18 ,,	40	24 ,,	10	6 Mar.	60	6 Mar.	60	6 Mar.	..	..	..	..
	300	15 & 16 ,,		1855	300	11 Jan.		1855	17	5 Jan.	..	..	33	5 Jan.	25	6 ,,	65	3 & 5 Feb.	20	20 ,,	100	7 Feb.	13	18 ,,	..	..	50	12 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	9 ,,	50	9 ,,	50	9 ,,	..	..	..	..
	100	24 ,,	31	5 Jan.	200	15 ,,	19	5 Jan.	23	9 ,,	..	..	25	6 ,,	70	16 Apr.	40	7 ,,	..	..	25	31 ,,	..	..	..	..	108	13 ,,	..	..	..	..	60	13 Apr.	150	13 Apr.	200	13 Apr.	..	..	..	..
	40	1855 16 Jan.	100	9 ,,	92	21 ,,	52	16 ,,	100	23 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	11&12 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	12 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	16 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	97	1 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTAL ..	476	..	1,056	..	1,092	..	1,176	..	387	..	350	..	78	..	220	..	380	..	78	..	155	..	413	..	17	..	357	..	62	..	54	..	137	..	321	..	420	..	..	..	..	..
	400	1854 Dec.	420	1854 Dec.	400	1854 Dec.	1,020	1854 Dec.	220	1854 Dec.	350	1854 Dec.	69	1855 Jan.	..	..	377	1855 Jan.	96	1855 Jan.	156	1855 Jan.	300	1855 Jan.	12	1855 Jan.	100	1855 Jan.	57	1855 Feb.	49	1855 Feb.	50	1855 Feb.	109	1855 Feb.	100	1855 Feb.	..	..	..	..
		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855	163	Jan.	..	..	..	..	81	Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	Feb.	..	..	..	..	100	Mar.	156	Mar.	150	Mar.	..	..	..	..
	2	Jan.	200	Jan.	529	Jan.	40	Jan.	172	Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	Mar.	..	..	..	..	100	Apr.	109	Apr.	100	Apr.	..	..	..	..
	..	..	422	Feb.	56	Feb.	200	Feb.	120	Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTAL ..	402	..	1,051	..	985	..	1,260	..	512	..	513	..	69	..	..	..	458	..	96	..	156	..	300	..	12	..	420	..	57	..	49	..	250	..	250	..	350	..	..	..	..	..
	100	1854 2 Dec.	415	1854 2 Dec.	400	1854 5 Dec.	415	1854 5 Dec.	245	1854 15 Dec.	245	1854 10 Dec.	20	1854 2 Dec.	..	..	110	1855 10 Jan.	33	1855 6 Jan.	20	1855 9 Jan.	200	1855 26 Jan.	12	1855 4 Jan.	20	1855 19 Jan.	9	1855 7 Feb.	20	1855 29 Jan.	12	1855 28 Feb.	30	1855 28 Feb.	60	1855 28 Feb.	..	..	12	1855 28 Feb.
	100	27 ,,	186	24 ,,			690	20 ,,		1855	100	27 ,,		1855	20	8 Jan.	100	26 ,,	25	4 ,,	40	14 ,,	100	29 ,,	..	..	50	8 Feb.	30	11 ,,	14	13 Feb.	8	12 Mar.	40	12 Mar.	16	12 Mar.	..	..	8	12 Mar.
		1855		1855	300	10 Jan.		1855	20	8 Jan.	7	21 Apr.	33	6 Jan.	25	4 ,,	100	31 ,,	20	18 ,,	40	18 ,,	..	..	..	..	63	19 ,,	22	19 ,,	40	23 ,,	25	26 ,,	25	26 ,,	25	26 ,,	..	..	25	26 ,,
	20	9 Jan.	100	8 Jan.	200	14 ,,	108	14 Jan.	100	10 ,,	..	..	25	4 ,,	..	..	..	..	30	29 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	80	1 Apr.	80	1 Apr.	80	1 Apr.	..	..	80	1 Apr.
	40	12 Mar.	200	14 ,,	70	29 ,,	14	14 Apr.	100	29 ,,	..	..	20	18 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	12 ,,	..	..	..	..	40	14 ,,	110	14 ,,	160	14 ,,	..	..	40	14 ,,
	28	3 Apr.	46	28 ,,	14	21 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	14	21 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	13 Apr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTAL ..	288	..	1,008	..	984	..	1,137	..	465	..	352	..	98	..	..	..	310	..	103	..	100	..	300	..	12	..	327	..	61	..	74	..	165	..	285	..	341	..	..	..	165	..
	1,220	1854 8 Dec.	530	1854 23 Dec.	300	1855 12 Jan.	300	1854 23 Dec.	250	1854 16 Dec.	500	1855 10 Jan.	34	1855 5 Jan.	..	..	110	1855 12 Jan.	34	1855 5 Jan.	80	1855 10 Jan.	60	1855 22 Feb.	4	1855 7 Jan.	112	1855 13 Jan.	39	1855 10 Feb.	14	1855 15 Feb.	112	1855 13 Jan.	40	1855 28 Feb.	70	1855 28 Feb.	..	..	..	..
		1855		1855	400	29 ,,		1855		1855	224	13 ,,	25	17 Feb.	..	..	200	17 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29 ,,	50	10 Feb.	32	17 ,,	40	23 ,,	21	22 Feb.	70	8 Mar.	36	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..
	224	13 Jan.	100	10 Jan.	224	13 Feb.	100	10 Jan.	120	10&12 Jan.	386	17 Feb.	..	..	..	..	200	17 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	17 ,,	..	..	..	..	10	28 ,,	80	27 ,,	80	27 ,,	..	..	..	..
	386	17 Feb.	300	23 ,,	386	17 ,,	300	7 Jan.	100	23 ,,	126	22 ,,	..	..	..	..	200	29 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	22 ,,	..	..	..	..	18	8 Mar.	160	31 ,,	160	31 ,,	..	..	..	..
	120	22 ,,	224	13 Feb.	120	22 ,,	300	20 ,,	100	29 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	17 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4 Mar.	..	..	..	..	80	27 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	386	17 ,,	..	..	224	13 Feb.	39	4 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8 ,,	..	..	..	..	160	31 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	120	22 ,,	..	..	386	17 ,,	193	17 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTAL ..	1,020	..	1,748	..	1,430	..	1,630	..	802	..	1,230	..	59	..	..	..	682	..	603	..	165	..	60	..	16	..	651	..	71	..	54	..	491	..	350	..	346	..	..	..	..	..
	554	1854 Dec.	200	1854 Dec.	1,000	1854 Dec.	1,220	1854 Dec.	250	1854 Dec.	942	1855 7 Jan.	70	1854 Dec.	..	..	100	1855 9, 10 Jan.	84	1854 Dec.	20	1855 9 & 10 Jan.	200	1855 22, 23 Jan.	18	1855 4 Jan.	50	1855 4–6 Feb.	20	1855 9 & 10 Jan.	14	1855 10 & 11 Feb.	17	1855 22–25–28 Feb.	54	1855 22–25–28 Feb.	102	1855 22–25–28 Feb.	..	..	..	..
		1855		1855		1855		1855		1855				1855			200	22, 23 ,,		1855	40	14 ,,	100	4–6 Feb.	..	..	100	14, 15 ,,	30	10&11 Feb.	40	22–25–28 ,,	10	9 & 13 Mar.	60	9 & 13 Mar.	20	9 & 13 Mar.	..	..	..	..
	344	7 Jan.	100	7 Jan.	3	9 & 10 Jan.	497	4 & 6 Feb.	20	7 Jan.	..	..	25	4 Jan.	25	4 Jan.	200	25–27 ,,	20	18, 19 ,,	40	18, 19 ,,	..	..	..	..	52	22–25–28 ,,	20	14, 15 ,,	..	..	50	23–25 ,,	50	23–25 ,,	50	23–25 ,,	..	..	..	..
	..	..	100	12 ,,	200	14 ,,	..	..	100	9 & 10 ,,	..	..	20	18,19 ,,	30	25–27 ,,	20	18, 19 ,,	50	22, 23 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4 & 6 Mar.	10	9–13 Mar.	..	..	120	29 ,,	120	29 ,,	120	29 ,,	..	..	..	..
	..	..	200	14 ,,	238	4 & 6 Feb.	..	..	100	18, 19 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28, 29 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	9 & 13 ,,	..	..	..	..	60	10 & 11 Apr.	140	10 & 11 Apr.	190	10 & 11 Apr.	..	..	..	..
	..	..	251	4 & 6 Feb.	..	..	..	..	100	25–27 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	28, 29 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTAL ..	894	..	1,654	..	1,738	..	1,717	..	883	..	942	..	115	..	..	..	500	..	159	..	175	..	300	..	18	..	290	..	80	..	54	..	257	..	424	..	482	..	..	..	..	..
	50	1854 29 Nov.	305	1854 29 Nov.	300	1854 29 Nov.	305	1854 29 Nov.	125	1854 15 Dec.	125	1854 15 Dec.	10	1854 2 Dec.	50	1854 20 Nov.	100	1855 12 Jan.	17	1855 5 Jan.	10	1855 11 Jan.	20	1855 4 Feb.	6	1855 9 Jan.	5	1855 24 Jan.	15	1855 8 Feb.	10	1855 6 Feb.	15	1855 2 Mar.	52	1855 2 Mar.	100	1855 2 Mar.	..	..	..	..
	50	4 Dec.	61	23 Dec.		1855	327	23 Dec.		1855	60	26 ,,		1855	131	5 Jan.	80	5 ,,	..	..	20	13 ,,	100	6 ,,	..	..	25	8 Feb.	27	17 ,,	40	21 ,,	10	8 ,,	60	8 ,,	20	8 ,,	..	..	..	..
	100	14	..	..	200	12 Jan.	..	..	19	11 Jan.	..	..	17	5 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	26 ,,	..	..	..	..	89	17 ,,	..	..	..	..	110	8 ,,	110	8 ,,	40	8 ,,	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1855	..	1855	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,215	..	1,799	..	1,930	..	1,690	..	615	..	1,690	..	79	..	..	..	318	..	34	..	225	..	725	..	12	..	350	..	47	..	54	..	203	..	330	..	386	..	45	..	..	..

CAVALRY DIVISION.

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES issued from the Quartermaster-General's Stores to the several Regiments of the Cavalry Division serving in the Crimea, showing the Dates when each Article was received by the Men.

These are exclusive of Horse-Clothing and Issues to Officers, and of Supplies received from the Regimental Agents.

REGIMENT.	Blankets.		Guernsey Frocks.		Flannel Drawers.		Pairs of Socks.		Comforters.		Worsted Mitts.		Watch Coats or Cloaks.		Gregos.		Sheepskin Coats.		Blue Pea Coats.		Buffalo Robes.		Fur Caps.		Tarpaulins.		Long Boots.		Waterproof Blankets.		Leggings.		Hoods.		Gauntlets.		Turkish Boots.		Waterproof Capes.		Ammunition Boots.		Regimental Overalls.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
1st Dragoons	50	1854 4 Dec.	200	1854 5 Dec.	200	1854 5 Dec.	200	1854 5 Dec.	100	1854 27 Dec.	200	1854 5 Dec.	..	..	..	..	20	1854 27 Dec.	180	1855 3 Jan.	52	1855 13 Jan.	100	1855 13 Jan.	..	..	100	1855 14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	1855 14 Feb.	100	1854 5 Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	50	27 „	50	27 „	50	27 „	..	1855	50	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	1855	20	13 „	10	11 „	95	14 Feb.	..	..	200	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	146	1855 11 Jan.	150	1855 13 Jan.	150	1855 13 Jan.	150	1855 13 Jan.	100	13 Jan.	150	1855 13 Jan.	..	..	..	..	45	14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	196	..	400	..	400	..	400	..	200	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	195	..	200	..	62	..	195	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Dragoons	66	1854 8 Dec.	226	1854 4 Dec.	226	1854 4 Dec.	226	1854 4 Dec.	180	1854 27 Dec.	50	1854 26 Dec.	10	1854 8 Dec.	30	1855 2 Jan.	20	1854 26 Dec.	..	..	10	1855 11 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	3	1854 26 Dec.	22	1855 30 Jan.	10	1855 30 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	1855 30 Jan.	50	1854 4 Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	177	1855 11 Jan.	150	1855 15 Jan.	150	1855 11 Jan.	217	1855 15 Jan.	50	1855 11 Jan.	100	1855 11 Jan.	..	..	..	..	110	1855 11 Jan.	..	..	16	16 „	82	13 Feb.	..	..	40	7 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1855 13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	77	16 „	77	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1855 13 Feb.	..	..	16	20 „	..	..	..	..	15	8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	28 „	..	..	..	..	15	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	243	..	453	..	453	..	443	..	230	..	150	..	10	..	30	..	202	..	..	..	62	..	182	..	3	..	102	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th. Dragoon Guards	55	1854 Nov.	240	1854 7 Dec.	240	1854 7 Dec.	12	1854 9 Dec.	180	1854 27 Dec.	120	1854 27 Dec.	10	1854 7 Dec.	20	1854 27 Dec.	100	1855 12 Jan.	200	1855 8 Jan.	10	1855 12 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	22	1855 1 Feb.	..	..	27	1855 2 Mar.	50	1855 2 Mar.	100	1855 28 Jan.	125	1854 13 Dec.	8	1855 2 Mar.	6	1854 9 Dec.	..	..
	50	7 Dec.	6	9 „	6	9 „	28	1855 10 Mar.	50	1855 12 Jan.	100	1855 12 Jan.	..	..	30	1855 28 Jan.	92	13 Feb.	12	26 „	16	17 „	96	13 Feb.	..	..	40	8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	27 „	..	..	..	1855	..	..
	6	9 „	208	1855 17 Jan.	150	1855 12 Jan.	208	1855 17 Jan.	50	1855 21 „	3	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7 Feb.	16	21 „	6	10 Mar.	..	..	15	9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	50	2 Feb.	..	..
	200	1855 8 Jan	28	10 Mar.	58	17 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4 Mar.	20	24 „	..	..	..	..	20	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	28	10 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																											10	4 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	311	..	482	..	482	..	248	..	280	..	220	..	10	..	50	..	195	..	228	..	62	..	202	..	..	..	307	..	..	..	27	..	50	..	100	..	165	..	8	..	56	..	..	..
6th Dragoons	100	1854 Dec.	430	1855 Jan.	430	1855 Jan.	430	1855 Jan.	202	1855 Jan.	215	1855 Jan.	..	..	..	..	103	1855 Jan.	300	1855 Jan.	26	1855 Jan.	100	1855 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	1855 Jan.
	70	1855 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	Feb.	100	Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	170	..	430	..	430	..	430	..	202	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	300	..	42	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
5th Dragoon Guards	7	1854 18 Oct.	197	1854 1 Dec.	197	1854 1 Dec.	..	..	180	1854 26 Dec.	120	1854 26 Dec.	..	..	..	..	20	1854 25 Dec.	180	1855 8 Jan.	10	1855 10 Jan.	100	1855 27 Jan.	..	..	125	1854 16 Dec.	10	1855 29 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	1855 27 Jan.	..	..	..	..	80	1854 1 Dec.	..	..
	50	24 Nov.	..	1855	..	1855	..	..	..	1855	100	1855 13 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	16	20 „	55	14 Feb.	..	..	25	26 „	7	14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	80	15 „	..	..
	50	9 Dec.	150	15 Jan.	150	15 Jan.	..	..	50	22 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	20 „	..	..
		1855	22	25 „	22	22 „	..	..	50	1 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	7 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	20 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	186	..	369	..	369	..	..	..	280	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	180	..	26	..	155	..	..	..	150	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..
4th Light Dragoons	140	1854 26 Nov.	164	1854 4 Dec.	100	1854 4 Dec.	144	1855 15 Jan.	120	1855 1 Jan.	80	1854 26 Dec.	10	1854 4 Dec.	..	..	20	1854 26 Dec.	..	..	10	1855 10 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	55	1855 13 Feb.	10	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	1855 28 Jan.	25	1854 6 Dec.	..	..	100	1854 26 Nov.	..	..
	50	4 Dec.	9	20 „	—	1855	25	8 Mar.	50	16 „	—	1855	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	16	16 „	46	13 Feb.	..	..	20	17 „	7	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	13 Feb.	100	16 „	..	..	24	20 Dec.	..	..
		1855	135	15 Jan.	150	12 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	1855 12 Jan.	..	..	..	..	30	8 Jan.	..	..	36	17 „	5	8 Mar.	..	..	10	1 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26 „	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	10 Jan.	8	13 Feb.	100	15 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	12 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51	13 Feb.	27	8 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41	23 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	292	..	343	..	350	..	169	..	170	..	180	..	10	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	62	..	151	..	..	..	85	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	189	..	..	..	124	..	..	..
8th Light Dragoons	67	1854 4 Dec.	150	1854 4 Dec.	150	1855 9 Jan.	150	1854 10 Dec.	120	1854 28 Dec.	80	1854 26 Dec.	10	1854 4 Dec.	..	..	20	1854 25 Dec.	..	..	10	1855 12 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	40	1855 7 Feb.	..	..	16	1855 2 Mar.	30	1855 2 Mar.	100	1855 28 Jan.	100	1854 16 Dec.	6	1855 2 Mar.	..	..	..	..
	114	1855 8 Jan.	10	17 „	150	12 „	170	1855 15 Jan.	..	1855	50	1855 12 Jan.	..	..	..	..	30	8 Jan.	..	..	16	15 „	49	28 Jan.	..	..	15	9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	13 Feb.	26	„	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92	29 Apr.	160	1855 15 Jan.	20	15 „	..	..	..	23 Jan.	19	14 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	12 „	..	..	16	20 „	..	14 Feb.	..	..	20	16 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..
																																				15	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	273	..	320	..	320	..	320	..	174	..	149	..	10	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	62	..	149	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	16	..	30	..	150	..	172	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
11th Light Dragoons	50	1854 4 Dec.	161	1854 4 Dec.	161	1854 11 Dec.	161	1854 11 Dec.	120	1855 2 Jan.	80	1854 26 Dec.	10	1854 4 Dec.	..	..	20	1854 27 Dec.	..	..	10	1855 12 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	40	1855 8 Feb.	10	1855 29 Jan.	..	..	..	..	100	1855 29 Jan.	100	1854 16 Dec.	..	..	80	1854 20 Nov.	..	..
	50	11 „	..	1855	..	1855	..	1855	50	11 „	..	1855	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	16	17 „	42	13 Feb.	..	..	15	9 „	7	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	13 Feb.	15	26 „	..	..	..	1855	..	..
	87	1855 12 Jan.	139	15 Jan.	150	11 Jan.	139	15 Jan.	..	..	50	11 Jan.	..	..	..	..	33	8 Jan.	..	..	16	20 „	14	24 „	..	..	35	13 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1855	..	..	30	2 Feb.	..	..
	..	..	13	13 Feb.	11	13 Feb.	10	13 Feb.	..	..	6	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	11 „	..	..	20	25 „	..	..	..	..	10	3 Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..
			28	24 „	28	24 „	28	24 „	..	..	28	24 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	187	..	341	..	350	..	338	..	170	..	164	..	10	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	62	..	156	..	..	..	100	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	147	..	..	..	110	..	..	..
13th Light Dragoons	No Returns available antecedent to 2nd February, when the former Quartermaster died, but the Corps appears, on the whole, to have received much the same as the others.																																											
17th Light Dragoons	160	1854 1855 25 Dec. to Jan.	150	1855 8 Jan.	100	1855 16 Jan.	150	1855 8 Jan.	30	1855 1 Jan.	80	1855 8 Jan,	10	1855 2 Jan.	..	..	30	1855 14 Jan.	..	..	10	1855 14 Jan.	100	1855 28 Jan.	..	..	..	..	12	1855 29 Jan.	16	1855 28 Feb.	30	1855 28 Feb.	100	1855 29 Jan.	25	1855 2 Jan.	8	1855 2 8 Feb	20	1855 13 Feb.	..	..
	..	..	72	1855 16 „	88	8 „	364	16 „	120	8 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1855 7 „	..	..	16	16 „	31	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	7	13 Feb.	..	..	..	..	50	16 Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	58	13 Feb.	150	14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21 „	20	25 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																					20	25 „																						
Total	160	..	280	..	338	..	514	..	150	..	80	..	10	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	62	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	16	..	30	..	150	..	25	..	8	..	20	..	..	..

GENERAL ABSTRACT, shewing the Total Supplies of WARM CLOTHING, and other Articles undermentioned, issued from the Quartermaster-General's Store, to the several Divisions of the Crimean Army, between 1st of November, 1854, and 31st of March, 1855, exclusive of the Royal Artillery, who were supplied from a different source.

	1st Division	2nd Division	3rd Division	4th Division	Cavalry Division	Light Division	Total.
Blankets	7,251	5,445	9,758	5,666	2,018	8,484	38,622
Guernsey Frocks	11,922	9,090	12,414	8,616	3,418	12,802	58,262
Woollen Drawers (pairs)	12,773	8,910	12,810	8,479	3,492	13,032	59,496
Pairs of Socks	13,011	8,676	12,959	9,366	2,862	13,875	60,749
Comforters	5,424	4,457	7,405	4,205	1,856	6,020	29,367
Worsted Mitts (pairs)	7,764	5,255	8,283	5,248	1,778	8,199	36,527
Watch Coats or Cloaks	587	602	718	318	60	759	3,044
Gregos	280	..	115	..	80	45	520
Great Coats	319	1,568	1,819	1,396	..	1,516	6,618
Sheepskin Coats	4,062	3,769	5,413	3,318	1,283	3,956	21,801
Capotes	1,392	1,074	860	367	..	1,453	5,146
Buffalo Robes	1,143	1,185	1,229	1,065	502	1,414	6,538
Fur Caps	5,490	4,200	5,092	3,636	1,541	4,255	24,214
Tarpaulins	30	109	168	122	3	153	585
Long Boots	1,654	1,702	3,859	1,409	1,119	4,017	13,760
Frank Boots	444	251	275	216	..	661	1,847
Waterproof Blankets	30	376	552	390	80	540	1,968
Waterproof Coats	218	1,729	1,634	1,438	..	3,024	8,043
Leggings	1,282	2,432	2,524	2,009	59	3,684	11,990
Hoods	1,363	2,866	2,741	2,170	110	4,247	13,497
Wooden Shoes	200	12	332	14	..	..	558
Ankle or Ammunition Boots	2,096	..	4,644	..	..	..	6,740
Turkish Boots	..	..	..	10	848	..	858
Gauntlets	..	..	..	..	1,150	..	1,150
Waterproof Capes	753	..	262	..	22	165	1,202
Militia Trousers	591	..	200	..	..	..	791
Flannel Bands	700	..	..	..	..	..	700
Regimental Overalls	..	..	..	..	300	..	300
Blue Pea Coats	..	..	..	..	908	..	908
Turkish Socks	..	..	..	10	..	..	10

No. 1.

STATEMENT of TIMBER landed at Balaklava for the use of the Troops, from the under-mentioned Vessels, during the months of November and December, 1854, January, February, March, and April, 1855.

Date of Arrival.	Names of Vessels.	No. of Boards and Planks.	No. of Pieces Scantling.	Remarks.
1854.				
November 25 ..	Cottingham	14,431	1,699	
1855.				
January 1st ..	Paramatta	10,560	3,793	
January 6th ..	Sea Nymph	22,738	..	
February 3rd ..	Surinam	1,255	760	
February 9th ..	Charity	436	217	
February 10th..	Niagara	1,518	..	
February 12th..	Blundell	12,761	6,894	
March 1st ..	Herefordshire	675	498	
March 3rd ..	Lion..	1,030	..	These boards were lent to the Department by the Commissary-General at a time of scarcity.
March 8th ..	St. Hilda	5,640	5,573	
March 13th ..	William Hutt	6,628	..	
		77,672	19,434	

(Signed) G. HALL, *Major,*
Late Assistant Engineer.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the quantity of Timber issued to each Regiment from 1st December, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, from the Store at Balaklava.

Regiment.	Boards and Planks.	Scantling Pieces.	Remarks.
4th Dragoon Guards	2,605	698	
5th Dragoon Guards	2,301	713	
1st Royal Dragoons	2,788	753	
2nd Scots Greys	2,665	652	
4th Light Dragoons	1,238	257	
6th Inniskillins	2,512	908	
8th Hussars	876	299	
10th Hussars	27	44	
11th Hussars	1,155	329	
13th Light Dragoons	1,867	366	
17th Lancers	605	214	
Grenadier Guards	536	246	
Coldstream Guards	739	208	
Scots Fusilier Guards	1,151	287	
1st Royal Regiment	883	63	
7th Regiment	72	66	
9th do.	135	8	
4th do.	78		
14th do.	1,536		
17th do.	96	35	
18th do.	428		
19th do.	1,070	116	
20th do.	766	78	
21st do.	863	58	
23rd do.	76	71	
28th do.	1,111	46	
30th do.	170		
33rd do.	207	56	
34th do.	98	37	
38th do.	853	58	
39th do.	360	72	
41st do.	22	6	
42nd do.	1,562	139	
44th do.	857	8	
46th do.	161	12	
47th do.	12	76	
49th do.	188	46	
50th do.	651	32	
55th do.	142		
57th do.	1,123	139	
62nd do.	28		
63rd do.	42	66	
68th do.	511	116	
71st do.	2,379	129	
79th do.	234	238	
77th do.	116	78	
88th do.	322	19	
89th do.	383	6	
90th do.	152	124	
93rd do.	670	160	
95th do.	20	30	
97th do.	412	109	
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Right Wing	978	126	
Ditto ditto Left Wing ..	38	42	
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	1,679	239	
Royal Marines	2,362	563	
Royal Horse Artillery	3,328	833	
The Batteries of Royal Artillery ..	11,538	1,699	
The Ambulance Corps	61	3	
The Mounted Staff Corps	52	53	
TOTAL ..	59,890	11,829	

Balaklava,
May, 1855.

(Signed) G. HALL, *Major,*
Assstant Engineer.

No. 3.

Return of Timber in Store at Balaklava, April 30, 1855.

Boards.					Scantling.		
No. of Boards.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.	No. of Superficial Feet.	No. of Pieces.	Length.	Size.
	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.			Feet.	Inches.
291	13	12	1½	2,483	1,500	16	3×2
350	14	12	1	4,900			
41				7,383	1,500		

(Signed) G. HALL, *Major,*
Assistant Engineer.

List of Ships with Hutting Materials.

Name.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Cottingham*	Sinope	21st November, 1854.
Tamar	England	16th December, 1854.
Arabia*	Constantinople	21st do.
Paramatta	Malta	23rd do.
Metropolitan	Southampton	25th do.
Cosmopolitan	Portsmouth	27th do.
Hetton	Southampton	28th do.
Sea Nymph*	Constantinople	30th do.
Norman	Southampton	31st do.
Sir John Easthope	Southampton	5th January, 1855.
Niagara*	Varna	6th do.
William Hutt	Portsmouth	5th do.
William Hutt*	Constantinople	11th March, 1855.
Alster	Portsmouth	7th January, 1855.
Sydney	Corfu	9th do.
Cumberland	Portsmouth	9th do.
Brandon*	Constantinople	11th do.
Australian	Huts from Trieste	18th do.
Emeu	Malta	18th do.
John Bowes	Southampton	24th do.
Lion*	Genelili	25th do.
Foyle	Portsmouth	27th do.
Royal Victoria	Portsmouth	28th do.
Union	Southampton	1st February, 1855.
Herefordshire	England	5th do.
Blundell	England	6th do.
Blackboy	Southampton	6th do.
Marley Hill	Portsmouth	10th do.
Reka	Trieste	12th do.
Underwood	Trieste	14th do.
Rajah	Southampton	14th do.
Amity	Southampton	15th do.
Snowdon	Southampton	22nd do.
Blake	....	22nd do.
Chester	Woolwich	27th do.
St. Hilda	Constantinople	5th March, 1855.
Simone	Trieste	8th do.
Alipore	Malta	16th do.
City of Aberdeen	England	17th April, 1855.
Harbinger	England, with Iron Hospitals	27th do.
Ayrshire Lass	Woolwich	30th do.

The Ships marked thus * were sent specially by Lord Raglan for Timber for Hutting.

(Signed) RICHARD AIREY.
Quartermaster-General.

Appendix to Medical Evidence.

Copy of Observations made to the Chief of the Medical Department of the Army, with each Monthly Return since November, 1854. *By John Wyatt, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards.*

November.—The exciting causes of disease have been, in my opinion, owing to the very inclement state of the weather during the past month; the men being perpetually wet, and excessively fatigued from the great amount of duty required of them; often returning from out-lying picquet after twenty-four hours' absence from the battalion, and again frequently sent on duty, as a working party, within a very few hours after their return, with very imperfect means during the interval of cooking their rations. The rations have been good of their kind. The tents have been found a most imperfect protection from the wet, the ground within being often converted into a complete quagmire, and I do not consider the men in their debilitated state will be enabled with safety to occupy tents during a cold winter. I believe that if the sick are to be treated during the approaching winter in a field hospital, some kind of wooden hut will be absolutely necessary.

December.—The cases of diarrhœa and cholera have principally affected the young soldiers, and have, in many instances, been but little amenable to medical treatment, in consequence of the bad state of weather, the insufficient clothing, and the crowded and damp state of the tents in which the sick have been placed. Scurvy, characterized by extreme debility and dejection of spirits, with unhealthy sores on the lower extremities, and swelling of the same, has been extremely obstinate. Lime-juice has been extensively tried, but no specific effect from its use could be seen. The provisions, of their kind, have been good; though no doubt an increase of fresh meat issued to the men would effect the most salutary influence.

Observations for the Quarterly Report, ending December, 1854.

The cold weather has materially affected the health of the troops, who now suffer very much from the effects of frost-bitten feet during the month of December; and, in my opinion, the means of treating them at this season of the year are very inadequate under canvas. Eighty-eight sick men have been removed during the quarter to Balaklava, by the admirable French litters. Want of transport has been severely felt, as well as the establishment of permanent field hospitals, which, during the incessant wet weather, would have been a great boon to the sick soldier, and placed him in a position independent of those inconveniences which so materially retarded the chances of his recovery. I have found great benefit from the use of lime-juice in those forms of scorbutus which have commenced with relaxation of bowels. I consider that Dover's powder should be given at night invariably.

January, 1855.—The state of the battalion has been unhealthy, as the proportion of sickness to the strength will display. Many severe cases of frost-bitten feet have occurred, three of which have died. We are still without the benefit of a wooden hut for the sick, but have two hospital marquees, which afford very insufficient warmth during this inclement weather. Application has been made for a hut for the reception of the sick in camp, but it could not be obtained, for want of transport. Scorbutus, attended with very peculiar despondency of spirits, is also prevalent; and I consider it likely that this disease will much increase, unless a more frequent supply of fresh meat is allowed. I have used lime-juice extensively in the hospital, and have also recommended that every soldier in the battalion should be allowed a portion daily, mixed with his grog, to insure its being taken.

March, 1855.—The great decrease in the monthly mortality must, I think, be attributable to the better condition of the men. Fresh meat is now issued to them very frequently, and the sick in hospital obtain fresh bread daily. I have made several representations on this subject, and hope to see the men generally supplied with bread, instead of biscuit. I consider, also, that a small quantity of beer, issued daily to the men, would be of the greatest benefit. Febrile diseases have, during the past month, taken the place of dysenteric and scorbutic affections. I believe the term scorbutic dysentery applies most aptly to the diseases as they were seen in a conjoint form in the camp. I believe that a diet of rice and milk is of essential benefit to the sick soldier.

Observations for the Quarterly Report, March 31, 1855.

The several monthly observations during the quarter will explain the state of health of the battalion. The men are all now hutted, and it would be very desirable, in my opinion, that the sick should not be treated, if possible, under canvas. An increased supply of vegetable diet and fresh meat, combined with a less severe state of the weather, have been the causes to ameliorate the condition of the men. Great deficiencies have occurred in the supplies of medicines and medical comforts during the past quarter, by which the sick soldier has suffered, Nine of the sick were sent to Scutari when the battalion left the front, and from this change I conceive we have preserved the lives of many soldiers, considering the vast numbers of those previously sent away who have died. I intend to recommend that men who are so much debilitated as to be unable to perform duties, should be sent home to England.

Copy of some Requisitions made during the months of December, January, February, and March, on the Purveyor's and Medical Stores of the First Division of the Army, from the Senior Medical Officer in charge of Coldstream Guards.

(1) November 20.—Requisition for medicines and one bottle of brandy. (Nothing received.)
(2) December 1.—Cayenne pepper, ½ oz.; potass. acetat., 4 oz.; potass. bi-tart., 2 oz.; tinct. catechu, 4 oz.; acid. tartaric, 2 oz. (Received two of the above articles only.)
(3) December 3.—Sago, 3 lbs.; arrowroot, 3 lbs. (None in store.)
(4) December 5.—Port wine, 6 bottles; brandy or rum, 2 bottles; sugar, 4 lbs.; rice, 6 lbs.; tea, 2 lbs. (No brandy, rum, or sugar in store.)
(5) December 7.—2 bottles of rum or brandy; 4 lbs. of sugar; 2 lbs. of arrowroot; 4 lbs. of rice. (No sago, sugar, brandy, or rum.)
(6) December 8.—4 bottles of wine. (None received.)
(7) December 13.—No Dover's powder in store.
(8) December 13.—Required 4 bottles of port wine, 1 of brandy or rum, 4 lbs. of rice, 2 lbs. of mustard, and 2 lbs. of linseed meal. (Received no wine nor brandy, mustard, nor linseed meal.
(9) December 15.—Required 4 lbs. mustard, 3 bottles of lime-juice. (Nothing received)
(10) December 18.—Required candles, 4 lbs.; rice, 6 lbs.; sago, 2 lbs,; sugar, 4 lbs.; tea, 1 lb.; port wine, 4 bottles; rum or brandy, 1 bottle. (Received 2 lbs. candles, no rice, 3 bottles port wine, no brandy.)
(11) December 18.—No powdered opium in store.
(12) December 21.—No rice in store.
(13) December 25.—No linseed meal in store, Dover's powder, nor opium powder.
(14) December 27.—No acetate of lead, Dover's powder, squills, opium powder, or olive oil.
(15) December 30.—Received the full amount of the requisition.
(16) January 5.—No chalk powder, nor Dover's powder in store.
(17) January 6.—No rice in store.
(18) January 8.—Neither chalk powder nor acetate of lead to be obtained.
(19) January 14.—No æther in store.
(20) January 19.—Applied for 6 lbs. of lint, and received one pound.
(21) January 22.—No soap liniment in store.
(22) January 25.— Do. do.
(23) January 26.—No linseed meal nor mustard in store,
(24) January 27.—No soap liniment nor barley in store,
(25) February 4.—No chalk powder nor soap liniment in store.
(26) February 6.—Received the whole of the articles applied for.
(27) February 9.— Do. Do.
(28) February 11.— Do. Do.
(29) February 12.— Do. Do.
(30) February 14.— Do. Do.
(31) February 15.—Received a portion of the requisition.
(32) February 17.— Do. Do.
(33) February 18.—Received a smaller portion only of the requisition.
(34) February 23.—In consequence of receiving an official memorandum that certain special medicines should be employed in the treatment of diarrhœa and cholera, an application was made for them, but none could be obtained.
(35) February 26.—The same requisition was repeated, but none procured.
(36) March 4.—(Balaklava). Application for eight articles of medicine, and received five.
(37) March 7.—Applied for three, much required for fever, and received one.
(38) March 9.— Do. for seven medicines, and received none.
(39) March 10.— Do. Do.
(40) March 11.— Do. Do.

(41) March 12.—Applied for nine medical comforts. (Received eight.)
(42) „ Do. seven medicines. (Received none.)
(43) March 13.— Do. five medicines. (Received three.)
(44) March 14.—Applied for two medicines and three medical comforts. (Received no medicines, and three medical comforts.)
(45) March 16.—Applied for nine medicines. (Received six.)
(46) March 18.—Applied for four medical comforts. (Received three.)
(47) „ „ Applied for three medicines. (Received three.)
(48) March 20.—Applied for four medicines. (Received three.)
(49) „ „ Applied for five medical comforts. (Received three.)
(50) March 23.—Applied for six medical comforts. (Received six.)
(51) March 25.—Applied for four medical comforts. (Received three.)
(52) March 27.—Applied for seven medicines. (Received the whole.)
(53) „ „ Applied for three medical comforts. (Received two.)

(Signed) JOHN WYATT,
Senior Assistant Surgeon, Coldstream Guards.

Camp, Balaklava, March 28, 1855.

Suggestions by Robert Cooper, Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Crimea, May 10, 1855.

No. 1. The Turks have taught us a very useful lesson by having attached to their army large water barrels, fixed upon light carriages, which accompany the troops on the march, and are turned to good account in camp. The mode of supplying the British soldier with water, is to be condemned. Much valuable time is lost to the men, and a great deal of unnecessary fatigue imposed upon them in camp, and on the march, by compelling the soldier to walk a long distance, to fill their canteens, after a distressing day's journey in the sun, long fatigues, and heavy drills. The canteen holds but little, and consequently is soon exhausted. I have known the spring to be situated two miles from camp. Each regiment ought to have at least two barrels attached permanently to it. When on the point of going into action, how valuable they would be to the field hospitals! At present the surgeons have to manage the best way they can, with a scanty supply, derived through small canteens. This topic deserves the utmost consideration. The comfort of the soldier has actuated me to submit the subject to deliberation, and humanity has impelled the course I have adopted to rectify an embarrassment under which my professional brethren labour when surrounded by the wounded.

No. 2. I have been told by the Surgeon of the 17th Lancers that the new pattern bedstead lately issued to his hospital is intended to accompany the army in its movements whenever it may take the field. It is to be used without a mattrass, and is so cons ructed that the rope by which the canvas is tightened, is certain to distress the patient. It is, moreover, unnecessarily broad, and by far too heavy for flying hospital purposes. When I was in charge of the General Hospital in Balaklava, an excellent description of stretcher was in use as a bed; also applicable for removing wounded and sick men about, without distressing them. It was light, sufficiently wide, and well suited, from its portability, for the march.

No. 3. Before the hot weather sets in, an effort should be made by the English and French authorities to suppress, among the allied troops, intemperance, which is rapidly increasing. It can only be accomplished by the prohibition of the sale of spirits. It is distressing to behold new booths almost daily opening, and to witness the men staggering about in every direction. Non-commissioned officers do not resist the temptation diffused over the encampments, especially within the French lines, where every facility is afforded to the incautious.

No. 4. Medical officers in charge of regiments ought to have given over to them one bat horse, and they should enjoy an undisputed authority over the employment of the animal. The horse should be solely and entirely for the purposes of the sick, and altogether independent of the Transport Corps, and have nothing whatever to do with other regimental matters. It ought to be encamped with the regiment, that it may be ready to turn out at any moment, by night or day, for the conveyance of the panniers filled with surgical appliances, in the event of an attack or sudden movement on our part. To an hospital establishment it is most valuable, in a variety of ways; it can be turned to such good account in rendering patients comfortable. I am amazed to hear that the hospital ponies in front have been transferred to the Land Transport Corps, in defiance of the wishes and representations of Regimental Surgeons, who are compelled now to make out requisitions for carriage whenever in want of the simplest articles for the comfort of their patients. After the lamentable occurrences of the past months, surely ever facility should be afforded to the Medical Department to render the survivors as free from wants as possible! Why raise obstacles to the conscientious performance of duties, and deny to a

body of professional men an ingredient so essential to their position, as the guardians of the soldiers' lives? Can we not be entrusted with the care of public animals? Alas! if confidence cannot be placed in my brethren, the sooner we are all dismissed from the service the better for the Profession!

No. 5. The regimental cooking would be much better performed if three large camp kettles were issued to each troop, and provision made for their conveyance by the Transport Corps. The camp kettles used by the men last summer were too small for making good soup. In the winter one large kettle was issued to each troop, and its advantage proved beyond dispute. The cooks are delighted with the improved issue, inasmuch that it contains double the quantity of the smaller sized vessel, is provided with an excellent handle, and covered by a good lid; in short, it is a very serviceable article, and commendable because it insures good cooking.

No. 6. If it be intended for the men to pass the ensuing autumn and winter in the huts now occupied, some provision must be made to render them air and water tight, or else the drifting snow, the cold sleet, and the penetrating wind and rain will enter, and render them next to uninhabitable. Already they have cracked to a great extent. What will be the amount of fissures among the boards when they have been exposed for months to a summer's sun? I have no experience to guide me to an opinion beyond that common to mankind, and shall therefore confine myself to observing that unseasoned planks must give under the influence of powerful solar rays, and leave openings, through which influences prejudicial to health and life necessarily will enter.

No. 7. I hope there will be no further infliction of Pensioners on the army, to act in positions where vigour of constitution, steadiness of conduct, and sobriety, &c., are so imperatively required. Of worn-out old men, in the capacity of hospital orderlies, bearers of wounded, &c., I have seen enough to heartily sicken me of their presence with an army engaged in active warfare.

No. 8. A corps of men ought to be enlisted in England to act in the capacity of servants to officers belonging to the Medical, Commissariat, and Chaplain's Departments. They might be enrolled for a period terminable with the war. Nobody out of the Departments can believe what difficulties the officers have to contend with in that particular. I can write with an unselfish aim, because provided with a regimental servant. I do so for the benefit of those who are now suffering, and who will continue to suffer, unless something is accomplished to place them on a better footing. In life there is not anything more touching to a man than that which relates to his domestic wants, and particularly to gentlemen who have been reared in the expectation of having every menial office done for them. The military staff being allowed soldier servants, it remains for the Government to act justly towards the civil branches of the army, in a spirit to insure domestics to valuable classes of officers, who have suffered, almost in silence, hardships arising out of the difficulty in obtaining foreigners, even at extravagant wages. The departments to which reference has been made labour under the misfortune of not being able to procure at times the most indifferent description of servants, at any cost. Of what use is an allowance of 3*s*. a day, if men are not to be had? Of what avail any amount of money in an enemy's country, unless there are parties present willing to accept service in the capacity of domestics? Is it not ungenerous, unjust, and unreasonable to expect well educated men, holding the position of officers in the service of a great country, risking their lives in the common cause, and desirous of performing their duties to their utmost ability, to expect, I repeat, of those gentlemen to draw their own rations and forage, cook their victuals, groom their animals, lead their baggage ponies, and do all the menial offices falling to the lot of servants? What other alternative have they, when deprived of assistance? I have known officers repeatedly placed in the positions indicated above. If a domestic leaves an officer of the Civil Departments in the Crimea, he has no alternative than to set to work himself, as occurred at Scutari and in Bulgaria over and over again. Under such circumstances can any reasonable person expect public duties to be performed willingly? Can it be thought for a moment that the sufferer's mind is in a condition to permit him entering upon his daily avocations unembarrassed by the difficulties under which he may be suffering? Common sense declares for the necessity of action on the part of our rulers, to obliterate an evil fraught with infinite mischief to the public service! Prudence avows in favour of conciliatory conduct acquiesced in from sheer exigency. The claims of meritoritorious officers to a just system of treatment in a foreign land, ought to appeal in sufficiently forcible language to the heart of authority, to insure, without further representation, speedy relief from a difficulty apparent to everybody sympathetically inclined, and well disposed towards them.

No. 9. There cannot be a more erroneous supposition than to imagine it possible for bandsmen, or any other class of persons, to carry the sick or wearied soldier on the line of march. The poor fellows have enough to do to hold on under their own weight. It is cruel to impose upon them any additional burden. Nevertheless, they were required to act in that capacity as we proceeded along the Crimea, until at length they gave in, and

dropped their loads. Hundreds of men were left on the road-side to perish, or fall into the hands of the enemy, or else to struggle on the best way they could, and simply because there were no ambulance carts to help the exhausted creatures along. Should we ever take the field again, I trust provision will be made for such contingencies, not omitting the occasion for similar conveyances, for the purpose of carrying the wounded off the ground during and after an engagement. Their absence, from the date of our landingin the Crimea until we arrived before Sebastopol, was a sufficient lesson to profit by, and one that, I hope, will be held in remembrance, to obviate a recurrence of similar scenes witnessed on that occasion.

No. 10. Before we enter upon a summer campaign, it will be necessary to issue tents in place of those nearly worn out. New tent-lines and pegs will likewise be required in great quantities; the lines are nearly all rotten. Pegs have disappeared, pieces of sticks being in their places of all sizes and shapes.

No. 11. During the summer months white covers should be worn over the head dress, stocks done away with, loose garments allowed, parades to be held in the morning or evening, and the heavy weight relieved from the soldiers' backs on the march.

It being rumoured that the Cavalry Division is to shift on to the plateau in front of Balaklava, I cannot avoid remarking that it would be a pity to do so, unless for urgent military reasons. The men are now comfortably housed, and in excellent health, reaping, in fact, the great advantage of living in huts.

May 13.—The porter issued within the last three days has purged several of the men. It has been of very indifferent quality. A great deal of it has been thrown away by the soldiers. With cholera on the increase, it would be better to discontinue the issue.

4th Dragoon Guards.

Requisitions on the Purveyor and Apothecary at Balaklava, commencing December 28, 1854.

Date.	Articles.	Required.		Received.	
		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
1854.					
December 28	Alum	..	8	1	..
	Confect. aromat.	..	4	..	..
	Emp. cantharid.	1	..	1	..
	Glycyrrhizæ	..	8	..	..
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	1	..	1
	,, nit. oxyd.	..	1	..	1
	Pulv. ipecac.	..	4	..	4
	Lin. saponis	2	..	2	..
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	1	..	..
	,, olivæ	2	..	..	..
	,, terebinth.	..	4	1	..
	Pulv. opii	..	4	..	..
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	1
	Pulv. cretæ c. c. opio	..	8	..	..
	Tinct. catechu	..	6	..	..
	,, gentian. comp.	1	..	..	8
	,, opii	..	8	..	..
	,, myrrhæ	..	6	..	8
	Ounce scales and weights	1 set	..	..	1
	Vial corks, doz.	..	2	..	..
	Vials, doz.	..	2	..	..
	Skins of leather	..	2	..	2
	Hospital marquee	..	1	..	..
	Boxes of tools	..	1	..	1
	One case of sago	..	1	..	..
	Lamp oil (bottles)	..	1	..	1
	Candles	6 lbs.	..	6	..
1855.					
January 3rd	Confect. aromat.	..	4	..	4
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	1	..	1
	,, olivæ	1	..	1	..
	Pulv. opii	..	4	..	4
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. cretæ c. c. opio	..	4	..	4
	Tinct. catechu	..	8	..	..
	,, opii	..	8	..	8
	Vials, sorts, doz.	..	2	..	2

Requisitions on the Purveyor, &c.—(*continued.*)

Date.	Articles.	Required.		ceived.	
1855:		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
January 3rd	Vial corks, doz.	.	2	..	2
	Tinct. matico	..	2	..	2
	Ungt. hyd. nit.	..	2	..	2
	Cerat. saponis	..	8	..	..
	Hyd. bichloridi	..	½	..	1
	Iodinii	..	½	..	1
	Preserved meat (tins)	20	..	20	..
	Sugar	14	..	14	..
	Soap	7	..	7	..
	Preserved cocoa (tins)	12	..	12	..
	Port wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
	Towelling (yards)	6	..	6	..
	Hospital marquee	1	..	..	..
	Old linen (received)	..	..	..	..
	Washing basins (number)	4	..	4	..
	Wooden hut applied for about the 4th.	..	..	..	..
January 13th	Cerat. calaminæ	2	..	2	..
	„ resinæ	2	..	..	..
	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	8
	Tinct. matico	..	6	..	..
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	2	..	..
	Tinct. iodinii	..	4	..	4
	Plumbi acet.	..	2	..	..
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	..
	Lint	2	..	2	..
	Pulv. jalap comp.	..	4	..	..
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	2	..	..
	Cupri sulph.	..	1	..	1
	Ext. hyosciami	..	2	..	..
	Potass. bitart.	..	8	..	8
	Potass. nit.	..	4	..	4
	Spirits, rectified	1	..	1	..
	Tinct. catechu	..	8	..	..
	Stethoscope, No.	1	..	1	..
	Glass measure	1	..	1	..
	Wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
	Sago	7	..	..	..
	Candles	7	..	7	..
	Buffalo robes	..	..	12	..
January 18th	Tinct. camph. c.	1	..	..	..
	Cerat. resinæ	1	..	..	..
	Tinct. opii	1	..	..	..
	„ matico	..	8	..	..
	„ catechu	..	8	..	..
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	2	..	..
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. jalap c.	..	4	..	4
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	2	..	..
	Cupri sulph.	..	½	..	½
	Old linen (received)	..	..	..	..
	Lint	2	..	2	..
	Packthread	..	4	..	4
	Confect. aromat.	..	4	..	4
	Essence of beef (tins)	20	..	20	..
	Sugar	14	..	14	..
	Sago	7	..	..	..
	Arrowroot	7	..	7	..
	Knives and fork	6	..	6	..
January 21st	Buffalo robes	..	..	4	..
January 23rd	Tinct. camph. c.	1	..	..	..
	„ opii	1	..	1	..
	„ matico	..	8	..	..
	„ catechu	..	8	..	..
	„ scillæ	..	8	..	..
	Cerat. resinæ	1	..	..	..
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	2	..	..
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	..
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	2	..	..
	Mag. carbon.	..	2	..	..
	Sp. æther sulph. c.	..	8	..	8
	Calico bandages	12	..	12	..
	Flannel	4	..	4	..

Requisitions on the Purveyor, &c.—(*continued.*)

Date.	Articles.	Required.		Received.	
1855.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
	Adhesive plaster (yds.)	3	..	3	..
	Vin. ipecac.	..	8	..	..
	Glycyrrhizæ	1	..	..	..
	Ext. sarzæ, liquid.	2	..	2	..
	Sodæ carbon	1	..	2	..
	Lime-juice (cases)	2	..	2	..
	Wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
	Sago	7	..	7	..
	Arrowroot	7	..	7	..
	Ol. tiglii	..	1	..	1
	Essence of beef (tins)	20	..	20	..
January 28th	Waterproof covers	..	..	10	..
January 29th	Tinct. camph. c.	1	..	..	..
	„ matico	..	8	..	..
	„ catechu	..	8	..	..
	„ scillæ	..	8	..	..
	Cerat. resinæ	1	..	..	..
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	2	..	..
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	..
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	2	..	..
	Mag. carbon	..	2	..	..
	Vin. ipecac.	..	8	..	..
	Glycyrrhizæ	1	..	..	..
	Pulv. rhei	..	4	..	4
	Mustard	2	..	1	..
	Pulv. jalap c.	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. scillæ. (None applied for)	..	..	..	2
	Wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
	Close stools (number)	2	..	..	..
	Slippers (pairs)	30	..	..	..
	Spitting cups	6	..	..	..
February 1st	Stretchers	24	..	..	..
	Close stools	2	..	..	..
	Spitting cups	6	..	..	..
	Slippers (pairs)	30	..	..	..
February 3rd	Stretchers	2	..	..	..
February 6th	Bedsteads (Clarke's)	25	..	..	..
	Tinct. camph. c.	1	..	1	..
	„ matico	..	8	..	..
	„ catechu	..	8	..	..
	„ scillæ	..	8	..	..
	Cerat. resinæ	1	..	..	..
	Ol. menth. pip.	..	2	..	2
	Plumbi acet.	..	8	..	8
	Pulv. ipecac.	..	4	..	4
	„ comp.	..	4	..	4
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	2	..	2
	Mag. carbon	..	2	..	2
	Vin. ipecac.	..	8	..	..
	Glycyrrhizæ	1	..	..	..
	Pulv. jalap c.	..	4	..	..
	Tinct. ferri	..	4	..	..
	Pulv. cretæ c.	..	8	..	4
	Lint	2	..	2	..
	Close stools	2	..	2	..
	Stretchers	2	..	2	..
February 10th	Sugar	14	..	14	.
	Preserved mutton (tins)	12	..	..	..
	Preserved milk	12	..	12	..
	Arrowroot	7	..	7	..
	Wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
February 12th	Preserved meat (tins)	24	..	..	..
	Essence of beef	20	..	20	..
	Slippers (pairs)	30	..	..	..
February 13th	Waterproof covers	..	..	7	..
February 16th	Preserved soup	24	..	24	..
February 17th	Sabots (pairs)	6	..	..	..
February 21st	Baking pans	1	..	..	..
	Preserved meat (tins)	24	..	..	..
	Wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
February 24th	Bedsteads (Smith's)	30	..	..	..
	Hair mattresses	30	..	..	..
	„ bolsters	30	..	..	..
	Preserved mutton (tins)	24	..	24	..

Requisitions on the Purveyor, &c.—(*continued.*)

Date.	Articles.	Require		Receiv . .	
1855.		lbs.	oz.	lbs	oz.
	Sugar	14	..	14	..
February 26th	Rugs	25	..	25	..
February 27th	Porter (doz.)	4	..	4	..
March 3rd	Arrowroot	10	..	10	..
	Sago	10	..	10	..
	Sugar	14	..	14	..
	Tea	2	..	2	..
	Wine (bottles)	6	..	6	..
	Preserved mutton (tins) ..	24	..	24	..
	Preserved milk	12	..	12	..
	Charcoal (sacks)	2	..	2	..
	Oiled silk (yards)	2	..	..	..
	Cretæ preparatæ	..	8	..	8
	Lini farinæ	20	..	..	..
	Old linen sheets	2	..	2	..
	Cerat calaminæ	2	..	2	..
	Conf. aromat.	..	8	..	8
	Oranges (boxes)	1	..	1	..
March 5th	" "	1	.	1	..
March 6th	" "	..	..	1	..
March 7th	Lemons "	1	..	1	..
	Concentrated soups	6	..	4	..
	Saucepans (nests)	1	..	1	..
	Annual returns	2	..	..	..
	Monthly do. Sick	12	..	..	..
	Chicken broth (tins)	2	..	2	..
March 13th	Tea	2	..	2	..
	Sugar	14	..	14	..
	Wine	6	..	6	..
	Porter (dozen)	4	..	4	..
March 14th	Tinct. gentian	1	..	..	..
	Sodæ sesq.	..	8	..	8
	Pulv. jalap c.	..	8	..	..
	Oiled silk (yards)	2	..	..	..
	Scissors (pair)	1	..	..	..
	Lini farinæ	6	..	6	..
	Hair broom	1	..	..	..
	Long scrubber	1	..	..	..
	Mop	1	..	..	..
	Birch brooms	1	..	..	..
	Plates	24	..	24	..
	Knives and forks	18	..	..	..
	Lanterns	2	..	2	..
	Candles	6	..	6	..
	Osmazome (pots)	6	..	6	..
	Tin tea-pots	1	..	1	..
	Beds and tressels	24	..	16	..
March 16th	Oranges (boxes)	2	..	1	..
	Potatoes (sacks)	2	..	2	..
March 18th	Onions	50	..	50	..
	Black pepper (bottles)	2	..	2	..
	Red do. "	2	..	2	..
	Corkscrew	1	..	1	..
	Preserved milk (tins)	12	..	..	..
	Salt crocks	2	..	2	..
	Tinct. gentian	1	..	..	..
	Pulv. jalap c.	..	8	..	..
	Oiled silk (yards)	2	..	..	..
	Scissors	1	..	..	..
	Kali (bottles)	2	..	1	..
	Carrots	50	..	50	..
	Bed head tickets	150	..	150	..
March 22nd	Oranges	1	..	..	..
	Celery	15	..	15	..
	Matches (boxes)	1	..	1	..
	Vinegar (bottles)	1	..	1	..
	Pulv. kino	..	8	1	..
	Ol. olivæ	1	..	2	..

The above is a correct copy of the returns, showing the quantities applied for and received by the regiment since December 28, 1854. No copies were kept previous to that date.

(Signed) ROBERT COOPER,
Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards.

March 23, 1855.

4th Dragoon Guards.

List of Medical Comforts received for the use of the Hospital of the above Corps from 1st of October to 31st December, 1855.

Months.	Brandy.	Rum.	Wine.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Sago.	Soup.	Candles.	Essence of Beef.	Preserved Cocoa.	Preserved Mutton.	Preserved Potatoes.
	bottles.	bottles.	bottles.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	tins.	tins.	tins.	lbs.
October ..	10	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	2				
November ..	..	..	6	4	7	6	8	4	12½	20	6		
December ..	4	..	24	4	14	10	25	3	12	20	..	24	14

March 24, 1855.

ROBERT COOPER, *Surgeon,*
4th Dragoon Guards.

Memorandum.

THE return on the opposite page has reference only to articles received. Copies of the original requisitions were not kept, and therefore it is out of my power to offer any information on their contents, beyond the quantities enumerated in the accompanying return. The information set forth in the document will serve to justify the following observation:—The supply of articles procured at different times was in keeping with the facilities of obtaining, and with the nature of the articles in store, inasmuch that I made it a practice to visit the Purveyor's Department frequently with the object of ascertaining whether supplies had arrived or been landed.

(Signed) ROBERT COOPER,
Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guard

Crimea, March 24, 1855.

Correspondence and Reports referred to in the Evidence of Dr. Lockwood.

No. 1.

Sir, *Lines of Sebastopol, December* 5, 1854.

WITH reference to your remarks transmitted on the back of my letter, addressed to Staff Surgeon Alexander, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, that on yesterday I proceeded to Balaklava, and submitted an approved requisition from the Quartermaster-General for an hospital marquee and blankets, for the use of the sick under my charge, at whose office I was informed that there was "no hospital marquee in store," and that the "Jura" had gone to sea. I then went to the Purveyor, from whom I learned that he could furnish me with a marquee and some saucepans, on a requisition bearing your approval.

I therefore beg to submit the inclosed for your signature, with a view of obtaining, as early as possible, the accommodation and service of those articles therein enumerated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 2.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 8, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Dr. Hall, Inspector-General, that, in my opinion, the duties the men of the 7th Royal Fusiliers have been called upon to perform have been excessive, and detrimental to their health. Up to, on or about the 17th November, 1854, the duties in the trenches lasted twenty-four hours

without relief. Since that time the duty in the trenches has been reduced to twelve hours, and outlying picket twenty-four hours.

On the 14th November there were two companies kept on picket for thirty-six hours.

About the first week in the month, three companies were in the advanced work in the trenches for thirty-six hours, where cooking was out of the question.

Up to the 22nd of last month, salt and fresh meat were issued alternately; from that date to the end of the month, salt meat continuously. During the month, four days' supply of potatoes, onions, and a few pumpkins, were the sum total of the vegetables issued. From the 7th of the month, no rice was issued.

The Means for Cooking.—Fuel is with great difficulty obtainable; so much so that, during wet weather, the men for guard in the trenches have proceeded on that duty without having had their dinners, and, I have been informed, ate ther rations raw! The want of system as regards cooking is much felt.

The tents are no protection against inclement weather: they are pervious to the rain; so much so, that I have seen the men lying in a pool of water, with wet blankets for their covering.

In my opinion, the exciting causes of diseases for the past month have been the excessive and harassing duties men, debilitated by the summer heat and pestilential localities of Bulgaria, have been compelled to perform; to which may be added the want of a due supply of vegetable food, and the difficulties of cooking; also the want of a change of clothing on their return to camp, after twenty-four hours' exposure to the weather.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 3.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 30, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, excepting four bottles of port wine, and a small quantity of preserved potatoes, I have nothing for the use of the sick, the majority of whom are suffering from scurvy and scorbutic dysentery.

The rice and sugar, which you interested yourself about on the 23rd instant, have not since been received; and this day no medicines or medical comforts are in my possession, and I cannot obtain either from Division Hospital.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

The Officer Commanding Royal Fusiliers.

No. 4.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 24, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on yesterday I sent two horses to Balaklava, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of bed trestles for the hospital marquee.

The Purveyor refused to issue the trestles, although a requisition approved by Dr. Hall was given him. I therefore refer the matter to you, in order that you may take such steps as you may think proper to obtain those articles, which are indispensably necessary, and most urgently required, to keep the sick off the wet ground.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

The Officer Commanding Royal Fusiliers.

No. 5.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, April* 20, 1855.

THE Commissariat Officer, 1st Brigade, Light Division, having declined to issue straw upon the requisition which I inclose, I beg to refer the matter to you, it being indispensably necessary for the cleanliness and comfort of the sick.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 6.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, April* 28, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a requisition for straw for the use of the sick was sent to the Commissariat Officer, 1st Brigade, Light Division, on the 17th instant, and that officer having declined to issue any, I reported the circumstance to you by letter dated 20th instant.

On yesterday I submitted another requisition to the same officer, which has been returned, together with a printed form, both of which I inclose for your information.

Ten days have now elapsed in fruitless efforts to obtain a common essential for the cleanliness and comfort of the sick and wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector-General.

No. 7.

Abstract from Monthly Return of November, 1854.

THERE has been a considerable increase in the number of sick during the past month, which is attributable to increased inclemency of the weather, and exposure to wet and cold on outlying piquets, and on duty in the trenches. Three men perished from this cause. With the exception of two cases, the cholera confined itself to men of a draft that recently arrived from England. It would be well, perhaps, if those recently arrived from England were excused from all duties entailing exposure, for a shortperiod, or until such time as warm clothing was provided for them.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 8.

Abstact from Monthly Return of December, 1854.

Occasionally for days during the month no medicines or medical comforts could be obtained. No fresh meat was issued till Monday, and no vegetables of any description. The duties have been excessive, and much suffering has been felt, the esult of an exposure to inclement weather in the trenches, and insufficient clothing.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD.
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 9.

Abtract from Monthly Return for January, 1855.

"The health of the regiment has much improved, which is attributable to an improvement in the rations, a supply of warm clothing, and dry weather. The hospital accommodation is better than it has been heretofore. Several men, whose general health is good, have been rendered non-effective from frost-bitten toes, and ulcers in the feet, from the pressure of boots too small for them, which they have been obliged to wear, no others being procurable. I anticipate a further reduction of sick. Several wooden huts being now occupied, and others in the process of erection.

(Signed) P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 10.

Abstract from Monthly Return for February, 1855.

With reference to the monthly reports preceding this, the sanitary condition of the regiment continues to improve, notwithstanding the sudden vicissitudes of the weather,

and variable temperature. Pulmonary and rheumatic diseases are unfrequent. Scurvy and scorbutic dysentery are disappearing under the combined influences of hutting, warm clothing, cleanliness, and an improved and varied diet.

"This month only seventeen men have been necessarily removed to General Hospital."

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 11.

Abstract from Monthly Return for March, 1855.

The fresh meat issued for the sick for some time has been beef of a very coarse fibrous nature, and strong flavour. It is very desirable that for the future mutton be issued, as good well-flavoured meat is indispensably necessary for the nourishment of those recovering from fever.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 12.

Abstract of Weekly Report, 3rd March, 1855.

THE latrines, although their cleanliness is particularly attended to, are offensive, owing to the increased temperature of the weather. Chloride of zinc would be of essential service. There is no proper means of ablution. The water obtainable has lately become impregnated with earthy matter, in consequence of the wells and springs being much disturbed at the bottom and sides by a great number of applicants. Were reservoirs constructed, this would be obviated, and the probabiiity of the failure in the supply in the summer prevented. No fresh meat has been issued from the 24th ultimo to the date of this return, excepting that for the sick in hospital; and the supply of vegetables is scanty and insufficient. An adequate supply of fuel for cooking for the hospital is much needed. The regiment will shortly require summer clothing—shirts, trousers, and socks. I would suggest, that the places where dead horses have been buried be inspected, and more earth thrown over them; in some instances they are only partially covered, legs andribs being exposed,

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 13.

Abstract of Weekly Report, 10 *March,* 1855.

Means for personal ablution, and cleansing the mens shirts and inner clothing, is much wanted. The want of a regular supply of fuel for the use of the sick in hospital is much felt.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 14.

Abstract of Weekly Report, 17 *Mark,* 1853.

The health of the regiment continues to improve; the increased arduous duties in the trenches at night have as yet had no detrimental effect.

Cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and scurvy, are decreasing.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 15.

Abstract of Weekly Report, March 24, 1855.

The Cases of fever are convalescing. There is a slight increase in the number of bowel complaints, which may be attributable to the variable temperature of the past week, and increased duty in the trenches.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

No. 16.

Steam-ship "Victoria," Varna Bay,
Sir, *September* 1, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to recommend that you may be pleased to cause the regimental medicine chests belonging to the 7th and 23rd Regiments, at present in the general hospital store at Varna, to be sent on board the steam-ships "Victoria" and "Emperor; that belonging to the 7th Fusiliers to be sent on board the "Emperor," and placed in charge of Assistant-Surgeon Dr. McArthur, for the use of the troops on board that ship; and the chest belonging to the 23rd Regiment sent on board the "Victoria," and placed in charge of the Surgeon of that corps for the same purpose.

There are no medicines on board the "Emperor" for the use of the troops, and none on board this ship but that contained in the panniers, which is quite inadequate to meet the exigencies of the service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

The Principal Medical Officer, Light Division,
Freight-ship, Varna Bay.

No. 17.

Sir, *Lines before Sebastopol, November* 30, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that three of the cases of cholera under treatment have some chance of being saved, was there proper hospital accommodation for them.

The bell-tents appropriated for the reception and treatment of the sick are pervious to the rain, and the blankets that the men are now lying on are damp and wet.

Application to the proper quarter for an hospital marquee has more than once been made without success, and repeated applications for hospital canteens, A and B, has also been made without success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer, Light Division.

No. 18.

Sir, *Lines before Sebastopol, December* 1, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that there are at present 114 rank and file of the Royal Fusiliers on the sick list, and no medicine in my possession for their treatment.

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you, that the sick are actually lying in a pool of water, covered by wet blankets. I sent a non-commissioned officer and two horses, my own, and the horse belonging to the hospital, to Balaklava, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining a marquee and a fresh supply of blankets, without success.

I have also to inform you, that for want of dry fuel and proper cooking utensils, there is much difficulty and delay in preparing meals for the sick.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer, Light Division.

No. 19.

Sir, *Lines before Sebastopol, December* 1, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the men for duty in the trenches and picket are in the habit of proceeding to the place of their destination without having previously had a warm meal of tea, cocoa, or coffee provided for them; and on one occasion I have known the guard for the trenches at night to have been sent on that duty without having had their dinners.

I would, therefore beg to recommend, that proper cooking places be made, and that no man be sent on the duties above-mentioned without having previously had a warm meal as a prophylactic measure for the maintenance of their health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

The Officer Commanding Royal Fusiliers.

No. 20.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 6, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the pannier horse is now employed by the Officer commanding in bringing stores from Balaklava, and that in all probability the animal will be knocked up, being indifferently fed, and the roads nearly impassable from the recent heavy rains.

Appreciating the necessity for having this horse in good order, I have had him shod at my own expense.

Anticipating that this horse may become unserviceable from the work at present imposed on him, I beg to refer the subject to you.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer, Light Division.

No. 21.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 8, 1854.

WITH reference to my letter of the 6th instant, I beg to inform you, that the hospital pack-horse is now unserviceable from a sore back, in consequence of which I have been unable to have an hospital marquee, cooking utensils, &c., most urgently required by the sick, conveyed from Balaklava, which I purposed doing with my own and the pannier horse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer, Light Division.

No. 22.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 23, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the hospital cook suffered much from exposure to the weather, for upwards of ten hours, endeavouring to cook for the sick.

I would, therefore, recommend that a hut for cooking for the sick be constructed with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

The Officer Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers.

No. 23.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 23, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, early this week, I sent my own servant and horse to Balaklava for the purpose of obtaining rice and sugar for the sick. He presented the inclosed requisition at the Commissariat Office; the officer there positively refused to issue what was required.

Neither the acting Apothecary nor Purveyor's Clerk have medicines or medical comforts in their possession, consequently the sick have nothing for their dinner meal (excepting preserved potatoes) but salt meat, which is unfit for their use.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. LOCKWOOD,
Surgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

The Officer Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Copy of Requisition quoted in the above letter:—

Issue to Purveyor, Light Division—

100 lbs. rice.
100 lbs. sugar.

(Signed) A. L. BAYNES,
Light Division.

December 19, 1854.

No. 24.

MEMORANDUM by Surgeon Lockwood, 7th Fusiliers, stating difficulty of procuring Lime-juice at a time when large quantities were in store at Balaklava.

10th December.—One bottle of lime-juice from divisional stores.
16th.—Requisition made for more—which was not obtained—none being in store.
8th January.—One bottle from divisional store. Same date, requisition for one case was sent to Balaklava, and obtained; but which was not brought up to camp for about a fortnight for want of means of transport, and then with difficulty and great distress to the animal. Was brought up by hospital pack-horse.
29th January.—One bottle from divisional store.
5th February.—One case from Balaklava.
16th March.—Two bottles from divisional store.

9th Regimental Hospital.

Return showing the Requisitions, number of applications, and quantities received, of Medical Comforts, since the arrival of the 9th Regiment in the Crimea.

Description.	Total Quantities applied for.	Number of Applications.	Total Quantities received.
Tea	36 lbs.	13	31 lbs.
Sugar	119 „	18	107 „
Arrowroot	55 „	15	52 „
Sago	22 „	6	13 „
Port wine	166 bottles	24	140 bottles.
Brandy	24 „	5	18 „ and 4 pints.
Porter	48 „	6	23 „
Lime-juice	37 „	7	37 „
Prepared cocoa ..	9 tins	5	8 tins.
Mustard	1 lb.	1	None.
Candles	49 „	19	36 lbs.
Matches	19 boxes	17	3 boxes.
Preserved potatoes ..	284 lbs.	20	243 lbs.
Preserved milk ..	4 tins	3	4 tins.
Rice	46 lbs.	3	50 lbs.
Oatmeal	24 „	3	2 „
Barley	20 „	6	8 „
Essence of beef ..	170 tins	11	122 tins.
Preserved meat ..	138 „	9	59 „
Preserved soup ..	14 „	1	18 „
Preserved vegetables ..	64 „	4	56 „
Soap	66 lbs.	6	28 lbs.
Oranges	80 No.	2	40 No.
Pepper	3 bottles	3	1 bottle.
Salt	22 lbs.	3	22 lbs.
Bread	56 „	3	56 „
Maccaroni	30 „	3	30 „
Rum	6 pints	1	6 pints.

9th Regimental Hospital.

Return showing the Requisitions, Number of Applications, and Quantities received of Medicines, Materials, Surgical Appliances, and Hospital Equipments, since the arrival of the 9th Regiment in the Crimea.

Medicines.	Total quantities applied for.		No.	No. of Applications.	Total quantities received.		No.
	lbs.	oz.			lbs.	oz.	
Acid. Sulphuric ..	..	8	..	1	..	8	..
Acid. Sulphuric dilut...	4	..	..	7	..	8	..
Acid. Tartar. contrit...	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
Aloes	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
Ammon. Sesquicarb. ..	..	14	..	2	..	12	..
Cerat. calaminæ ..	4	..	..	2	8	..	..
Cerat. resinæ	3	8	..	4	..	..	..
Chloroform	..	8	..	1	..	8	..
Cretæ prept.	3	..	..	4	2	..	..
Emplast. cantharid. ..	3	..	..	2	2	..	..
Hydrarg. cum creta ..	..	12	..	2	..	12	..
Ipecacuanhæ contrit. ..	1	4	..	4	..	4	..
Liniment saponis ..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..
Liquor. potass. ..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
Magnesiæ carbon. ..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..
Magnesiæ sulphat. ..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..
Ol. Lini	1	2	..	2	1	..	..
Ol. olivæ	5	..	..	2	5	..	..
Ol. ricini	5	..	..	2	5	..	..
Ol. terebinthinæ ..	8	..	..	4	8	..	..
Opii duri. contrit. ..	..	6	..	5	..	4½	..
Plumbi acet. ..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..
Potassii iodid. ..	..	8	..	1	..	8	..
Pulv. cinnamomi ..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Pulv. cretæ Co. ..	1	14	..	4	..	14	..
Pulv. ipecacuanhæ Co.	..	12	..	3	..	4¼	..
Quinæ disulph. ..	1	..	..	3	..	12	..
Rhei. contrit.	..	12	..	2	..	12	..
Sodæ sesquicarb. ..	1	12	..	3	1	4	..
Spiritus Æther nitric ..	1	8	..	2	1	8	..
Spiritus Æther sulph Co.	..	6	..	1	..	4	..
Spiritus naphthæ ..	4	..	..	2	2	..	..
Spiritus rectificat. ..	2	12	..	5	2	6	..
Sinapis	3	8	..	5	2	4	..
Spiritus ammon. aroma	..	6	..	1	..	6	..
Tinct. camph. Co. ..	2	12	..	5	2	..	..
Tinct. catechu ..	5	..	..	8	3	8	..
Tinct. ferri sesquichlor.	1	..	..	2	..	8	..
Tinct. kino	2	12	..	5	..	8	..
Tinct. opii	3	8	..	9	2	10	..
Tinct. scillæ	1	..	..	2	..	8	..
Tinct. opii. comp. ..	..	8	..	1	..	8	..
Vin. ipecac.	2	..	..	3	1	8	..
Vin. opii	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Ungt. cetacei	6	..	..	2	2	..	..
Ungt. hydrarg. fort. ..	..	8	..	1	..	8	..
Zinci chlorid	2	..	..	1	2	..	..
Zinci sulph.	..	4	..	1	..	4	..
Zinzib. contrit. ..	2	4	..	7	..	13	..
Materials.							
Bandages, calico ..	..	..	40	2	..	..	40
Bandages, flannel ..	..	..	22	2	..	..	22
Splints (sets)	..	..	7	2	..	..	2
Lint, fine	2	..	..	1	2	..	..

9th Regimental Hospital, (*continued*).

Materials.	Total quantities applied for		No.	No. of applications.	Total quantities received.		No.	
	lbs.	oz.			lbs.	oz.		
Old linen sheets ..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	
Adhesive plaster (yds.)	..	..	10	1	..	..	10	
Vials in sorts (doz.) ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Gallipots in sorts (doz.)	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Linseed meal	15	..	..	4	13	..	..	
Field panniers ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	
Hosp. canteen (A & B)	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	
Hospital Equipments.								
Wooden huts ..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	
Marquees	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	
Stoves	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	
Copper boilers ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	
Saucepans	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	
Tea-kettles	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	
Frying-pans	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Soup-ladle	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Coffee-mill	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Tin plates	..	..	50	1	..	..	50	
Knives, forks, & spoons	..	..	50	1	..	..	50	
Drinking-cups ..	..	..	72	2	..	..	52	
Washing-tubs ..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	
Washhand basins ..	..	..	20	1	..	..	6	
Water buckets ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	
Birch-brooms	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	
Stretchers	..	..	10	1	..	..	10	
Tarpaulin	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Smith's bedsteads ..	..	..	12	1	..	..	11	
Cot boards and trestles	..	..	64	3	..	..	57	
Blankets	..	..	50	1	..	..	50	
Rugs	..	..	24	1	..	..	24	
Hair mattresses ..	..	..	30	1	..	..	30	straw
Hair bolsters	..	..	30	1	..	..	30	straw
Bed-pans	..	..	16	3	..	..	4	
Urinals	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	
Chamber-pots ..	..	..	12	1	..	..	12	
Waterproof bottom ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Waterproof covers ..	..	..	32	2	..	..	32	
Buffalo robes ..	..	..	40	1	..	..	40	

HOSPITAL—17TH LANCERS.

Return of Extras received from October to March.

	Brandy.	Wine.	Tea.	Sugar.	Ground Rice.	Rice.	Arrowroot.	Sago.	Preserved Mutton.	Preserved Essence of Beef.	Preserved Potatoes.	Preserved Milk.	Preserved Concentrated Milk.	Preserved Roast Beef.	Preserved Veal and Vegetables.	Soyer's Osmazone Soup.	Bottled Porter.
	Bottles.	Bottles.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Tins.	lbs.	Tins.	Tins.	Tins.	Tins.	Jars.	Bottles.
October	..	2	..	8	8	..	5	2									
November	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	6									
December	..	1	4½	21	..	20	..	..	20	10	112						
January	..	..	4	20	..	20	2	..	20	60	84						
February	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	12	26	..	..	48
March	..	6	3	10	..	..	3	..	..	20	42	..	..	..	12	6	84
Contents of a case brought from Bulgaria	4	11	3	10	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	20	14½	74	18	40	19	8	40	90	233	12	12	26	12	6	132

Strength of the Regiment in the Crimea 146.

I have received fresh vegetables (carrots, turnips, onions), as well as oranges and lemons, several times from the Purveyor.

AVERAGE DAILY SICK.

October	19
November	29
December	17
January	17
February	10

ABSTRACT of Representations by Dr. Longmore, 19th Regiment, as to the wants of the Corps.

Date.	To whom addressed.	Subject of Report or Letter.
1854.		
June 15 ..	Lt.-Col. Sanders, Commanding 19th Regt.	Irregularity of Soldiers' meals, absence of vegetables.
June 16 ..	Ditto.	Diarrhœa increasing. Further sickness anticipated if diet not improved.
July 6 ..	Ditto.	Diarrhœa of a more serious character prevailing, owing, apparently, to irregular diet.
August 15 ..	Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, Dr. Tice	Urgent need of certain medicines.
August 23 ..	Lt.-Col. Sanders, &c.	Reporting my inability to obtain certain medical comforts and requisites.
November 23	Lt.-Col. Unett, Commanding 19th Regt.	Urgent necessity of devising means for cleanliness, and preventing the increase of vermin among the men.
November 29	Ditto.	Five deaths, returned under cholera, apparently the result of deficient nutriment, exposure, and want of more clothing.
November 29	Dr. Alexander, in Medical charge of Light Division	On the same subject.
December 4..	Lt.-Col. Unett, &c.	Earnest report on the increasing sickly condition of the men of the regiment, and its causes.
December 4..	Dr. Alexander, &c.	Letter inclosing copy of the above.
December 8..	Dr. Alexander, &c., for the information of Inspector-General, Dr. Hall	Special report in reply to queries on the causes of disease in November, the duties, rations, and protection of the men against weather, &c.
December 11	Dr. Alexander, &c.	Reporting the necessity of supplying some meal to the men sent on fatigue duty from camp to Balaklava, and generally on their irregular diet.
1855.		
January 4 ..	Lt.-Col. Unett, &c.	Increase of debility among the men, and its causes. Reporting, also, the death of one soldier from over-exhaustion.
January 4 ..	Dr. Alexander, &c.	Inclosing copy of the above.
January 6 ..	Lt.-Col. Unett, &c.	Absolute necessity of further protection for the sick.
January 7 ..	Ditto.	Affections of the feet caused by the bad quality of the ammunition boots.
January 16 ..	Dr. Alexander, &c.	Reporting that I could not succeed in getting transport for a hospital hut, a requisition for which had been approved by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

In addition to the above named letters and reports, I may refer also to my remarks in the ordinary Monthly Reports to the Medical Authorities, and in the ordinary Monthly Reports from the Commanding Officer to the Horse Guards. I may add, also, constant verbal representations to the proper military and medical authorities of my regiment and the Division.

(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

Copy Letters addressed by Surgeon Longmore, 19th Regiment, to Deputy Inspector-General Alexander.

Note.—A letter corresponding with the annexed, nearly verbatim, was sent, on the same date, to Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, commanding the 19th Regiment.

THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

No. 1.

Light Division Camp, above Sebastopol,
Sir, *November 29, 1854.*

IN transmitting the morning state of sick, I have the honour to report that I have returned the five deaths which have occurred since yesterday morning as cases of cholera, because the symptoms under which the men died more nearly approached to that disease than to any other. At the same time, I consider it my duty to state, that the immediate cause of their attack was exposure to wet and cold—all the clothes of the men being completely saturated with moisture when admitted to hospital. The deaths all occurred in men of the draft which joined on the 21st instant. Eight others are, at this moment, in a very dangerous state, and the number of sick is hourly increasing. Many of the men, especially the young soldiers, return from their necessarily severe duty almost in a torpid state; and, from the causes described at some length in my last Monthly Report, viz.—the want of proper cooking utensils and want of fuel—their food is not sufficiently nutritious. Their power of endurance is also diminished by not having a change of dry clothes or blanket on returning to camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

Dr. Alexander, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Light Division.

No. 2.

Note.—A copy of the annexed letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Unett was forwarded to Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer of the Light Division, and the subjoined letter was written at the same time:—

Sir, *19th Regimental Camp, December 4, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to annex a copy of a letter which I have considered it my duty to forward this day to the Commanding Officer of the 19th Regiment.

I have not exaggerated the sickly state of the men, nor the unfavourable prospect unless some change is effected in their circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer, Light Division.

No. 3.

Sir, *Light Division Camp, December 4, 1854.*

I CONSIDER it my duty to report to you the continued and increasing sickly condition of the men of this regiment. Since the 21st of last month, when the strength was increased by the arrival of one Sergeant and 100 men from the depôt, there have been already twenty-six deaths from disease, being at the rate of two deaths per diem. Of these fatal cases, fifteen occurred among men of the draft which arrived on that date. There are at this moment sixty-one men in hospital under treatment, and seventy-seven men under treatment in their tents. The men generally are in a very debilitated condition. and many who report themselves sick I send out to the trenches, in order that the duty may be carried on, although they manifestly require rest and sanitary treatment. Many medicines that I require I cannot obtain, and those which I get arrive so irregularly, and in such insufficient quantities, compared with the necessity for their use, that some of the benefit I might be able to afford is frustrated. I require fuel, such as charcoal, and some kind of stove and shed, that a fire may be made during this rainy season, and medical comforts cooked, and water heated.

I dread to contemplate what must be the result of this continued exposure, with diminished rations and increased cold and severity as the season advances, unless some steps are speedily taken for providing the troops with more secure shelter and means of cooking, under all circumstances of climate and weather.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, Commanding 19th Regiment, Camp.

No. 4.

Extract of a REPORT made to Dr. Alexander, 1st Class Staff Surgeon, in Medical Charge of Light Division, for the information of Inspector-General Dr. Hall, dated—

"*19th Regimental Camp, December* 8, 1854.

"From a return shown to me by the Adjutant of the regiment, I find that out of the 720 hours, comprising the month of November, 304 hours have been passed by the men of the 19th Regiment either on duty in the trenches, or on picket. This calculation gives ten hours daily for each man. Of the remaining fourteen hours of each day, much of the time has been passed in fetching water, seeking for fuel, cooking, and other fatigue duties. * * * *"

(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

No. 5.

19th Regimental Camp,
Monday Evening, December 11, 1854.

Sir,

AS men of the 19th Regiment are now sent daily to Balaklava to fetch rations, and as they are generally weak, and, when detained by accident or bad weather, are prevented from cooking their ordinary mid-day meal, I have thought it right to request your intercession with the military authorities, that an allowance of bread and beer, or coffee, which I understand could, by previous arrangement, be purchased at the shops in the town—or some other meal, whatever may be most convenient, should be given to them for consumption at Balaklava.

Although the weather, both to day and yesterday, has been particularly favourable, yet several men have been unable to carry up the required load, and one man who returned on the 9th instant had to be taken into hospital, and is now seriously ill. To-morrow the whole of the biscuit and meat, amounting to about 11 cwt., will have to be carried up. I find it sometimes happens that some of the men start without breakfast. On returning from the trenches or picket they have to get water, fuel to dry the coffee, which is still issued in the green state, and, being tired from their night's duty, have not the necessary energy to cook the meal. For such men some food after their journey to Balaklava, seems to me to be especially required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

Dr. Alexander,
Staff Surgeon 1st Class, in medical charge Light Division.

No. 6.

Note.—A copy of the annexed letter sent to Dr. Alexander, Principal Medical Officer Light Division on the same date.

THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

19th Regimental Camp, Light Division,
January 4, 1855.

Sir,

I AM induced again to report, from observation of the increasing debilitated condition of the men of this corps, and from noticing the nature of the disease consequent on this condition, and their necessary exposure while on duty, that unless they are immediately hutted, the mortality must shortly increase to a fearful extent.

I beg also to state my conviction, that in consequence, for upwards of a month past, of the short supply of rations, both of meat and rum, the absence of vegetables, and the small proportion of fresh meat, and especially the difficulty of procuring fuel, the want of warm clothing on returning to camp, and other causes, the men are so weak that it becomes hazardous to send them on fatigue duties so far as Balaklava. The men on their return are exceedingly exhausted; and I had occasion a few days since to report that one soldier, previously a remarkably good and active man, on reaching camp was so physically depressed, that I had to take him into hospital, and he died a few hours afterwards.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon, 19th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, Commanding 19th Regiment.

Return of Requisitions for Medicine, showing the quantities required and received for the use of the sick in the Field Hospital of the 20th Regiment, in camp before Sebastopol, from 20th November, 1854, to 15th January, 1855.

Date.	Articles.	Amount of Requisition.		Amount Received.		Remarks.
1854.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	
November 20	Ung. sulph. c.	2	..	2	..	
	Quinæ disulph.	..	1	..	1	
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	..	None in store.
	Mustard	2	..	2	..	
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	..	None in store.
November 25	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	4	
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	1	
December 1	Pulv. ext. or crude opium	..	2	..	½	
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	½	
	Zingiber contrit.	..	2	..	2	
	Quinæ disulph.	..	1	..	1	
	Chloroform	..	4	..	4	
December 5	Hydrarg. chlorid.	..	4	..	4	
	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	8	Liq. morph.
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	4	
	Gum. catechu	..	8	..	..	None in store.
	Pulv. cretæ prep.	..	8	..	4	
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	½	
	Ol. terebinth.	1	..	..	..	None in store.
	Ung. cetacei	..	8	..	8	
December 11	Tinct. camph. c.	1	..	1	..	
	Pulv. ipecac.	..	2	..	..	None in store.
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	4	
	Liq. morph. acet.	..	8	..	8	
	Ung. sulph. c.	2	..	2	..	
	Mustard	2	..	2	..	
	Farinæ lini sem.	5	..	5	..	
	Surgeon's tow	4	..	4	..	
	Cerat. resinæ	1	..	1	..	
December 16	Quinæ disulph.	..	1	..	1	
	Acid. sulph.	..	½	..	½	
	Cretæ preparat.	..	4	..	4	
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	4	
	Hydr. c. creta	..	1	..	1	
December 17	Copaibæ	..	2	..	2	
	Liq. potassæ (if none, potass. carb.)	..	2	..	..	None in store.
	Sodæ sesquicarb.	..	2	..	..	,, ,,
	Tinc. or ext. hyosc.	..	1	..	2	Of the extract.
	Acaciæ contrit.	..	4	..	4	
	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	2	
December 20	Pulv. opii	..	2	..	..	None in store.
	Tannin	..	1	..	..	,, ,,
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	4	
	Hydr. c. creta	..	4	..	½	
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	..	None in store.
	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	..	,, ,,
December 23	Pulv. opii	..	2	..	..	,, ,,
	Plumbi acet.	..	4	..	2	
	Alum	1	..	..	2	
	Tannin	..	1	..	..	None in store.
	Pulv. ipecac.	..	4	..	1	
	Quinæ disulph.	..	1	..	1	
	Tinct. camph. c.	1	..	..	..	None in store.
	Pil. hydrarg.	..	4	..	4	
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	4	
	Cretæ preparat.	..	4	..	4	
December 29	Acet. or muriat. morph.	..	½	..	½	
	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	..	None in store.
	Flannel bandages (No.)	24	..	24	..	
	Calico do.	18	..	18	..	
	Surgeon's tow	4	..	4	..	
	Adhesive plaster (yards)	2	..	2	..	
	Ol. olivæ	2	..	1	8	
	Pulv. ipecac. c.	..	4	..	1	
	Ung. cetacei	4	..	4	..	
	Cretæ preparat.	..	8	..	..	None in store.

Return of Requisitions, &c.—(*continued.*)

Date.	Articles.	Amount of Requisition.		Amount Required.		Remarks.
1855.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	
January 3	Tinct. opii	..	8	..	8	
	Tinct. camph. c. ..	2	..	2	..	
	Tinct.catechu . ..	2	..	..	..	None in store.
	Tinct. scillæ	1	..	1	..	
	Zingiber contrit. ..	..	1	..	1	
	Pill boxes	1	paper	1	paper	
	Sodæ sesquicarb. ..	..	2	..	..	None in store.
	Pulv. ipecac. c. ..	..	4	..	4	
	Opii duri cont. ..	..	2	..	2	
	Ol. ricini	2	..	2	..	
	Ol. menth. pip. ..	..	½	..	..	None in store.
	Hyd. chlorid.	..	4	..	4	
	Acid. nitric	..	½	..	..	None in store.
	Cretæ preparat. ..	1	..	..	..	,, ,,
	Plumbi acet.	..	8	..	..	,, ,,
	Acet. or muriat. morph...	..	1	..	1	
	Surgeon's sponges ..	..	6	..	6	
January 8	Camphor	..	1	..	1	
	Liniment. sapon. ..	2	..	..	..	None in store.
	Liq. plumbi diacet. ..	1	..	1	8	
	Ol. terebinth.	2	..	2	..	
	Plumbi acet.	1	..	..	..	None in store.
	Pulv. ipecac. c. ..	..	4	..	4	
	Spirit. camphor. ..	..	8	..	..	None in store.
	Sodæ sesquicarb. ..	..	4	..	4	
	Tinct cantharid. ..	..	8	..	4	
January 12	Cretæ preparat. ..	1	..	..	..	None in store.
	Acid. nitric	..	1	..	1	
	Cerat. resinæ	6	..	..	..	None in store.
	Liniment. sapon. ..	2	..	..	..	,, ,,
	Ol. terebinth.	2	..	2	..	
	Plumbi acet.	1	..	..	..	None in store.
	Quinæ disulph. ..	..	2	..	2	

(Signed) EDW. HOWARD,
Surgeon, 20th Regiment.

Return of Requisitions for Medical Comforts, showing the quantities required and received for the use of the sick in Field Hospital of the 20th Regiment, since the landing of the troops in the Crimea, 14th September, 1854, to 15th January, 1855.

Date.	Articles.	Amount of Requisition.		Amount Received.		From what Department received.	Remarks.
1854.		lbs.	bottles.	lbs	bottles.		
September 14	Wine (bottles) ..	No requisition	..	..	4	This was put on board at Plymouth by order of the Director General.	
	Brandy (bottles) ..		..	..	3		
	Preserved meat ..		..	10	..		
	Tea		..	1	..		
	Sugar . ..		..	6	..		
	Sago		..	2	..		
October 9	Rice	6	..	6	..	Commissariat, 4th Division.	
	Sugar	3	..	3	..		
October 10	Ground rice ..	2	..	2	..	Purveyor, Balaklava.	
	Arrowroot ..	1	..	1	..		
October 20	Rice	6	..	6	..	Commissariat, 4th Division.	
	Sugar	3	..	3	..		
October 30	Ground rice ..	3	..	3	..	Purveyor, Balaklava.	
	Tea	1	..	1	..		
	Sugar	3	..	3	..		
	Wine (bottles) ..	..	2	..	2		
November 8	Tea	2	..	2	..	Do. do.	
	Sugar	4	..	4	..		
	Wine (bottles) ..	..	3	..	3		
November 9	Sugar	14	..	14	..	Do. do.	

Return of Requisitions, &c.—(*continued.*)

Date.	Articles.	Amount of Requisition.		Amount received.		From what Department received.	Remarks.
		lbs.	bottles.	lbs.	bottles.		
1854.							
November 10	Ground rice ..	6	..	6	..		
	Arrowroot ..	4	..	4	..		
November 17	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	14	..	14	..		
November 19	Sugar	4	..	4	..		
	Sago	4	..	4	..		
November 21	Sugar	15	..	15	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Wine (bottles) ..	..	3	..	3	Purveyor, Balaklava.	
	Sago	3	..	3	..		
November 23	Sago	6	..	6	..		
	Sugar	6	..	6	..		
	Essence of beef ..	6	..	6	..		
November 27	Sago	6	..	6	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	18	..	9	..		
November 29	Wine (bottles) ..	..	3	..	3		
	Essence of beef ..	5	..	5	..		
November 30	Sugar	9	..	9	..	Commissariat, 4th Division.	
December 1	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sago	6	..	6	..		
	Sugar	18	..	18	..		
December 5	Sago	6	..	6	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	18	..	18	..		
	Preserved potatoes	56	..	56	..		
	Essence of beef ..	5	..	5	..		
December 7	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
	Essence of beef ..	10	..	10	..		
December 11	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
December 15	Preserved potatoes	56	..	none.	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
December 18	Sugar	12	..	none.	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
December 20	Rice	30	..	30	..		
	Sago	12	..	none.	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Wine (bottles) ..	..	4	..	4		
	Essence of beef ..	10	..	5	..		
	Sugar	27	..	27	..		
December 22	Preserved potatoes	56	..	56	..	Purveyor, Balaklava.	
December 27	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
	Arrowroot ..	6	..	none.	..		
	Sago	12	..	none.	..		
	Rice	30	..	30	..		
	Essence of beef ..	10	..	none.	..		
December 29	Wine (bottles) ..	..	4	..	4		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
1855.							
January 3	Wine (bottles) ..	..	4	..	4		
	Arrowroot ..	6	..	6	..		
	Sago	10	..	10	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
Jauuary 8	Preserved potatoes	56	..	56	..		
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
January 10	Wine (bottles) ..	..	6	..	6		
	Arrowroot ..	6	..	6	..		
	Sugar	6	..	6	..		
January 13	Wine (bottles) ..	..	12	..	9	.. ..	3 broken in the carriage up.
	Tea	2	..	2	..		
	Sugar	12	..	12	..		
January 14	Preserved potatoes	56	..	56	..		
	Arrowroot ..	6	..	7	..		
	Sugar	6	..	6	..		

(Signed) E. HOWARD,
Surgeon, 20th Regiment.

Correspondence referred to in the Evidence of Dr. Davies.

No. 1.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 29, 1855.

IN answer to Dr. Hall's letter, dated 27th instant, calling upon me for the dates on which I made application for the articles mentioned in my letter of the 25th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that I am not able now to give the dates, as they were generally made verbally during the inspection of the hospitals to the Principal Medical Officers of the Division, viz., Staff Surgeons Dr. Cruikshank and Dr. Marshall; they have, however, beenoccasionally inserted in my weekly requisitions for medicines and necessaries, and of late, on the 18th instant, for close stools, and on the 15th and 22nd instant for spoons. In regard to the answers received, to the best of my belief, they were, "that they should be applied for."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon, 49th Regiment,

To Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, commanding 49th Regiment.

These articles were supplied shortly after this correspondence.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon, 49th Regiment.

No. 2.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 26, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Major-General commanding 2nd Division, two letters from Surgeon Davies, 49th Regiment, the first was sent to the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division by me, who returned my letter with a suggestion, that the articles required should be applied for to the Principal Medical Officer of the Division; in reply to this, Mr. Davies has written letter No. 2, showing that he had already done this frequently.

In compliance with the remarks of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, I beg to report the circumstance for the consideration of the Major-General commanding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Y. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 49th Regiment.

The Assistant Adjutant-General 2nd Division.

This correspondence on the subject of close stools is transmitted, in order that a communication may be sent to the Principal Medical Officer, with a view to these necessary articles being supplied, if procurable.

(Signed) S. BULLER,
Major-General.

To Major-General Estcourt.

No. 3.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 25, 1855.

IN answer to the remarks of the Assistant Quartermaster-General on my letter No. 1 of this date, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the articles mentioned have been frequently applied for; but there are none in the medical store of this Division, and without them, I have to repeat, that it is impossible to treat the sick with any hope of thorough recovery.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon, 49th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, commanding 49th Regiment,

No. 4.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 25, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed letter from Surgeon Davies, 49th Regiment, in order that the several articles which the hospital is in want of may be applied for to the proper authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Y. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 49th Regiment.

To the Assistant Quartermaster-General, 2nd Division.

These articles must be applied for through the Principal Medical Officer of the Division to the Head of that Department. Should that not be attended to, a representation may be made by the Commanding Officer, if he thinks proper, to the General commanding the Division.

(Signed) P. T. HERBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 5.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January 25, 1855.*

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice that a supply of close-stools, chamber-pots, and spoons are absolutely necessary for the use of the sick. Owing to the want of the former articles, it is impossible to treat dysentery and diarrhœa satisfactorily, and for the want of spoons the sick are scarcely able to take their sago and arrow root.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon, 49th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant.

No. 6.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, April 28, 1855.*

I BEG to inclose a copy of correspondence for certain hospital furniture, which I omitted to forward with my answers last Tuesday.

I also send a copy of the requisitions for medicines, &c., for the last two months. The last column shows the receipts of many of them on the 26th April.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon, 49th Regiment.

Sir John McNeill.

Hospital, 49th Regiment.

RETURN of Medicines, &c., applied for at the Medical Stores, 2nd Division, and which could not be obtained, showing the dates of Application since 1st March, 1855.

Medicines.	DATE OF APPLICATION.															Received April 26.
	March.									April.						
Acid, Acetic	1	4	8	12	15	19	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Hydrocyanic ...	1	4	8	12	15	19	22	26	...	2	7	12	16			
Ammoniac	1	4	8	12	15	19	22	25								
Cerat. Resinæ	....		8	12	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Collodion	....		8	12	15	19	22									
Confect. Rosæ	....	4	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Emp. Picis	....	....	...	...	...	...	22	26	29	2	7	12	16	19	23	
,, Saponis	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	7	12	16			
Hydrarg. Nit. Oxyd. ...	....	....	...	...	15	...	22	26	...	2	7	12	16	19	23	,,
Liq. Plumbi Diacet. ...	....	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Ol. Olivæ	....	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Potass. Bicarb.	....	4	8	12	15	19	22	26								
,, Hydrat.	....	4	8	12	15	19	22	26								
Pulv. Cinnam. co. ...	....	4	8	12	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,
,, Glycyrrhizæ ...	....	4	..	12	15	19	22	26								
,, Semin lini	....	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,
,, Jacobi	....	....	...	12	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	,,
,, Cretæ. co. c. opio. ...	....	....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Pil. Calomel co. ...	....	....	...	...	...	...	22	26								
,, Rhei co.	....	....	...	.	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	12	16			
,, Scillæ co.	....	....	8	12	15	19	22	26	...	2	7					
Quinæ Disulph.* ...	....	....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	,,
Sol. Morphiæ	1	....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Sulphur	....	....	...	12	15	19	22	26	29	2	7	...	...	19	23	,,
Tinct. Scillæ	....	4	8	12	...	...	...	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	,,
,, Matico	....	4	8	12	15	19										
Ung. Cetacei	....	4	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	,,
,, Sulph. co. ...	....	....	...	12	15	19	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Zinci Oxyd.	....	....	...	...	...	...	22									
Double inclined planes ...	....	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	,,
Dessault's long splints for fractured thigh	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	,,
Side-iron splints for fractured tibia and fibula	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
Close-stool pans ...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Preserved milk	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	26	29	2	7	12	16	...	...	,,
Lime-juice	....	....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	,,
Salt	...	..	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Pepper	1	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,

* Cinchonæ Disulph. was supplied in its place.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES,
Surgeon, 49th Regiment.

Sir, *Camp of 1st Division, December 7, 1855.*

WITH reference to your memorandum of the 6th instant, I have the honour to state, for your information, that the 97th Regiment arrived at this encampment from the Piræus, in Greece, on the 22nd November, nearly 900 strong, and have since been joined by a draft of nearly 100 men from England. All the men likely to prove unfit for active service in the field were left behind at the Piræus, so that the men composing the regiment, on its arrival at this encampment, were in a healthy and efficient state. On the 25th November, three days after its arrival, Asiatic cholera made its appearance in the encampment of the regiment, and up to the end of November twenty-one fatal cases have occurred. I should attribute the invasion of this disease, in a great measure, to the frequent and constant exposure to which the men have been subjected since their arrival here; to the inclemency of the weather when on night duties, which have been of very frequent recurrence; and I have not failed to state my opinion, in writing, on this subject to the officer commanding the regiment.

Since the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea, the diet of the men has consisted entirely of salt meat, rice, sugar, and green coffee; and the means of cooking these are very defective, consisting of about one camp kettle to every tent containing fifteen men. Owing to the men being so frequently on duty, they have not had either leisure or opportunity of sufficiently cooking the provisions issued to them.

Although salt provisions may serve for a short time to keep men in a state of health, there is no doubt that its use for any length of time will be followed by debility, progressive emaciation, and diseases of a scorbutic nature, and that a due proportion of vegetable or acid articles of diet, will become indispensably necessary to keep the troops in a state of health.

In my opinion, the protection afforded by tents will by no means be sufficient against the cold and inclement weather to be expected during the approaching winter, and, should no huts or other suitable accommodation be provided for their use, there is no doubt that frost-bite, and other diseases produced by exposure to excessive cold, will result, and that a great mortality will ensue from such exposure of the men to extreme cold, with insufficient shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY DOWNES, M.D.,
Surgeon, 97th Regiment.

William Linton, Esq.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Correspondence relative to Difficulty of obtaining Straw for Paillasses.

No. 1.

Sir, *General Hospital, Balaklava, November 6, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I obtained from the Commissariat sufficient hay to stuff 151 paillasses; and that, on making application to Commissary-General Filder for a further supply, was informed by him that he could not let me have any, as the Cavalry horses were in danger of being starved.

I have, &c.
(Signed K. JENNER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Crimea.

No. 2.

Sir, *Balaklava, December 13, 1855.*

WITH reference to the requisition of yesterday's date for 3,500 lbs. of hay required for the purpose of stuffing beds for the use of the sick and wounded, I beg to acquaint you that I am instructed by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Hall, to inquire when the same can be obtained, as it is urgently wanted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) K. JENNER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

The Commissary-General, Crimea.

No. 3.

General Hospital, Balaklava, December 17, 1854.

REQUIRED for the purpose of filling paillasse-cases for the use of the sick—

3,600 lbs. of cut straw.

Should the straw be on board ship, permission is requested to have the cases filled on board, to prevent waste.

I have, &c.
(Signed) K. JENNER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

The Assistant Commissary-General, Balaklava.

No. 4.

(Immediate.) *Balaklava, December* 12, 1854.

REQUIRED for the use of sick and wounded soldiers of the British army serving in the Crimea the undermentioned Hospital stores:—

1,000 stuffed paillasses
1,000 stuffed bolsters.

(Signed) K. JENNER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

M. Wreford, Esq., Scutari.

No. 5.

Sir, *Balaklava, December* 12, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a requisition for 1,000 stuffed paillasses and 1,000 stuffed bolsters, urgently required for the use of sick and wounded men here, and on board ships leaving this port; and have to request they may be forwarded by the first possible conveyance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) K. JENNER,
Purveyor to the Forces.

M. Wreford, Esq., Scutari.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to deficiency of Quinine in the Army in the Crimea.

No. 1.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, April* 21, 1855.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief, to forward to you the annexed explanation regarding the supply of quinine for this army.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Sir John McNeill, Balaklava.

No. 2.

My Lord, *Camp before Sebastopol, April* 19, 1855.

Dr. Hall will inform Sir John McNeill, G.C.B. (Signed) RAGLAN.

WITH reference to the report of want of quinine which was made to your Lordship, I have the honour to inform you that, on the 18th of this month, I ascertained there were twenty-four pounds of that drug in possession of the different divisions of the army, and I have to-day received an invoice, and intimation from the Medical Storekeeper at Scutari that the 50 lbs. demanded in my intermediate requisition of the 4th instant, were shipped

on board the "Canadian" steamer on the 13th instant,*; so that, strictly speaking, no want of quinine has ever existed in this army, for, agreeably to the instructions of the Department, the drug is held equally available for the public service, whether it be in the general store or with the Divisions.

* April 20—Arrived yesterday at Balaklava.—J. H.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief.

No. 3.

Transport "Baraguay D'Hilliers," Balaklava, April 27, 1855.

My Lord,

ON the 21st instant I received from Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, a letter which he had addressed to your Lordship on the 19th, with reference to a report of a want of quinine. That report probably arose from the circumstance that, having been personally applied to for quinine, on the ground that there was none in store at Balaklava, I went immediately to that store, and found that it contained no preparation of that drug. I have since ascertained that, from the 30th March till the 19th April, there was none in the general store.

Dr. Hall, in his letter to your Lordship, states that, "strictly speaking, no want of quinine has ever existed in this army." But, from the evidence of Dr. Wood, Staff-Surgeon, in charge of the 2nd Division, of which an extract is inclosed, it appears that there was no quinine in the store of that division on the 18th instant, when the return, referred to by Dr. Hall, of the quantity in camp was made. And the inclosed extract from the evidence of the Surgeon of the 95th Regiment shows that about fifty men in his hospital, who were suffering from fever, and whom he was treating with quinine, were entirely deprived of that remedy for about ten days preceding Saturday the 21st April. On that day it was again furnished, which corresponds with the arrival of the supply referred to by Dr. Hall, as received from Scutari on the 19th, but which was not landed till the 20th. It is therefore hazardous to say that no want of quinine has ever existed in this army.

Extracts inclosed from the evidence of Dr. Wood, P.M.O., 2nd Div.; Dr. Langley, 1st Brigade, 2nd Div.; Mr. Ferguson, Assist. Surg., 95th Regt.; Mr. Davis, Surg., 49th Regt.; Dr. Roberts, P.M.O., 4th Div.

But even if that statement were strictly correct, I venture to suggest that the general store ought not to be entirely without that drug, at a time when fever is the prevailing disease in the army, and when the supply at Scutari is ample. It is important to the welfare of the troops that some one who has the means of knowing what diseases prevail from time to time, should be charged with the duty of providing the appropriate remedies, and should be responsible for providing them in time. That responsibility cannot safely be devolved upon the dispenser of the general store, who cannot be presumed to have the information requisite to guide him in determining what medicines are likely to be most wanted. The Inspector-General, to whom the reports of the Medical Officers are transmitted, appears to be the proper person to exercise that forethought, which is indispensable to the efficient supply of the army with the appropriate medicines.

It may be right to mention that the deficiency of quinine above referred to is not the first that seems to have occurred in the general store at Balaklava. It appears, from the evidence of Dr. Robertson, Staff-Surgeon, in charge of one of the Divisions, of which an extract is inclosed, that he had to report to Dr. Hall, on the 3rd March, a deficiency of quinine in his store, which the general store at Balaklava was unable to supply.

I regret exceedingly to have to trouble your Lordship with a matter of detail, such as that to which I now invite your attention, but the occurrences to which I have referred indicate a defect of arrangement which you will probably agree with me in thinking it important to remove.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN McNEILL.

Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan.

Correspondence forwarded with reference to the evidence of Dr. Alexander.

No. 1.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, October* 2, 1854.

I REGRET to inform you that cholera still continues in the Light Division, three deaths having occurred since yesterday, and there being still eight cases under treatment. As the nights are now cold, and we have taken up our position, I would feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-chief the propriety, nay, the necessity, of the tents being provided for the men, as I fear without them our force will soon suffer much, &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General.

P.S. I had, at our last camping-ground, got a house cleaned out for a hospital, but we were immediately ordered off. We arrived here yesterday, and I have got a small house, which, when cleansed, will hold some twenty patients or so.

No. 2.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, November* 4, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to request that you would be pleased to bring to the notice of the General commanding the Division the necessity of another blanket being issued to all the men of the Division, the nights now being very cold, and their present blanket old, thin, and unfit to afford sufficient warmth.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Colonel Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

No. 3.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, November* 24, 1854.

HAVING written to you officially on the 4th instant, recommending that you should bring to the notice of the General commanding the Division the necessity of another blanket being issued to each man of the Division, the one in use being old and worn, &c., and as such has not been complied with, I have again the honour to request that you would urge most strongly the necessity of the second blanket being issued at once, as the men are now suffering much from the inclemency of the weather, and there is at present much sickness attributable to the cold and exposure, &c. I beg, also, to recommend that camp kettles be issued to the men of the Division, as well as a supply of wood for cooking; and were large cooking-places erected, the consumption of the fuel would be less, and hot meals could be more easily obtained than at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Colonel Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

No. 4.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, November* 26, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information the deaths of two men of the 7th Fusiliers from exposure in the trenches, and, as many men are brought in from the trenches suffering much from cold, &c., I beg to recommend that buildings be erected at once for hospitals and cooking-places, for the more effectual treatment of the sick, as also that huts and cooking-places be erected for the soldiers, along with an issue of wood for cooking, so that hot meals could be more easily obtained by the men than at present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General.

No. 5.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, November* 26, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that two men of the 7th Fusiliers were reported as having died from exposure in the trenches on the 24th instant, one in eleven, and the other in thirteen hours; and, as many men are now brought in from the trenches, suffering much from exposure and cold, I beg to recommend, most strongly, that immediate steps be taken to have some buildings for hospitals and cooking-places erected at once, for the more effectual treatment of the sick, &c., and also that huts for the men, and kitchens, be erected. I may also add, that it has been reported to me that in one regiment the men are badly off for boots, shirts, and warm clothing, all which must tend to produce the great increase of sickness in the division; and if steps are not immediately taken to remedy the above wants of the soldier, I fear the sickness will increase, and the mortality be great. I trust the extra blanket recommended by me to be issued to each soldier on the 4th and 24th instant, as well as the supply of wood for cooking, cooking-places, &c. &c. will be complied with.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

General Codrington, Commanding Light Division.

No. 6.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, November* 29, 1854.

I REGRET much to inform you that thirteen deaths have occurred from cholera since last morning's report, viz. five in the 19th Regiment, four in the 23rd Regiment, and two in the 7th Fusiliers; also one in the 88th Regiment.

Inclosed is a letter from Surgeon Longmore, 19th Regiment, which will show you how the men will suffer unless some means are taken to protect them against the cold, &c. &c., as well as the means of obtaining hot meals, and having their provisions cooked.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General, Head-Quarters.

No. 7.

Sir, *Camp, November* 29, 1854.

I REGRET much to have to inform you that thirteen deaths have occurred from cholera since yesterday morning, and I fear much that the mortality will increase, unless prompt measures are taken to protect the men from such exposure, as well as providing them with the means of procuring hot meals, and having their meals properly cooked.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

General Codrington, Commanding Light Division.

No. 8.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, December* 2, 1854.

THE requisition for medicine for the Light Division, approved of by you some days since, was in some measure complied with last night. However, several important medicines were not forwarded, others curtailed, and of pulv. opii and calomel only four ounces of each, with a sick list of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, &c. &c., which is about one dose of three grains of each of these two medicines to each patient: with such a supply as the above, it surely cannot be expected that medical officers can do justice to their patients, much less cure them; and as there must be ample supplies in Balaklava, from the fact that steamers are continually plying between Scutari and that place, I have the honour to request that you would be pleased to desire the medical officer in charge of the medicines to furnish the full amount of the requisition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General, Head-Quarters.

No. 9.

The following Memorandum from my Letter-book :—

MEM.—Received a letter from Dr. Hall, dated 14th December, on the 15th instant, stating that he had approved of the requisitions for medicines and comforts, but "I am afraid until the supplies daily expected from Scutari arrive they cannot be complied with in full." So yesterday one ounce of pulv. opii and four ounces of blue pill were forwarded for 9 Regiments, besides Marines and Artillery. Sick list, 619, of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, fevers: out of comforts, viz., 24 pounds arrowroot, 35 pounds sago, 10 boxes essence of beef, and 12 pounds candles, the candles only were forwarded by the mule and panniers, the others could not be forwarded until received from Scutari, and were daily expected.

17*th December*, 1854. T. A.

No. 10.

RECEIVED a note from Dr. Hall at 4 P.M. on 16th January, approving a requisition for medicines, dated 11th instant, but "Recommended not to be sent in for a few days, until the medicines expected from Scutari arrived, of which notice will be sent."

(Signed) JOHN HALL.

No. 11.

RECEIVED on 5th February, a Medical Memorandum, dated Head-Quarters, 4th February. Extract, viz.—"A supply of opiate and astringent medicines having arrived in the 'Clyde,' and more being hourly expected in the 'Pioneer,' medical officers of divisions will take steps to get supplies brought out to the regiments under their snpervision."

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 12.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, December* 4, 1854.

AS the sick list is rapidly increasing, and there is great mortality at present among the troops, attributable to the exposure, want of huts, cooking-places, fuel, &c. &c., I have again the honour to request that you would urge upon the authorities the imperative necessity of an extra blanket being issued to each soldier in the Division, as well as that something be at once done in the shape of hutting, cooking-places, fuel, &c., as the soldier, now being without fuel, has to consume his miserable rations half raw. Unless some such precautions are soon taken to remedy the above evils, I fear the present army will soon be rendered totally inefficient. I would also strongly recommend that you would endeavour to obtain for the hospitals an issue of fuel, or charcoal, so that something may be obtained hot for the poor sick soldiers, now lying in the hospital marquees and tents, as well as for those brought in almost in a state of collapse from wet and cold in the trenches.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

General Codrington, Commanding Light Division.

No. 13.

Sir, *Camp above Sebastopol, December* 4, 1854.

AS you will observe, from our morning states, that our sick list is rapidly increasing, and that there is, at present, great mortality in the Division, chiefly attributable to exposure to cold and wet in the trenches, insufficient clothing, want of cooking utensils, kitchens, also fuel; the men consequently eating their miserable rations half raw. I have the honour to inform you that I have this day written to General Codrington on the above subject, and would feel greatly obliged by your urging upon the authorities the absolute necessity of something being at once done to remedy the above evils. The extra blanket which I recommended on the 4th November, besides several times since then, has never yet been issued; and I fear, unless something is soon done, the present army will ere long be rendered ineffective. I would also strongly recommend that some fuel, or charcoal, be issued for the use of the hospitals, so as to enable something hot to be obtained for the sick, now lying in the hospital marquees, tents, &c., as well as for those who are occasionally brought in, almost in a state of collapse, from the exposure to cold and wet in the trenches.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General, Head-Quarters.

No. 14.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 10, 1854.

IN reply to yours of the 4th instant, requesting me to forward a monthly summary of the exciting causes of disease in the Light Division for the month of November, I have the honour to inform you that I consider the following as such, viz. want of rest, harassing and continued duties, continual exposure to cold and wet in the trenches and on piquet, during the very inclement weather (nearly the whole of the month being wet), insufficiently nutritious food from the want of fuel to cook the same, insufficient clothing (many of the men being almost bootless and in rags), and having only one miserable worn-out blanket; also tents not affording sufficient protection from the weather, they being for several days; full of mud. The above have been reported, but I believe neither fuel nor the extra blankets, &c., have yet been issued.

That the duty the men have had to perform was too harassing and severe is proved by the following facts: In the 7th Fusiliers, men were in the trenches 24 hours without relief, up to or about the 17th November; on the 14th, two companies were kept on piquet for 36 hours, when, of course, no cooking took place.

In the 19th Regiment, taking the total number of hours for November, viz. 720—304 have been passed by the men either on duty in the trenches, or on piquet; which is 10 hours daily for each man, the remaining 14 being passed in bringing water, seeking for fuel, cooking, and other duties, &c. &c.

In the 23rd Fusiliers, the average return gives to each man one night in camp and one on duty; many men, however, had to go on duty with their companies two or three nights running, doing 24 hours duty to 12 in camp.

In the 33rd Regiment, the men, on an average, were something less than one night in their tents, with water and fuel fatigues, when off duty; they are, in consequence, weak and wasted, from the incessant and severe duty.

In the 77th Regiment, the men were either in the trenches or outlying piquet every second night; on the intervening days guards, besides water and fuel, fatigues, &c.

In the 88th Regiment, no man has ever more than one night in his tent, has 12 hours in the trenches, and 24 hours on piquet; then to look after wood for cooking, water, &c.

In the Rifle Brigade (2nd battalion), the right wing, consisting of four companies, furnished, during 27 days in November, 19 duties, 16 of which were night duties, extending over a period of 408 hours, and on an average of two and a half companies on duty daily of 15 hours duration for the 27 days, or 21½ hours on each duty; thus showing an average of 9 hours daily off duty. One company was five out of six nights on duty; three companies, seven out of nine. From the above, it will be observed what harassing duties the men have had to perform; and when not on duty, most of their time, that ought to have been devoted to rest, was spent in collecting brushwood for cooking, carrying water, &c. &c.

Had cooking-places been erected, and a few weakly men told off for cooks, with proper cooking utensils, fuel, &c., so that men, on coming from the trenches or piquet, cold and wet, could have had at once some hot coffee, soup, &c., &c., they would then have been enabled to have gone to their tents and got some rest, instead of attempting to light a miserable fire, to make a cup of coffee or cook their victuals. The consequence was, that in many instances the meat was eaten either half cooked or raw, which, no doubt, is one of the principal causes of so many being on the sick list from affections of the bowels, &c. &c.

The rations, generally speaking, have been 1 pound of fresh meat or salt, with 1 pound of biscuit, 1 ounce of coffee (raw) being in the green state, 1¾ ounce of sugar, with rice or barley, and 1 gill of rum; but I believe rice was only issued four days, and barley one, during the month. Vegetables were in use for the former portion of the month, as well as the meat alternately fresh and salt; but for the latter portion it was salt, and not always a full ration. As regards tents being a sufficient protection against this and the approaching cold season, I look upon them as totally insufficient; and if the present army is to be kept available and efficient, huts for the men, with cooking-places, ought at once to be erected, with an issue of fuel and proper cooking utensils, sufficiently warm clothing, with extra blankets (the present one being nearly useless), also less harassing duties. Should the above not at once be acted upon, which I have several times previously recommended, I fear, great as our sick list and mortality are at present, that both will soon be much more so, and our army ere long will be rendered totally ineffective.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. ALEXANDER,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Dr. Hall, Inspector-General, Head-Quarters.

No. 15.

Sir, Camp, Heights, Sebastopol, February 12, 1855.

HAVING been informed that the sick in other Divisions are supplied with fresh meat daily, and as such would be attended with the best results, I have the honour to recom-

mend that the same should be issued, if possible, to the sick of the Light Division. Some time since, you may recollect, I mentioned the same both to yourself as well as to the Commissariat officer in charge, but then it was deemed impossible; perhaps now the issue of fresh meat daily for the sick could be carried out.

I have, &c.

T. ALEXANDER,
Deputy Inspector-General.

General Codrington, Commanding Light Division.

Observations on the Health and Diet of the Troops referred to in evidence of Inspector-General Hall.

No. 1.

Observations on the Monthly Return of the Army, sent from the Adjutant-General's Office, for November, 1854.

The state of health of the troops in the field has been unsatisfactory this month; fatigue, exposure, and many other privations inseparable from a state of active warfare in the month of November in this latitude has produced much sickness and mortality, and I regret to say there is little prospect of any amendment taking place, so long as these exciting causes of disease continue to act. Bowel complaints have been the prevailing form of disease, attacking more especially the recruits and newly arrived regiments, and in them degenerating into a fatal form of cholera.

The 46th Regiment, which landed here on the 8th, was attacked with cholera on the 11th. The hurricane of the 14th blew down all their tents, and the men, both sick and well, were exposed to the inclemency of the weather for many hours. This exposure seemed to aggravate the disease, and before the end of the month 414 cases of disease had been admitted, out of a strength of 852; and of these eighty, proved fatal.

About one-half of the deaths that took place in camp were from cholera, and these were for the most part confined to the newly-arrived troops. Symptoms of scurvy are beginning to make their appearance amongst the men, and unfortunately, from their position, exposed to wet, cold, and fatigue, badly clothed, indifferently sheltered, and deprived almost entirely of vegetable food, they are in the most favourable circumstances to invite the disease. Warm under clothing and blankets are expected daily, rice is again to become an integral part of the ration, and lime juice will soon be here in sufficient quantity to give a portion to every man in the army daily.

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 2.

Observations on the Adjutant-General's Monthly Return of the Crimean Army, for December, 1854.

Since last Monthly Report, the health of the army has not improved, nor can it, so long as the same exciting causes of disease exist, viz. severe duty and exposure in inclement weather, inadequate shelter, and, in some of the divisions, irregularity, and under issue of food, want of fuel to cook with, and though a quantity of warm clothing has been issued in the course of the month still more is required, and the men are many of them greatly in want of boots and shoes.

The ration contains too much salt meat, which is not used in many instances, and the rice that was ordered to be issued has been discontinued, perhaps for want of supplies. This prolonged use of salt meat rations, with biscuit and rum, is producing its effects on the health of the men, in the shape of scurvy in its different forms. Lime juice has been freely administered medicinally, but it should be given generally to the men as a preventive measure, and fresh vegetables should be procured at any price, if obtainable. Onions and potatoes, fresh, pickled, or preserved, might be obtained.

Bowel complaints continue to prevail, and have assumed the character of scorbutic dysentery and diarrhœa. Cholera, which prevailed extensively and destructively, particularly amongst the newly-arrived troops, at the beginning of the month, has nearly disappeared, and has been replaced by the form of flux mentioned above, and fever of a low type will in all probability succeed that.

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 3.

OBSERVATIONS on the Adjutant-General's Return for January, 1855.

As was anticipated at the end of December, sickness increased during the early part of January, and the severe cold proved injurious to many men labouring under bowel complaints, and hastened on the disease to a fatal termination in those men who were debilitated by long confinement. Fevers and catarrhs have also been prevalent, and during the severe weather many cases of frost-bite occurred, several of which, from the injury that has been sustained, will render the men non-effective. This species of injury was aggravated by the tightness of the men's boots in many instances, as the superficial circulation was impeded by the pressure when the men's feet began to swell, and they were unwilling to take them off, for fear of not being able to get them on again.

Scurvy too has manifested itself more decidedly amongst the men, from their having been compelled to live for such a length of time on salt provisions, without a due proportion of vegetables. Latterly supplies of these have been provided by the Commissariat, and a daily issue of lime juice as part of the ration has been commenced, which will tend to correct this evil and modify many other complaints that are more or less dependent on the scorbutic taint of the men's system. From the issue of warm clothing and other comforts an improvement in the sanitary condition of the army was manifest before the close of the month, and as the spring advances and mild weather commences we may look for a still greater improvement. The health of the men would improve more rapidly if the nature of the duty they are employed on would admit of more rest; but as it is, it bears heavily on them.

The great mortality in the 23rd Regiment has arisen from bowel complaints, and has been confined chiefly to the young weakly boys who joined from England in November, and whose constitutions were quite unequal to the severe duties of a campaign. The 33rd, 46th, 50th, and 95th have each suffered severely from the same class of diseases, and brought on by the same causes, duty and exposure.

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 4.

OBSERVATIONS on Monthly Return of the Army, made by the Adjutant-General to the Authorities at Home.

Although much sickness and mortality continued to prevail in the army serving in the Crimea during the month of February, still there is an evident improvement in the general health of the men, and, from their increased comforts, there is every reason to believe that this will continue.

Last month the admissions to strength were 37 per cent.; this month they have been 21 per cent. Last month the deaths to strength were 4·38 per cent.; this month 3·18 per cent.

It must be borne in mind that these averages only embrace the army actually employed in the field, and do not include the mortality in the general hospital at Scutari, to which station all our convalescents were sent.

At the beginning of the month the weather was very cold; then followed a period of many days of genial warmth; but on the 20th a violent storm of wind from the north, and snow, set in and continued the whole day. During the mild weather a very manifest improvement took place in the men's health and appearance, but the sudden change had a prejudicial effect on the weakly and diseased, particularly those labouring under bowel affections, many of whom died. Before the end of the month, however, bowel affections had become less frequent, and more amenable to medical treatment, and the tendency to scurvy had been arrested in a great measure by the issue of fresh vegetables and lime juice.

Febrile complaints, however, were usurping the place of those of the stomach and bowels, and at this season of the year they are likely to become the dominant diseases. In the regiments where the mortality has been greatest, the same cause, in a modified degree, has continued to act, for although warm clothing and other substantial comforts have been distributed to the men of late, still heavy duty and exposure in the trenches continue to operate on the frames of the debilitated soldiers, and many of the fatal cases took place in men who had contracted their complaints during the previous months. Bowel complaints and fevers have been the most prevalent complaints, the latter frequently of a low typhoid type, and, the number of medical officers and hospital servants who have been taken

sick in the execution of their laborious duties, I fear, argues a principle of self-propagation. Every means has and will be taken to check this scourge, both by personal exertion on the part of the medical officers, and due attention to cleanliness and segregation.

(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 5.

Observations on March Return.

The health of the troops in camp in the Crimea has gradually improved during the month, and the mortality is considerably diminished. Bowel complaints are of much less frequent occurrence, and the cases that present themselves are of a milder character, and more amenable to medical treatment.

Scurvy, from the improved condition of the men and the more favourable state of the weather, is fast disappearing from the list of diseases, as is also frost-bite.

Febrile affections are now the most prevalent class of diseases, and if the army remain in its present concentrated position they will most likely continue so, if they do not increase in number during the summer and autumn. Certain regiments have been more sickly than others, and in some the mortality has been considerable, as will be seen by the annexed memorandum.

But in this return and in these observations I have confined myself solely to the medical occurrences in the Crimea; those at Scutari and other places will be noticed by the different medical officers in charge, who are better acquainted with them than I am. The total loss by disease in the Crimea during the month has been 729, and in those regiments where the mortality has been greatest many of the men who died had suffered from disease previously; but locality seemed in some instances, as in the 79th Highlanders, to have influenced to a certain extent the amount of disease, and change has been recommended and is to be carried out; but circumstanced as the army is at present, this is necessarily limited. The Brigade of Guards has improved wonderfully in health since it was moved down to the heights near Balaklava, and the Grenadiers do not return a single casualty in hospital during the month. The Cavalry and Artillery, too, have enjoyed good health, and amongst them the admissions have only been 10·19 per cent., and the deaths 0·58 per cent. This is attributable to light duty and less exposure at night.

(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Memorandum above referred to.

	Admitted.	Deceased.		Admitted.	Deceased.
20th Regiment	132	35	46th Regiment	147	26
28th ,,	143	32	50th ,,	101	37
38th ,,	268	32	95th ,,	109	57
44th ,,	157	40	79th ,,	172	41

No. 6.

Sir, *Lines before Sebastopol, November* 20, 1854.

If the army is to remain in position here much longer it will be absolutely necessary to provide more effectual shelter for the sick than they have at present, or many of them will perish. The storm of the 14th blew down all the hospital marquees and damaged many, some to such a degree that I question whether they can be repaired or not.

The means of transport to get the sick on board ship is very defective, as the Commissariat can lend us no assistance, and the few ambulance waggons that are here are rapidly becoming inefficient, from the mules knocking up and the waggons themselves getting out of repair.

I recommend that a further supply of waggons and mules be imported at once from Varna, or wherever they are at present, and that temporary wooden buildings be erected without delay for the sick in camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Brigadier-General Airey, Quartermaster-General.

No. 7.—Letter to same, dated 21st November, on hospital accommodation, and in which there is the following paragraph:—

"Another question I wish to ask, Is it safe, and have I authority to re-land, the hospital equipment that was ordered to be shipped when Balaklava was threatened some little time ago?"

No. 8.—To the same, dated November 22nd, 1854, on accommodation for the sick, and pointing out some sheds in a sheltered village, called Karani, as well calculated for the purpose.

The buildings had been taken possession of by the Commissariat for their mules and drivers, and could not be obtained for the use of the sick.

No. 9.—To the same, dated 23rd November, 1854, on the subject of hutting the sick in the manner adopted by the Turks in winter.

No. 10.—To the same, dated 24th November, 1854, enclosing a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Daveney, Commandant of Balaklava, stating that, with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief's house, there was no building in Balaklava fit for the reception of sick; recommending the "Pride of the Ocean" hulk to be cleared at once, moored near he shore, and fitted for the reception of sick.

Turkish soldiers recommended to be employed to excavate the huts in camp for the reception of sick.

No. 11.—Letter to same, dated 26th November, 1854, enclosing one from Staff-Surgeon Dr. Alexander, reporting the death of two men of the 7th Fusiliers in the trenches from cold and exposure, on the 24th, and recommending appropriate buildings to be erected for the reception of the sick; huts and cooking places to be made for the men, and fuel and extra blankets issued to them, all of which were strongly seconded by me.

No. 12.—To same, dated 29th November, 1854, recommending a supply of charcoal to be issued for the use of the sick.

No. 13.—To the same, dated 29th November, 1854, with letter from Staff-Surgeon Dr. Alexander, giving cover to one from the Surgeon of the 19th Regiment, stating that five recruits had died, and eight others were dangerously ill, and ascribing the outbreak of disease to want of fuel, dry clothing, and blankets. The following is my observation in forwarding the same:—"The want of fuel, camp kettles, and blankets, as well as proper shelter for the men, is being seriously felt just now in the whole army, and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of these wants being supplied as speedily as possible."

No. 14.—Forwarding a communication from the Surgeon of the 23rd Regiment about the way a draft of recruits belonging to that corps were landed and marched up to camp, and calling the attention of the Adjutant-General to the subject, dated 1st December, 1854.

No. 15.—Instructions to Superintending Surgeons to direct application to be made at the Purveyor's store in Balaklava for supplies of bedsteads for the sick just landed from the "Jura" steamer, dated 4th December.

No. 16.—To the Purveyor-in-Chief at Scutari, under date of the 4th December, 1854, urging him to forward medical comforts, hospital marquees, and A. and B. hospital canteens.

No. 17.—To Quartermaster-General, dated 4th December, urging the employment of large steamers, regularly fitted up for the conveyance of sick from Balaklava to Scutari.

No. 18.—To Staff-Surgeon Dr. Alexander, dated 5th December, 1854, in reply to one addressed by him to Major-General Codrington, informing him that fuel and light had been ordered for the troops, that wooden huts were on their way out, inquiring why the Light Division had not obtained its due share of blankets and warm clothing, and commenting on the amount of duty the men had to perform.

No. 19.—To Purveyor-in-Chief, 7th December, 1854, urging him to forward medical comforts.

No. 20.—To Quartermaster-General, dated 7th December, 1854, about hospital accommodation, in which there is the following passage:—"It is of the most vital importance to obtain better cover for the sick in camp, for, as they are at present situated, medical treatment is in a great measure counteracted by the dampness and exposure they are subjected to in wet weather, as the bell tents in which many of them are necessarily placed, for want of hospital marquees, are thin and the rain beats through them.

No. 21.—To principal Medical Officer, Scutari, 12th December, 1854, directing him to urge the Purveyor-in-Chief to forward medical comforts, and the Apothecary medicines.

No. 22.—To Staff-Surgeon Marshall, 14th December, 1854, informing him the Purveyor will supply preserved potatoes, but that the warm clothing and blankets sent out must be obtained from the Quartermaster-General, to whom they are consigned.

Wrote to Quartermaster-General on the same subject on the 15th December.

No. 23.—To the Quartermaster-General, 17th December, 1854, pointing out the insufficiency of the two steamers named for the conveyance of sick, and calling attention to the want of accommodation for the sick, and that steps had been taken to cover in the new building at the hospital.

No. 24.—To the Adjutant-General, about the conveyance of sick down to Balaklava, and pointing out for Lord Raglan's information that the means are so inadequate, and the accumulation so rapid that it is fearful to contemplate. "The duty is so heavy, the exposure so great, and the supply of food and means of cooking are so uncertain that it is not surprising disease prevails so extensively among the men." Dated 19th December, 1854.

No. 25.—To Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, dated 26th December, 1854, on the subject of fresh vegetables or rice as a portion of the men's daily ration. "Fatigue and exposure, added to sameness of diet, will be sure to produce scurvy, though as yet very few cases of that complaint have been returned. Rice, pepper, and salt, your Lordship may remember I submitted to your Lordship for favourable consideration when the army was serving in Bulgaria, and rice was for a time made an integral portion of the soldier's ration; but salt and pepper were not, I believe, considered necessary to be kept in the Commissariat stores for the supply of the army; but here, where the articles cannot be procured from shops, I consider it of the very greatest importance that they should be placed within reach of the soldiers, for without them their food cannot be made palatable or easy of digestion. I may mention that I have heard from Dr. Smith, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, that a very large supply of lime juice had been shipped at his recommendation, when it was reported to him by me that symptoms of scurvy had made their appearance in some few cases. A supply of lime juice was obtained from the Navy at the time, and has been in use ever since.

"It would be highly desirable to have a weekly supply of fresh vegetables brought from Constantinople, or any other quarter where procurable; and perhaps the steamers which are to be fitted up for the conveyance of sick and wounded to Scutari might be made available for this purpose. I think if fresh vegetables, salt, and pepper were placed within reach of the men they would readily purchase them, and consider it a great boon to be enabled to do so.

No. 26.—To Dr. Humfrey, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, dated 28th December, pointing out the difficulty there was in getting at the medical comforts on board the "Medway" steamer, which had been put at the bottom of the hold and a cargo of iron stoves packed on top of them.

No. 27.—To Quartermaster-General, 1st January, 1855, recommending wooden huts to be erected in front of the general hospital for the reception of sick.

No. 28.—To same, about better accommodation for the sick, dated 4th and 5th January, 1855.

No. 29.—To Surgeon Blake, 55th Regiment, dated 7th January, directing him to apply for a wooden hut and extra blankets for the use of his sick.

No. 30.—In answer to a Memorandum of Lord Raglan's, 9th January, 1855, about the reported want of port wine and medicines, "100 dozen of port wine in store." Explanation about the medicines on board the "Medway," which had been brought up to Balaklava from Scutari and taken back again.

No. 31.—To Quartermaster-General about ships being fitted as sick transports from Balaklava to Scutari, 18th January.

No. 32.—To same, 19th January, forwarding a letter from the Surgeon of the 19th Regiment, complaining that he had no means of getting an hospital put up for the sick of his regiment.

No. 33.—Principal Medical Officer at Scutari, to urge the Purveyor-in-Chief to comply with Mr. Purveyor Fitzgerald's demands for stores, dated 23rd January.

No. 34.—To the Adjutant-General, detailing sanitary arrangements necessary to be observed in camp, dated 24th January, 1855.

No. 35.—Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Military Secretary, dated 25th January, returning answer to an extract from one of the Duke of Newcastle's despatches, regarding the sanitary condition of the army.

No. 36.—To Major-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, giving the quantity and mode of administering lime juice to the troops as part of their ration, instructions for cooking preserved vegetables, and recommending that commanding officers of corps and companies be instructed to pay more attention to the messing of the men, dated 27th January, 1855.

No. 37.—To Quartermaster-General, dated 28th January, 1855, about sanitary arrangements in camp, the necessity of burying offal, &c., and pointing out in the most strenuous manner the objectionable site selected for the huts at the entrance of Balaklava.

No. 38.—To Quartermaster-General, dated 30th October, 1854, detailing a scheme

of distribution of a cargo of onions, cabbages, and potatoes received by the Commissariat Preserved potatoes were served out to the troops, and in November or December, I forget which, a large cargo of fresh vegetables was received from Trieste, I believe, but neither officers nor men took much trouble to get them up to camp, and the greater portion I understood perished.

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Supplies of Medicines and Medical Comforts.

No. 1.

Army and Ordnance Medical Department,
November 16, 1854.

Sir,

With reference to your requisition of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit a Return, showing the quantities of medical stores and surgical materials sent to Scutari, which you could not have been aware of at the time you made your requisition, and the quantities about to be forwarded agreeably with your demand of the above-mentioned date.

This additional supply will be transmitted with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ANDREW SMITH,
Director-General.

The Principal Medical Officer,
Scutari, Constantinople.

Inclosure in No. 1.

RETURN, showing the Quantities of Medical Stores and Surgical Materials sent to Scutari, which you could not have been aware of at the time you made your Requisition of the 28th October, and the Quantities about to be forwarded agreeably with your demand of the above-mentioned date.

	Lately sent.	Required by you 28th Oct.		Lately sent.	Required by you 28th Oct.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.		lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Amyli	..	150 0	Emplastr. Cantharidis	50 0	
Acaciæ contrit.	100 0	20 0	Extract. Belladonnæ	1 8	2 0
Acid. Acetic.	200 0	20 0	——— Colchic. Acetic.	1 8	
—— Hydrochlor.	20 0	8 0	——— Colocynth. Comp.	25 0	
—— Nitric.	40 0	15 0	——— Conii	2 0	
—— Sulphuric.	20 0	15 0	——— Hyosciami	2 0	
—— Tartar. Contr.	40 0		——— Opii purif.	2 0	4 0
Aloes	5 0		——— Sarzæ liq.	35 0	
Alum	50 0		——— Tarax fluid	20 0	
Ammoniæ Hydrochlor.	25 0	10 0	Ferri Sulph.	5 0	
——— Sesquicarb.	25 0	10 0	Hydrarg. Bichlorid.	1 0	
Anthemidis	25 0		——— Chlorid.	50 0	40 0
Antimon. Potassio-tartr.	12 0	8 0	——— Nitrico-oxyd.	1 0	
Aq. Rosæ	40 0		——— Cum Creta	50 0	25 0
Argenti Nitrat.	7 0	3 0	Iodin.	4 0	
Acid Hydrocyan dilut.	6 0		Ipecacuanhæ contr.	20 0	
Boracis	3 0		Jalapæ contr.	60 0	
Calcis Chlorinat.	1000 0	2500 0	Lini Semin Farin	224 0	3000 0
Camphoræ	40 0	10 0	Liniment. Saponis.	120 0	100 0
Cerat. Calaminæ	400 0		Liquor. Ammoniæ	60 0	25 0
——— Resinæ	40 0		——— Plumbi Diacetat.	60 0	25 0
Capsici	10 0		——— Potass. Arsenit.	10 0	10 0
Confect. Aromatic.	40 0	20 0	——— Sodæ Chlorin	75 0	50 0
——— Opii	25 0		——— Zinc Chlor.	400 0	
——— Rosæ gallicæ	25 0		Magnesiæ Carbon.	20 0	
Copaibæ.	36 0		——— Sulphat.	1120 0	
Cret. Præparat	100 0	100 0	Morph. Acetat.	1 0	
Cubeb. Contrit.	10 0		——— Hydrochlor	1 0	
Cupri Sulph.	5 0		Ol. Amygdalæ	5 0	
Cerat Cetacei	400 0	300 0	— Morrhuæ	150 0	150 0
Creosote	2 0	2 0	— Menthæ piperitæ	5 0	2 0
Digitalis Fol. Contrit	1 8		— Olivæ	100 0	50 0
Chloroform	..	100 0	— Ricini	250 0	150 0

	Lately sent.	Required by you 28th Oct.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Ol. Terebinthinæ	250 0	150 0
— Tiglii	1 0	
— Cinnamomi	0 4	
Opii duri contrit.	6 0	10 0
Oxymel Scillæ	5 0	
Picis abietin.	5 0	
Pilul. Hydrargyri	10 0	
Plumbi Acet.	50 0	50 0
Potass. Acet.	20 0	
——— Bicarbon	20 0	
——— Bitartr. Contr. ..	100 0	50 0
——— Nitrat.	50 0	50 0
Potassii Iodid.	50 0	15 0
Pulv. Antimonii comp. ..	5 0	
—— Jacobi	3 0	
—— Cinnamomi comp. ..	2 0	5 0
—— Cretæ comp.	75 0	50 0
—— Ipecacuanhæ com. ..	30 0	
Pil. Rhei. comp.	20 0	
Pulv. Cretæ comp. c. Opio ..	100 0	150 0
Quassiæ concis.	25 0	
Quinæ Disulph.	40 0	50 0
Cinchoniæ Disulph... ..	20 0	
Rhei contrit.	60 0	
Syrup Ferri Iodid.	20 0	
Scammon. Contrit	2 0	
Scillæ recentis exs. Contr. ..	2 0	
Sennæ	100 0	
Sodæ Bicarbon	150 0	50 0
—— Potassio-tart. Contr. ..	60 0	
Spirit Æther. Nitric. ..	50 0	25 0
——————Sulph. C. ..	50 0	25 0
—— Rectificat. .. pts. ..	100 0	
Sulphur.	10 0	

	Lately sent.	Required by you 28th Oct.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Sinapis Contrit. ..	200 0	200 0
Spirit Ammon. Arom. ..	50 0	50 0
Strychniæ	0 2	
Tinct. Camphor. Comp. ..	100 0	25 0
—— Cantharid.	10 0	25 0
—— Cardam. Comp. ..	25 0	50 0
—— Catechu	150 0	75 0
—— Cinchon. Comp. ..	60 0	50 0
—— Colchici	15 0	14 0
—— Digitalis	6 0	
—— Ferri Sesquichlor. ..	20 0	50 0
—— Gentian. Comp ..	40 0	50 0
—— Hyosciami	40 0	20 0
—— Lavand. Comp. ..	20 0	
—— Myrrh.	40 0	30 0
—— Opii	150 0	75 0
—— Rhei Comp.	100 0	
—— Scillæ	30 0	25 0
—— Sennæ Comp. ..	50 0	
—— Iodin. Comp. ..	40 0	10 0
—— Zingiberis	50 0	
—— Aconit	5 0	
Vin. Colchici	12 0	10 0
—— Opii	20 0	10 0
—— Ipecac..	30 0	10 0
Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrat. ..	20 0	
—— Sulphur. Comp. ..	20 0	
Ol. Olivæ Secund.. ..	..	150 0
Sodæ Carbon	..	50 0
Zinci Sulph.	10 0	
Zingiber. Contrit.	30 0	10 0
Tinct. Cannabis	5 0	
—— Arnicæ	5 0	
—— Matico	..	5 0

Full Sets Capital Insts.	No.	6	
Dressing Scissars ..	„	..	150
Bougies, Common ..	„	200	
Elastic Gum Catheters	„	24	
Silvered Wire Spatulas for separating Muscular Tissue		..	25
Large Corkscrews ..	„	..	2
Lint, Bowen's ..	lb.	6,250	5,000
—— Fine	„		
—— 2d	„		
Surgeon's Tow ..	„	2,000	5,000
——————Sponges ..	No.	500	2,000
Old Linen Sheets ..	„	1,200	300
Skins of Leather ..	„	250	
Yards — Calico for Bandages ..		817	
Yards — Linen spd. with Ad. Plast.		2,800	3,000
Yards — Calico ditto		200	2,000*
Yards — Oiled Cloth		600	1,000
Bandages, Calico ..	No.	19,330	20,000
——————18-tailed ..	„	500	1,000
Trusses, Bag	„	100	
——— Steel ..	„	100	150
——— ditto double	„	..	100
Tape (pieces)		..	50
Thread for Ligatures	lbs.	..	5
Pins (papers)		100	50
Linen spread with Soap Cer.		100	
Scales & Wts. — Grain, sets ..		30	
Scales & Wts. — Ounce ditto ..		30	
Measures — Graduated Minim	No.	50	100
Measures — ——— two oz.	„	50	20
Measures — Ounce Pewter	„	50	
Bolus Knives ..	„	24	100
—— Tiles	„	50	100

Comp. Mortar & Pestle	No.	12	
Small ditto ditto	„	12	10
Tin Panakins ..	„	25	20
—— Funnels ..	„	12	20
Oiled Silk	„	300	1,000
Straining Cloth ..	Yards	..	10
Pill Boxes	Papers	100	50
Gallipots in Sorts ..	Doz.	60	60
Vial Corks	Gross	20	20
Pint and Quart ditto	„	22	10
Cork Screws		..	8
Counter Scissars ..	No.	12	25
Packthread	lb.	50	10
Pasteboards		..	300
Fracture Boxes ..	No.	..	100
——— Cradles ..	„	..	150
Stump Pillows, Large	„	..	200
Wooden Legs ..	„	40	200
Crutches	„	..	200
Vials, ½ oz.	Doz.	72	18
—— 1 oz.	„	72	18
—— 2 oz.	„	72	24
—— 4 oz.	„	72	24
—— 6 oz.	„	72	18
—— 8 oz.	„	60	18
Box Cord	„	60	
Laid Cord	„	60	
Gutta Percha Tissue	Yards	..	100
Urinals	No.	..	100
Bed Pans	„	..	100
Horn Cups	„	..	25
Double Inclined Planes	„	..	50
Gutta Percha, three thicknesses	Yards	..	90

* About to be sent 24,670.

No. 2.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, November* 17, 18

I have the honour to inform you that a full supply of medicines, sent out in the "Prince" steamer, has been lost by the foundering of that vessel in Balaklava Bay, on the 14th instant, and I have to request you will instruct the Chief Apothecary to make out a requisition for a fresh supply to replace that which has been lost, and transmit it direct to the Director-General for his approval.

From the nature of diseases met with here you will desire Mr. Reade, if you please, to increase the demand for the following articles:—Pulv. Opii; Pulv. Cretæ C. C. Opio; Tinct. Opii; Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.; Pulv. Cretæ Co.; Tinct. Catechu; Tinct. Kino; Tinct. Matico; Acid Sulphur.; Acid Nitric; lint; tow; and bandages.

If there is any powder opium in store at Scutari let some be sent at once to the Crimea, say 6 lbs., and 20 lbs. of the Pulv. Cretæ Co. c. Opio; 10 lbs. of Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.; 20 lbs. Tinct. Catechu; 40 lbs. Ol. Ricini; 20 lbs. Tincture Opium.

(Signed) J. HALL.

The Principal Medical Officer,
Scutari.

No. 3.

Sir, *Lines of Sebastopol, November* 26, 1854.

You will be pleased to complete and despatch to Balaklava by the earliest conveyance the enclosed requisition, acquainting me with the name of the ship and date of her departure, on board of which the stores are shipped.

From the nature of the diseases under treatment these medicines are in daily demand by all the surgeons. I trust, therefore, as little delay as possible will take place in their despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

G. H. Reade, Esq.,*
Apothecary-in-Chief, Scutari.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Requisition for Medicines, &c. &c.

Balaklava, November 15.

ARTICLES.	Quantities Required.	Quantities Supplied.	REMARKS.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	
Acid. Sulphur.	20 0	20 0	
Alum	20 0	16 0	
Confect. Aromat.	10 0	20 0	
„ Opii	10 0	10 0	
Cretæ Ppt.	20 0	16 0	Not received.
Hydrarg. c. Cret.	20 0	1 0	
Liquor. Ammon.	10 0	10 0	
Ol. Ricini	100 0	100 0	
Opii { Gum Opii, 5 lbs. / Extract. Opii, 10 lbs. / Pulv. Opii, 15 lbs. }	30 0	25 0	{ Gum. Opii, 5 lbs. / Ext. Opii, 12 lbs. / Pulv. Opii, 12 lbs.
Plumbi Acetatis	30 0	30 0	Not received.
Pulv. Cret. Comp.	30 0	10 0	
Pulv. Cret. Co. c. Opio	30 0	10 0	
„ Ipecacu. Comp.	30 0	25 0	
„ Rhœi	20 0	8 8	
Sp. Æther. Sulph. C.	15 0	16 0	
„ Nitric	20 0	6 0	
Tinct. Catechu.	20 0	24 0	Not received.
„ Opii	50 0	16 0	
Zingib Contrit.	10 0	6 0	
Lint	100 0	100 0	Not received.
Liston's Long Splints	..	..	{ None in store.
Jointed Thigh Splints	..	..	
Lined Splints	..	..	
Printed Forms for Requisition	..	..	
Do. do. Boards of Survey	..	..	

(Signed) J. McINTOSH.

Mr. Reade died of cholera on the 28th November, 1855.—J. Hall.

No. 4.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, November 27, 1854.*

By this mail Mr. Kasey has made a demand on you for certain medicines, which are in much request here at present on account of cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery, prevailing extensively in camp.

If your stock of opium in store does not admit of your meeting the demand, you must purchase 50 lbs. in the market, either crude powder or extract. The crude will enable you to make any quantity of the tincture. If you have the powder you can easily manufacture Dover's powder, and the pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio. If sulphate of potass cannot be obtained for the former, substitute sesquicarbonate of soda, and for the latter. should you not have compound cinnamon and tormentilla, add an equivalent of powdered ginger.

With the creta appt. you can easily manufacture the hyd. c. cretæ, which is so much run on by some medical officers; and if they cannot obtain the exact article of medicine they require, they say they cannot do justice to their patients.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL.

G. H. Reade, Esq.,
Chief Apothecary, Scutari.

No. 5.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December 4, 1854.*

In addition to the medicines which were required the other day I have to request you will have the goodness to send up any medical panniers you may have in store, and all the regimental and detachment medicine chests which have either been left in store at Scutari by regiments or come down from Varna.

Mr. McIntosh, who has been ordered up here, will take charge of them, or if he has left for the Crimea, you will advise him of the shipment, giving him the name of the vessel, date of her departue from Scutari, and inclosing him a regular invoice of the stores. Should he have gone down to Abydos, you will address your communication to the principal medical officer at Balaklava.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

G. H. Reade, Esq.,
Apothecary-in-Chief, Scutari.

P.S.—Did the "Medway" land the remainder of her medical stores when she came down to Scutari last?—She put a portion of them on board the "Masterman" transport in Balaklava harbour. J. H.

No. 6.

Medical Memorandum.

Before Sebastopol, January 2, 1855.

A supply of opium has been received by the "Medway" steamer, and those officers who are in want of the drug can obtain it now at the store in Balaklava. Most of the medicine chests of regiments have been received also; and as opportunities offer, regimental surgeons are recommended to get them up to camp, as they contain a more varied assortment of medicines than the field panniers.

Lime juice and preserved potatoes are in store, and Dr. Hall recommends their free use in all cases where there is the least tendency to scurvy. In a short time the supply of lime juice expected from England will admit of a ration of 1 oz. per diem being served out to the whole army as a prophylactic measure.

Above all things, divisional and regimental medical officers should urge the necessity of having stores in their hospital marquees, and the issue of a portion of the wooden huts now in Balaklava for the accommodation of the sick. Dr. Hall has stated the necessity of this over and over again, and he invites medical officers to second his efforts by making demands for the comfort and welfare of the sick under their care.

I have, &c.
(Sfgned) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Extract from Medical Department Orders, February 2.

2. Dr. Hall begs again to inform regimental surgeons that nearly all the regimental medicine chests of the army are in store at Balaklava, and access can be had to them at any time.

(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 7.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 8, 1854.

In returning the inclosed letters, I beg to observe, that from the run on particular medicines by certain surgeons, there has been a deficiency of those articles; but every effort has been made to supply the want. It is true, laudanum has failed us, but we have morphine in store, which, in my opinion, answers as well or even better than laudanum, in the treament of the affections to which Mr. Watt of the 23rd alludes.

And with regard to the want of calomel in the reserve store of the Light Division, I have to state, the orderly who was sent down for the supply of medicines either could not or would not wait until it could be got from on board the "John Masterman" store ship; and this explanation from the dispenser in charge of the stores was forwarded to Dr. Alexander, staff surgeon, 1st class, in charge of the Light Division. For want of storage on shore we are compelled to keep the greater part of our supplies on board ship.

The loss of the "Prince" steamer, which had a full supply of medicines on board, has occasioned temporary inconvenience, but on the 17th November, I sent to Scutari for a supply of such articles as are most in demand, and the day before yesterday I received an invoice from the late Mr. Reade, apothecary-in-chief, stating that the demand had been complied with on the 24th November, and sent off, but he does not mention by what vessel. They have not come to hand yet, and I fear we shall have difficulty in tracing the package. On the 27th November I wrote again for a further supply, and as the stock of medicines in the field panniers is necessarily limited, I have directed all the regimental medicine chests to be sent up from Scutari at once; and I have sent requisitions home for medicines to replace those lost in the "Prince" steamer, and we may daily expect the arrival of the stores demanded on the 28th October.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Brigadier-General Estcourt,
Adjutant-General, Head Quarters.

No. 8.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 11, 1854.

I have the honour to inclose a receipted invoice of medicines received from the late Mr. Reade, Chief Apothecary, Scutari.

The deficiency in the powdered opium, tincture of opium, and tincture of catechu, is too considerable to be passed over without comment, and I request you will be good enough to desire Mr. Mc Intosh to be very particular in his dealings with the apothecaries in Pera, as the bottles in which the above articles are packed are of Turkish manufacture, and he must see that the public obtains full weight when stores are purchased. It would be advisable, perhaps, to purchase from the apothecary Lord Stratford recommends, in place of the one Mr. Reade was in the habit of dealing with.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

D. Menzies, Esq.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Scutari.

No. 9.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 17, 1854.

In reply to your letter of the 16th November, with reference to my requisitions for medicines and surgical materials, dated 28th of October, and inclosing a return of stores recently sent out, I have the honour to observe that the supply to which you allude was, I fear, the one that was lost in the "Prince" steamer, in Balaklava Bay in November last, and which I wrote to the late Mr. Reade, Apothecary-in-chief to indent, to have supplied.

There is an alarming amount of bowel affections in the army at present, and the greater part of the medical officers put their faith in opiates and astringents; it will therefore be necessary to send out an ample supply of the undermentioned articles, which are in daily demand and constant use.

Acid. Sulphur.
Ol. Ricini
— Olivæ
— Menth. Pip.
Opii Pulvis
—— Tinctura
Ol. Terebinth.
Sinapi Pulv.
Pulv. Cretæ C. C. Opio.
Tinct. Catechu.
Tinct. Capsui.
—— Matico.
—— Zingiberis
Hydr. C. Cretæ (very much used)
Pil Hydrarg.
Hydrarg. Chlorid.
Spt. Amm. C.
Plumbi Acetas
Creta Ppt.
Ext. Opii

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals,

Dr. A. Smith,
Director-General Army and Ordnance Department.

No. 10.

My dear Colonel Steele, *December* 21, 1854.

No report has been made to me of any want of lint in the General Hospital at Scutari, I cannot therefore say whether the paragraph in "The Times" newspaper of the 25th of November is true or not, but I will write and inquire. There ought to be no want of either lint or old linen there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL.

No. 11.

My dear Colonel Steele,

Since my note to you of this morning I have received returns from the General Hospital, Scutari, which show that at the time the paragraph about lint appeared in "The Times" newspaper there were 900 old linen sheets and 3750 lbs. of lint in store there. No want of these articles could possibly exist at any time, because Dr. Menzies had instructions to purchase if his own supplies from Government at any time ran short.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL.

No. 12.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December* 20, 1854.

I have the honour to inform you that the following articles of equipment for the field are urgently required, namely:—

Canvas bearers for wounded men	450
Field panniers for surgeons	20
Hospital canteens A and B, with bedding complete	40
Camp bedsteads	3000

The camp bedsteads lately sent out, both Smith's and Clarke's, are comfortable and good when stationary, but in the carelessness and confusion of shipment, and movement of stores on service in the field, detached portions are apt to be mislaid or lost, thus rendering the whole inefficient.

I think something of the shape of the old-formed bier, as it was termed, with folding legs and head board, secured in their places by small staples and hooked rods, would answer better than either of the cots mentioned above, for the reasons assigned.

Our ambulance conveyance, too, requires to be remodelled and put on a better and a different footing. We should, like the French ambulance, have mules fitted with pack-saddles, chairs, and reclining litters, in addition to our present wheeled conveyance, which is quite non-effective now, both from the state of the roads and the condition of such of the wretched mules as are still alive. There ought also to be a corps raised, or formed from men of good character already in the service, duly officered, and organized for ambuance and hospital purposes, whose duty would be to attend solely to that branch of the

public service, under responsible officers, who would see that they performed their duty properly; by which means the present haphazard mode of supplying orderlies for the sick, and stewards, storekeepers, and wardmasters, &c., for the hospitals, would be got rid of, and the present ambulance corps sent back to the pension list; as the men, from their period of life and previous habits, have been found nearly useless on service. Indeed, in many instances, they have been worse than useless, being not only drunken and negligent but insubordinate. I am of opinion a corps might be recruited for this particular service at less cost than the present establishment, which is well paid and very inefficient.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. Smith,
Director-General Army and Ordnance Medical Department.

No. 13.

Sir, *Christmas Day*, 1854.

The Purveyor at Balaklava informs me that the medical comforts brought up in the "Medway" steamer are stowed away under part of the cargo, and as it is of the most vital importance we should be able to get at them as speedily as possible, I request you will be good enough to give instructions for a strong fatigue party to be employed at once to land them, and the medicines the "Medway" has on board for the Medical Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Sir, *Christmas Day*, 1854.

I request you will have the goodness to direct the apothecary to send up to Balaklava by the first opportunity

10,000 bandages,
500 lbs. of lint,
10 cases of portable instruments,
3 cases of full ditto,

to meet a new regulation that has been ordered from home, that each soldier should carry a bandage and a portion of lint as a part of his equipment, and which a Board of Medical Officers has limited for the present, by way of experiment, to the non-commissioned officers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Principal Medical Officer, Scutari.

No. 15.

EXTRACT from Letter, dated 27th December, 1854, to D. Menzies, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Scutari.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, December 27*, 1854.

We are getting much pressed for want of medical officers, medicine chests, and instruments. This constant drain on us for the supply of ships has quite exhausted our means both of men and material. Of men, because, in addition to those detached for duty, we have an immense number of sick in camp.

Pray urge on the Apothecary and the Purveyor the necessity of attending at once to the requisitions made on them from this, for we have no means of obtaining supplies here, and time is precious to us, who live as it were from hand to mouth.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

D. Menzies, Esq.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, P. M. O. Scutari.

No. 16.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 2, 1855.

Mr. Smith, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, who has just returned from Scutari, informs me that Mr. McIntosh, Apothecary, told him the medicines were shipped on board the "Medway;" pray see if any tidings can be got of them, and apply for a fatigue party to assist in getting them on shore, if necessary. Let Mr. Fernandez go on board and inquire. The demand for opium is so general and so incessant that it is quite distressing to be disappointed in the way we have been about the medicines. Surely both Menzies and McIntosh could not both have been deceived about the name of the vessel; but the misfortune is they have sent neither invoice nor bill of lading, which is so unbusinesslike one cannot take steps, and by this oversight one's hands are completely tied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. Anderson,
Principal Medical Officer, Balaklava.

No. 17.

Sir, *January* 16, 1855.

I request you will direct Mr. McIntosh, Apothecary, to despatch at once the medicines that have been demanded from this, and inform me and the Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava of the name of the vessel they are shipped on board of.

The demand for opium and astringent preparations is so universal here that you may even increase the quantities demanded if the state of the store at Scutari will admit of it; and if not, as I have already written, buy any quantity of opium you require. The five pounds of crude opium sent up the other day was of good quality, and I regret the quantity was not fifty, as I directed, instead of five.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. Forrest,
Principal Medical Officer, Scutari.

No. 18.

Sir, *Camp before Sebastopol, January* 18, 1855.

I have the honour to enclose receipted invoices, as per margin,* for medicines, materials, and surgical instruments received from the depôts at Scutari for the use of the army in the Crimea, and beg to call your attention to the deficiencies found in the shipment made on the 15th of November, which are so considerable that I request you will favour me with an explanation.

I have also to desire that the last demand made from this by Mr. Dispenser Fernandez be completed and sent off without delay, as most of the medicines are daily and urgently demanded.

When stores are sent off for Balaklava I have to repeat my instructions that you send a notification, both to me and the Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava, of the name of the vessel on board of which they have been shipped, and the probable date of her departure, by which means we shall be able to trace them at once, in place of trusting to chance, as we are compelled to do at present.

You will be good enough to forward a supply of printed forms of medicines for the use of the medical depôt at Balaklava.

Half-yearly Returns of Receipts and Issues of Medicines	12
Abstracts	24
Requisitions for Medicines	24
Ditto for Instruments	24
Ditto for Steel Trusses	36

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Mr. McIntosh,
Apothecary to the Forces, Scutari.

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* Invoices dated 15th November, 1854, 29th December, 1854, and 11th January, 1855.

No. 19.

Sir, *Before Sebastopol, January* 20, 1855.

I am favoured with your letters of the 11th instant, giving cover to a letter from Mr. McIntosh, Apothecary to the Forces, in explanation of the demand for medicines from this, dated 25th November, a copy of which he encloses, and states that it was shipped on board the "Medway" steamer on the 13th December last, but as no notification of such shipment was sent either to me or the Principal Medical Officer at Balaklava, which ought invariably to be done when stores are sent up, it was only by mere accident, and after frequent inquiry and even search in the hold of the vessel, that a portion of the articles were recovered, as you will see by Mr. Fernandez's acknowledgment, which goes by the mail to-day. Neither lint nor plumbi acetas were recovered, and several other articles were sent up in deficient and inadequate quantities. Tincture of opium, for instance, fifty pounds were demanded for an army of 34,000 men, with a sick list of 5,000, and the Apothecary very coolly ships sixteen pounds. It was his duty, and I beg you will tell him so, either to have made or procured by purchase the quantity demanded by me, as I cannot admit and will not permit him to disobey my orders in matters of such importance, the necessity for which he cannot possibly be a judge of.

Another requisition was sent from this on the 16th December, of which no notice whatever has been taken by Mr. McIntosh, and as it has been repeated through different channels it is very strange if every copy has miscarried. I beg you will have the goodness to inquire into this matter, and see where the blame of the delay rests, for it has now occasioned serious inconvenience and mischief to the sick.

The shipment of opium as usual was sent without any notification, and it was only by accident that it and the lint, bandages, and instruments were recovered.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. HALL,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Principal Medical Officer,
Scutari.

No. 20.—Letter to Principal Medical Officer at Scutari, dated 22nd January, directing him to urge Mr. Apothecary McIntosh to comply with the demand of the 16th December, and to send invoices signed by the master of the vessel in which the stores are shipped.

No. 21.—Principal Medical Officer, Scutari, 27th January, 1855, calling for an explanation from Mr. McIntosh, Apothecary, about his neglect of duty. "I beg you will impress on him the necessity of more punctuality in business matters if he wishes to remain in the service, as his neglect on the present occasion has not only occasioned great inconvenience and (some of the Regimental Surgeons aver) injury to the sick, but, in consequence of representations made to England, has called forth strong comments from the Director-General of the Army Medical Department."

RETURN of Receipt and Issue of Medicines, Instruments, and Surgical Materials, in the Crimea, from September, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.

	Shipped at Varna in September, 1854.	Quarter from October 1, to December 31, 1854.						Quarter from Jan. 1, to March 31, 1855.					Total received during the Six Months.	Total issued during the Six Months.
		Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.	Remaining in Store, Dec. 31, 1854.	Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.		
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Acaciæ contrit.	25 0	—	20 0	—	45 0	39 0	6 0	140 0	—	—	140 0	51 11	185 0	90 11
Acid. Acetic.	25 0	—	—	—	25 0	25 0	—	80 0	—	—	80 0	29 8	105 0	54 8
—— Hydrochlor	5 0	2 0	8 0	—	15 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	—	2 0	22 0	10 10	35 0	17 10
—— Hydrocyan. Dilut.	—	—	—	—	9 0	8 8	0 8	—	—	16 8	16 8	10 10	25 8	19 2
—— Nitric.	5 0	1 0	8 0	16 0 (ambulance)	30 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	—	2 0	22 0	13 14	52 0	23 14
—— Sulphuric	5 0	1 0	8 0	18 4	32 4	28 4	4 0	100 4	—	0 8	100 12	59 $5\frac{1}{2}$	133 0	87 $9\frac{1}{2}$
—— Tartar. Contrit.	20 0	17 0	—	—	37 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	—	1 5	21 5	35 10	58 5	72 10
Ætheris	10 0	—	11 0	0 4	21 4	15 4	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	21 4	15 4
Aloes	5 0	—	—	—	5 0	0 4	4 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 4
Alum.	5 0	—	—	1 4	6 4	6 4	—	46 0	25 0	150 2	221 2	69 2	227 6	75 6
Ammoniac.	5 0	—	—	—	5 0	1 0	4 0	—	—	—	—	4 4	5 0	5 4
Ammoniæ Hydrochlor.	5 0	—	—	—	5 0	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	4 2	5 0	4 2
—— Sesquicarb.	18 0	—	40 0	—	58 0	25 13	32 3	40 0	25 0	0 1	65 1	48 8	123 1	74 5
Amyli	30 0	—	—	5 0	35 0	7 0	28 0	20 0	—	—	20 0	15 8	55 0	22 8
Anthemidis	20 0	—	17 0	—	35 0	—	35 0	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	
Antimon. Potassio-tartr.	5 0	—	4 0	—	9 0	2 10	6 6	10 0	—	0 7	10 7	6 2	19 7	18 12
Argenti Nitrat.	3 0	—	3 0	—	6 0	1 $10\frac{3}{4}$	4 $5\frac{1}{4}$	2 0	—	—	2 0	4 $1\frac{1}{4}$	8 0	5 12
Boracis	2 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	
Calcis chlorinat.	—	86 0	12 0	—	98 0	98 0	—	400 0	—	23 0	423 0	73 0	521 0	171 0
Camphor	10 0	—	3 8	—	13 8	5 8	8 0	20 0	12 8	0 5	32 13	20 13	46 5	26 5
Ceræ albæ	3 0	—	—	—	3 0	0 8	2 8	10 0	—	—	10 0	0 3	13 0	0 11
Cerati Calaminæ	400 0	—	46 0	—	446 0	16 0	430 0	300 0	—	13 0	313 0	440 0	759 0	456 0
—— Cetacei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 0	—	3 8	303 8	309 14	303 8	309 14
—— Resinæ	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	20 0	—	40 0	—	2 0	42 0	16 8	62 0	36 8
—— Sapon. Comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	100 0	25 0	100 0	25 0
Chloroformyl	30 0	15 0	9 6	—	54 6	38 6	6 0	40 0	—	19 5	59 5	33 15	113 11	72 5
Cinchoniæ Disulph	10 0	—	7 0	—	17 0	2 $13\frac{1}{2}$	14 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	17 0	2 $13\frac{1}{2}$
Confect. Aromat.	10 0	—	8 0	2 2	20 2	20 2 (fermented)	—	100 0	80 0	0 4	180 4	46 15	200 6	67 1
—— Opii	10 0	—	8 0	—	18 0	18 0	—	67 0	26 0	0 8	93 8	21 9	111 8	39 9
—— Rosæ	10 0	—	8 0	—	18 0	4 9	13 7	10 0	10 0	0 1	20 1	4 5	38 1	8 14
Copaibæ	50 0	—	—	—	50 0	1 2	48 14	—	—	—	—	17 0	50 0	18 2
Creasoti	1 0	—	1 0	—	2 0	1 2	0 14	—	—	—	—	0 $15\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	0 $15\frac{3}{4}$
Cretæ ppt.	10 0	2 0	8 0	—	20 0	20 0	—	70 0	250 0	—	320 0	72 12	340 0	92 12
Cubebæ Contrit.	20 0	—	—	3 0	23 0	3 0	20 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	3 6	28 0	6 6
Cupri Sulph.	4 0	—	—	—	4 0	3 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	—	—	4 0	4 $13\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	8 9
Emplastr. Cantharid.	100 0	—	139 0	20 0	259 0	84 0	175 0	100 0	60 0	0 10	160 10	157 13	419 10	241 13
—— Hydrarg.	4 0	—	—	—	4 0	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	
—— Plumbi	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	1 1	10 0	1 1
—— Resinæ	100 0	—	125 0	—	225 0	1 0	224 0	—	—	—	—	24 0	225 0	25 0
Extract. Belladonnæ	1 0	—	1 0	0 2	2 2	1 2	1 0	4 0	—	—	4 0	2 2	6 2	3 4
—— Colchici acetic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	1 0	0 1	1 0	0 1
—— Conii	2 8	—	2 0	—	4 8	1 12	2 12	8 0	—	—	8 0	1 6	12 8	3 2
—— Hyosciami	2 0	—	2 0	—	4 0	3 14	0 2	6 0	3 8	0 8	10 0	2 7	14 0	6 5
—— Opii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	3 8	0 4	24 12	11 5	24 12	11 5
—— Sarsæ liquid	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	6 4	13 12	40 0	—	—	40 0	20 8	60 0	26 12
—— Sarsæ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
—— Naphthæ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 0	—	—	23 0	22 0	23 0	22 0
Ferri Sulphatis	2 0	—	2 0	—	4 0	2 0	2 0	215 0	—	—	215 0	5 7	219 0	7 7
—— Perchlor	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	
Hydrarg. Bichlorid.	1 0	—	1 0	—	2 0	0 1	1 15	—	—	—	—	1 2 5dr.	2 0	1 3 5dr.
—— Chloridi	20 0	—	—	4 8	24 8	23 0	1 8	50 0	—	0 4	54 0	25 6	78 8	48 6
—— Cum Creta	6 0	4 0	5 0	1 $11\frac{1}{4}$	16 $11\frac{1}{4}$	16 $11\frac{1}{4}$	—	110 0	—	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	110 $5\frac{1}{2}$	30 5	127 $0\frac{3}{4}$	47 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Jalapæ Contrit.	30 0	—	—	—	30 0	7 0	23 0	—	—	1 12	1 12	18 4	31 12	25 4
Iodinii	2 0	—	2 0	—	4 0	0 1	3 15	—	—	—	—	0 6	4 0	0 1
Ipecacuan. Contrit.	20 0	—	—	1 $15\frac{1}{2}$	21 $15\frac{1}{2}$	20 $15\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	21 $15\frac{1}{2}$	20 $15\frac{1}{2}$
—— Ver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	0 5	40 5	37 15	40 5	37 15
Lini Semin. Farin.	200 0	—	448 0	—	648 0	186 0	462 0	500 0	—	9 0	509 0	1117 8	1157 0	1303 8
Liniment. Saponis	44 0	—	—	—	44 0	40 0	4 0	297 8	—	—	305 0	82 6	349 0	122 6
Liquor. Ammon.	10 0	—	8 0	11 3	29 3	21 3	8 0	70 0	—	—	70 0	30 $8\frac{1}{2}$	99 3	51 $11\frac{1}{2}$
—— Plumbi Diacetat	30 0	—	25 0	—	55 0	18 8	36 8	40 0	35 0	1 6	76 6	21 6	131 6	39 14*
—— Potass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 0	—	—	26 0	7 8	26 0	7 8
—— Arsenit.	2 0	—	—	1 0	3 0	0 3	2 13	—	—	0 6	0 6	0 12	3 6	0 15
—— Sodæ Chlorinat	30 0	—	48 0	—	78 0	21 8	56 8	120 0	—	—	120 0	122 0	198 0	143 8
—— Morphiæ Acet.	—	—	—	—	25 5	22 9	2 12	—	—	5 10	5 10	5 10	30 15	28 3
—— Hydrolici	—	—	—	—	33 12	29 10	4 2	—	—	—	—	—	33 12	29 10
—— Morphiæ Mur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 8	7 8	10 12	7 8	
—— Zinci Chlor.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1196 0	—	174 0	1370 0	445 0	1370 0	445 0
Magnesiæ	2 8	—	—	—	2 8	2 8	—	30 0	—	0 8	30 8	13 13	33 0	16 5
—— Carbon.	5 0	—	4 0	—	9 0	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0	9 0
—— Sulphat.	672 0	—	—	—	672 0	72 8	—	—	—	3 0	3 0	141 12	675 0	214 4

Broken during storm, 14th September.

	Shipped at Varna in September, 1854.	Quarter from October 1, to December 31, 1854.						Quarter from Jan. 1, to March 31, 1855.					Total received during the Six Months.	Total issued during the Six Months.
		Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.	Remaining in Store, Dec. 31, 1854.	Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.		
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Morphiæ Acetatis	1 15	—	1 8	0 1¼	3 8¼	2 15¼	0 9	3 0	—	0 2	3 2	2 7 6d.	6 10½	5 6 10dr.
—— Hydrochlor	2 0	—	1 8	0 1½	3 9½	3 2	0 7½	3 0	—	—	3 0	2 1½	6 9½	5 3½
Ol. Lini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	—	21 0	8 8	21 0	8 8
— Menthæ piperitæ	2 0	—	1 8	0 2	3 10	3 10	—	14 0	4 8	0 9	19 1	7 1 6d.	22 11	10 11 6dr.
— Olivæ	100 0	—	—	144 0	244 0	114 0	130 0	154 0	100 0	450 0	704 0	410 9	948 0	524 9
— Ricini	200 0	42 0	60 0	50 11	352 14	352 14	—	400 0	120 0	90 8	610 8	589 2	963 6	942 0
— Terebinthinæ	40 0	—	—	256 0	296 0	116 0	180 0	300 0	120 0	2 12	422 12	404 11	718 12	520 11
— Tiglii	0 5	—	0 4	0 1	0 10	0 4	0 6	5 0	—	—	5 0	0 10½	5 10	0 14½
Opii Turcici	6 0	3 12	3 0	6 3½	18 15½	18 15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 15½	18 15½
—— Contrit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161 14	50 0	1 9	213 7	39 2½	213 7	39 2½
Oxymel Scillæ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8	—	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
Opii Gum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 0	—	—	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
Pilul. Aloes. cu. Myrrh.	4 0	—	—	—	4 0	1 2	2 14	—	—	—	—	0 2	4 0	1 4
—— Colocynth. Comp.	20 0	—	17 0	1 15	38 15	8 15	30 0	—	—	0 12	0 12	7 10	39 11	16 9
—— Hydrarg.	20 0	—	17 0	1 14½	38 14½	21 14½	17 0	35 0	—	0 4	35 4	29 0	64 2½	50 14½
—— Scillæ Comp.	2 0	—	—	—	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	2 0
Plumbi Acetatis	10 0	—	—	12 11½	22 11½	22 11½	—	80 0	100 0	—	180 0	50 15½	202 11½	73 11
Potassæ Acetatis	4 0	—	3 0	—	7 0	—	0 7	—	—	1 8	1 8	7 8	8 8	7 8
—— Bicarbon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	40 0	7 4	40 0	7 4
—— Bitartr. Contr.	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	8 10	31 6	40 0	—	0 2	40 2	35 0	80 2	43 10
—— Nitratis	30 0	—	—	—	30 0	16 11	13 5	80 0	—	—	80 0	56 2	110 0	72 13
—— Sulphatis contr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	25 0	—	25 0	
Potassii Iodidi	9 0	—	8 0	—	17 0	8 3	8 13	4 0	—	1 6	5 6	13 6	22 6	21 9
—— Sulphureti	—	—	—	2 4	2 4	2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	
Pulv. Antimonii comp.	6 0	—	5 0	—	11 0	—	11 0	10 0	2 8	0 1	12 9	11 6½	23 9	11 6½
—— Jacobi	3 0	—	3 0	—	6 0	4 9	1 7	5 0	—	—	5 0	3 12	11 0	8 5
—— Cinnamomi comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	6 0	—	16 0	3 0	16 0	3 0
—— Cretæ comp.	20 0	2 0	—	0 8	22 8	22 8	—	100 0	215 0	2 2	317 2	62 12	339 10	85 4
—— cu. Opio	20 0	15 8	—	15 6	50 14	50 14	—	99 4	250 0	1 1	350 5	101 5	401 3	152 3
—— Ipecacuanhæ comp.	30 0	10 0	25 0	12 11	77 11	77 11	—	100 0	90 0	30 4	220 4	121 8	297 15	199 3
—— Capsici	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0	2 4	10 0	2 4
—— Kino comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	50 0	15 3	50 0	15 3
Quininæ Disulphatis	10 0	22 0	30 0	0 9½	62 9½	31 9½	31 0	37 8	—	0 14	38 6	69 14	100 15½	101 7½
Cinchoniæ Disulph.	10 0	—	7 0	—	17 0	2 13½	14 2½	—	—	—	—	12 8	17 0	15 5½
Rhei contrit	20 0	—	34 0	—	54 0	31 7	22 9	58 0	—	1 13	59 13	57 14	113 13	89 5
Scammon. Contrit.	2 0	—	2 0	—	4 0	0 2	3 14	—	—	—	—	0 7	4 0	0 9
Scillæ recentis exsicc. Contr.	4 0	—	3 0	—	7 0	2 12¼	4 3½	2 0	—	—	2 0	4 10	9 0	7 6¼
Sennæ	40 0	—	20 0	—	60 0	—	60 0	—	—	—	—	12 8	60 0	12 8
Sinapis contriti	20 0	148 0	—	84 0	252 0	252 0	—	200 0	455 0	321 8	976 8	475 0	1228 8	727 0
Sodæ Bicarbon	20 0	—	34 0	—	54 0	31 7	22 9	120 0	—	1 12	121 12	84 13½	175 12	116 4½
Sodæ Potassio-tart. Contr.	25 0	—	—	—	25 0	—	25 0	10 0	30 0	0 14	40 14	12 4	65 14	12 4
Spirit. Ætheris comp.	20 0	—	17 0	—	37 0	31 0	6 0	88 4	—	0 4	88 8	25 10	125 8	56 10
—— nitrici	20 0	—	17 0	2 0	39 0	22 0	17 0	96 0	20 0	15 0	131 0	82 0	170 0	104 0
—— Ammon. Aromat.	10 0	3 12	4 0	4 0	21 12	21 12	—	45 0	30 0	0 7	75 7	38 14	97 3	59 10
—— Rectificat. Imp. Pts.	80	—	—	—	80	64	16	—	—	—	—	—	80	64*
Sulphur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	10 0	2 4	10 0	2 4
Ether Sulph.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—	0 5½	15 5½	10 13	15 5½	10 13
Tinct. Camphor. Comp.	30 0	—	20 0	4 0	54 0	44 0	10 0	64 0	125 0	0 1	189 1	126 4	243 1	170 4
—— Cantharidis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	10 0	1 1	10 0	1 1
—— Capsici	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 0	—	98 0	13 4	98 0	13 4
—— Cardam. Comp.	30 0	—	20 0	3 4	53 4	26 4	27 0	48 0	—	1 0	49 0	55 9	102 4	82 13
—— Catechu. Comp.	—	27 8	—	2 11	30 3	30 3	—	76 0	280 0	0 3	356 3	108 12	386 6	138 15
—— Cinchonæ Comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0	6 8	20 0	6 8
—— Colchici	10 0	—	2 0	0 10	12 10	8 2	4 8	2 0	—	0 10	2 10	5 2	15 4	13 4
—— Comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	2 0	4 0	2 0	4 0
—— Digitalis	4 0	—	—	—	4 0	2 12	1 4	5 0	—	0 3	5 3	2 2	9 3	4 14
—— Ferri Sesquichlor.	4 0	2 0	6 0	1 0	13 0	9 14½	3 1½	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	9 14½
—— Gentian. Comp.	10 0	—	—	1 6	11 6	11 6	—	53 0	—	—	53 0	21 12	64 6	33 2
—— Guaiaci Comp.	10 0	—	8 0	0 8	18 8	0 8	18 0	10 0	—	—	10 0	3 0	28 8	3 8
—— Hyosciami	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	9 6	0 10	20 0	20 0	0 5	40 5	20 3	50 5	29 9
—— Iodinii Comp.	10 0	—	—	1 0	11 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	—	3 4	7 4	10 13	18 4	15 13
—— Kino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 0	1 0	96 0	40 4	96 0	40 4
—— Lavand. Comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	22 8	—	42 8	11 8	42 8	11 8
—— Myrrh.	—	—	10 0	0 8	10 8	0 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	0 8	40 8	11 4	51 0	11 12
—— Opii	50 0	51 8	—	34 5	135 13	135 13	—	110 13	126 0	302 12	539 9	336 2	675 6	471 15
—— Rhei Comp.	50 0	—	—	7 3	57 3	27 3	30 0	70 0	16 0	2 10	88 10	56 12	145 13	83 15
—— Scillæ	20 0	—	17 0	—	37 0	19 8	17 8	40 0	—	7 9	47 9	51 12	84 9	71 4
—— Sennæ Comp.	20 0	—	17 0	—	37 0	3 0	34 0	20 0	—	—	20 0	10 0	57 0	13 0
—— Zingiberis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	0 4	25 4	13 2	25 4	13 2
—— Matico	—	1 0	1 0	0 1	2 1	1 7	0 10	10 0	—	1 8	11 8	3 2	13 9	4 9
—— Ferri Mur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	0 5	30 5	14 7	30 5	14 7
Un. Antim. Potassio-tart.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	14 8
— Colchici	10 0	—	—	1 12	11 12	3 12	8 0	30 0	—	0 8	30 8	13 9	42 4	17 5
— Ipecac.	10 0	—	—	3 4	13 4	13 4	—	69 8	—	30 10	100 2	46 9	113 6	59 13
— Opii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	35 0	—	75 0	8 4	75 0	8 4
— Rect. pts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	50	49 8	50	49 8

* Broken during storm, 14th September.

	Shipped at Varna in September, 1854.	Quarter from October 1, to December 31, 1854.						Quarter from Jan. 1, to March 31, 1855.							
		Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.	Remaining in Store, Dec. 31, 1854.	Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.	Total received during the Six Months.	Total issued during the Six Months.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Ung. Cetacei	200 0	—	72 0	80 0	352 0	232 12	120 0	—	—	—	—	—	352 0	232 12
—— Hydrarg.	50 0	—	40 0	—	90 0	20 2	70 0	—	—	1 0	1 0	34 11	91 0	54 13
—— Nitrat.	5 0	—	4 0	1 6	10 6	3 6	7 0	—	—	—	—	6 11	10 6	10
—— Sulphur. Comp.	25 0	—	—	—	25 0	17 0	8 0	50 0	—	—	50 0	45 8	75 0	62
Zinci Chlor.	—	—	—	—	280 0	280 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	280 0	280
—— Sulph.	5 0	—	4 0	—	9 0	4 6	4 10	17 0	—	0 3½	17 3½	11 7	26 3½	15 13
Zingiber Contrit.	10 0	—	—	3 1	13 1	13 1	—	40 0	32 8	0 4	72 12	29 7	85 13	42
Loaf Sugar cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	—	24	
Brandy gal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	—	35	
Sherry Wine doz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	
Chests of Medicine, &c.:														
Detachment Regimental	—	—	—	—	48	43	5	8	—	14				
Field Panniers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3				
Lint, Taylor's —— Second —— Fine —— Second lbs.	720	—	245	138½	1103½	903½	200	919	—	1¾	920¾	723¾	2024	1627
Surgeon's Tow lbs.	824	—	309	93	1226	666	560	45	—	2	47	470	1273	1136
Old Linen Sheets No.	199	—	20	4	223	147	76	—	50	—	50	101	273	248
Skins of Leather „	100	—	—	—	100	3	97	—	80	—	80	31	180	33
Linen spread with adhesive Plaster Yds.	700	—	350	94	1144	494	650	200	—	—	200	609	1344	1103
Oiled Cloth „	50	—	80	—	130	20	110	—	—	—	—	63¾	130	83
Pins Papers	100	—	—	10	110	50	60	—	—	—	—	58	110	108
Isinglass Plaster Yds.	24	—	17	—	41	12	29	—	—	—	—	—	41	12
Scales and Weights:														
Gram Sets	6	—	5	1	12	12	—	1	—	4	5	4	17	16
Ounce „	6	—	10	—	16	1	15	—	—	—	—	2	16	3
Pound „	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	4
Two Pound „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
14 Pound „	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Measures:														
Graduated Minim „	—	4	10	4	18	8	10	—	25	1	26	20	44	28
—— Glass „	—	8	17	5	30	13	17	24	25	1	50	47	80	60
Pewter Ounce „	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
—— Half Pint „	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
—— Pint „	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—— Quart „	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Papier Chymique	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	12	5
Bolus Tiles	—	2	10	—	12	6	6	24	—	—	24	7	36	13
Mortars and Pestles:														
Composition, Small	—	4	—	1	5	5	—	19	—	2	21	12	26	17
Metal, Small	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	4	
Tin Pannikins	10	—	—	—	10	2	8	20	—	—	20	—	30	2
—— Funnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	3	20	3
Pill Machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	1
Copper:														
Decoction Pots, pint —— quart —— Kettles Plaster Pans	6	—	5	—	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	11	1
Pill Boxes, Chip Paper	50	—	—	—	50	4	46	—	10	—	10	27	60	31
—— Paper „	50	—	—	—	50	30	20	88	—	—	88	26	138	56
Horn Cups	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	6	12	6
Bottles, 4 oz. —— 6 oz. —— 8 oz. —— 12 oz. —— 16 oz. Doz.	216	120	698	—	1034	336	698	1008	—	—	1008	941	2042	1277
Glass Funnels	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Composition Funnels	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Gallipots in sorts	—	96	288	25	409	121	288	—	—	—	—	664	409	785
Corks: Vial Pint Quart Bungs in Sorts Gross	1008	—	1008	—	2016	1008	1008	24	—	—	24	900	2040	1908
Packthread lb.	8	—	—	—	8	3	5	10	—	—	10	8¾	18	11¾
Cord „	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	8	4
—— Box „	—	—	32	—	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Dressing Trays	15	—	15	4	34	3	31	—	—	—	—	6	34	9
Capital Instruments, full sets	6	—	—	5	11	6	5	10	—	3	13	2	24	8
—— portable do.	20	—	—	24	44	42	2	28	—	17	45	22	89	64
Pocket Instruments, full sets	19	—	—	11	30	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	30	4
Cupping Instruments Sets	6	—	—	2	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	8	2
—— Scarificators No.	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Tooth Instruments Sets	8	—	—	—	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	8	2
Lancets, Cases of 6	15	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	
—— 4	15	—	—	—	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	15	5
Needles: Crooked, Cases Seton, do. Aneurismal, do.	14	—	—	1	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	15	5

	Shipped at Varna in September, 1854.	Quarter from October 1, to December 31, 1854.						Quarter from Jan. 1, to March 31, 1855.					Total received during the Six Months.	Total issued during the Six Months.
		Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.	Remaining in Store, Dec. 31, 1854.	Received from Scutari Depôt.	Received from London.	Received from other sources.	Total received during the Quarter.	Total issued during the Quarter.		
Bougies, Flexible Metallic Cases	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	4	—	—	4	2	10	2
Catheters, Silver	48	—	—	—	48	22	26	—	—	—	—	—	48	22
Stomach Pumps, Cases	8	—	—	2	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
Syringes:														
Pewter Urethra No.	28	—	—	—	28	25	3	—	—	—	—	3	28	28
Glass do. „	4	—	—	3	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	7	6
Eye Syringe Bottles	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	
Pewter Clyster & Pipes No.	18	—	—	—	18	12	6	—	—	1	1	7	19	19
Spare Pipes for ditto „	17	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Apparatus, Hydrocele. Cases	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Amputating Knives, Cases of 4	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
——— Cases of 6 and 2 Catlins	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
——— Saws No.	14	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Catlins „	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Probangs „	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Silver Probes, long „	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
——— Pocket „	36	—	—	—	36	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	36	1
Forceps, Bullet „	30	—	—	—	30	1	29	—	—	—	—	1	30	2
——— Coxeters „	56	—	—	—	56	4	52	—	—	—	—	5	56	9
——— Tufnells „	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	8	30	8
Tourniquets, Field „	100	—	36	16	152	69	83	30	—	16	16	99	168	168
——— Screw „	80	—	4	45	129	79	50	3	—	—	—	27	129	106
Assilini's Tenaculum	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Eye Baths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—— Bottle Syringe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Stethoscopes	10	—	—	2	12	—	12	—	—	1	1	9	13	9
Thermometers, Atmospheric	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
——— Bath	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	5	4
Stone Filter	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Collapsing Baths	—	—	2	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Spongio Piline	18	—	—	10	28	16	12	—	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{4}$
Surgeon's Sponges No.	1200	—	—	3	1203	593	610	100	—	—	100	529	1303	1122
Bandages, Calico „	11785	—	—	445	12230	8230	4000	16000	—	179	16179	3797	28409	12027
——— Flannel „	3635	—	—	177	3812	312	3500	2000	—	20	2020	2588	5832	2900
——— 18-tailed „	300	—	—	—	300	20	280	—	—	—	—	48	300	68
Calico for Bandages Pieces	8	—	—	19	8 19yds.	1 19yds.	7	—	—	—	—	34yds.	8 19yds.	1 53yds.
Bandages, Elastic No.	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	17yds.	1	17yds.
Flannel for Fomentations Pieces	5	—	—	—	5	31yds.	4	—	—	—	—	$83\frac{1}{3}$	5	$114\frac{1}{2}$
Oiled Silk Yds	27	—	40	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$71\frac{1}{2}$	$66\frac{1}{2}$	6	40	—	4	44	35	$115\frac{1}{2}$	$101\frac{1}{2}$
Gutta Percha Tissue „	51	—	—	41	92	66	26	—	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$95\frac{1}{2}$	$95\frac{1}{2}$
Old Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15pks.	—	15
Trusses, Bag No.	174	—	—	24	198	8	190	—	—	—	—	64	198	72
——— Steel „	70	—	—	—	70	24	46	—	—	2	2	30	72	54
——— Ditto, double „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Blood Porringers „	36	—	—	13	49	13	36	10	—	3	13	10	62	23
Tape, Broad Pieces	48	—	—	2	50	4	46	20	—	—	20	63	70	67
—— Narrow „	48	—	—	—	48	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	48	1
Thread for Ligatures lb. oz.	3 0	2 0	—	—	5 0	2 14	2 2	2 0	—	—	2 0	3 7	7 0	6 5
Silk for ditto „	12 12	0 5	—	0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 $15\frac{1}{4}$	0 5	6 0	—	—	6 0	6 0	7 $4\frac{1}{4}$	6 $15\frac{1}{4}$
Wool lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	112	5	112	5
Splints:														
Common Sets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whalebone for Legs „	38	—	—	6	44	25	19	—	—	—	—		44	25
——— Thighs „	44	—	—	3	47	39	8	—	—	—	—		47	39
——— Upper Arm „	38	—	—	7	45	19	26	—	—	—	—	5	45	19
——— Fore Arm „	30	—	—	2	32	20	12	—	—	—	—		32	10
Liston's Long „	19	—	—	15	34	30	4	10	—	24	34	16	68	46
Do. Long Jointed „	15	—	—	—	15	11	4	—	—	1	1	5	16	16
Lined „	97	—	—	48	145	133	12	40	—	2	42	22	187	155
Startins Wire for Splints Yds	24	—	—	2	26	14	12	—	—	—	—	10	26	24
Arm Slings	24	—	—	8	32	5	27	12	—	—	12	13	44	18
Pasteboards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	120	24	120	24
Double Inclined Planes	10	—	—	4	14	2	12	20	—	—	20	10	36	12
Ellis's Apparatus for Fractured Clavicles	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Spatulas, Spreading	10	—	—	—	10	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	2
——— Pot	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
——— Pocket	20	—	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Bolus Knives	16	—	—	—	16	15	1	40	—	1	41	11	57	26
Cork Screws	6	—	—	—	6	3	3	6	—	—	6	4	12	7
Counter Scissors	6	—	—	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	6	5
Strait Waistcoats	24	—	—	6	30	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	30	3
Fracture Cradles	75	—	—	11	86	74	12	24	—	—	24	11	110	85
Air and Water Cushions	80	—	—	12	92	54	38	40	—	—	40	7	132	61
Air Beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Stump Pillows	347	—	—	13	360	171	189	100	—	—	100	74	460	245
Crutches pairs	39	—	—	6	45	2	43	12	—	—	12	3	57	5
Bed Pans	10	—	20	87	117	117	—	56	—	—	56	27	173	144
Urinals	4	—	—	—	28	28	—	52	—	—	52	19	80	47

RETURN of Demands and Receipts of Medicines, &c., from Scutari and England.

	Demanded.						Received.									
	Dec. 16, 1854. No. 1.	Jan. 31, 1855. No. 2.	Feb. 4, 1855. No. 3.	March 15, 1855. No. 4.	April 3, 1855. No. 5.	Total Demanded.	Jan. 3, 1855.	Jan. 7, 1855.	Jan. 20, 1855.	Feb. 4, 1855. No. 1.	Feb. 15, 1855. No. 2.	Feb. 26. 1855. No. 3.	March 11, 1855. No. 4.	March 25, 1855. No. 5.	March 29, 1855.	Total Received.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Acaciæ	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0										
—— contrit.	10 0	40 0	—	40 0	—	90 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	40 0	—	90 0	140 0
Acid, Acetic	—	40 0	—	40 0	—	80 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	40 0	80 0
—— Hydrochlor.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0
—— Nitric.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0
—— Sulphuric.	20 0	50 0	20 0	—	—	90 0	10 4	—	—	—	20 0	—	70 0	—	—	100 4
—— Tartar. Contrit.	—	—	—	20 0	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0
Ætheris	40 0	10 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	—	—	15 0
Alum.	30 0	—	—	—	—	30 0	16 0	—	—	30 0	—	25 0	—	—	—	71 0
Ammoniac.	—	—	—	—	5 0	5 0										
Ammoniæ Sesquicarb.	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	40 0	—	65 0
Amyli	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0
Antimon. Potassio-tartr.	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0
Argenti Nitrat.	—	2 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	2 0
Calcis chlorinat.	—	—	—	400 0	—	400 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400 0	400 0
Camphor.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	12 8	20 0	—	—	32 8
Capsici	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0
Ceræ albæ	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	10 0
Cerati Calaminæ	—	200 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	300 0
—— Cetacei	—	200 0	200 0	—	—	400 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	300 0
—— Resinæ	50 0	200 0	—	200 0	—	450 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0	40 0
Chloroformyl	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	40 0
Cinchoniæ Disulph.	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0										
Confect. Aromat.	20 0	40 0	—	—	—	60 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	80 0	—	40 0	—	140 0
—— Spec. Pro.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	40 0
—— Opii	20 0	40 0	—	—	—	60 0	10 0	—	—	17 0	—	26 0	—	40 0	—	93 0
—— Spec. Pro.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0										
—— Rosæ	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0	—	20 0
Creasoti	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0										
Cretæ ppt.	50 0	20 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	50 0	—	—	250 0	—	20 0	—	320 0
Cubebæ Contrit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	5 0
Cupri Sulph.	2 0	2 0	—	—	6 0	10 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	4 0
Emplastr. Cantharid.	—	100 0	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	—	—	—	60 0	—	100 0	—	160 0
Extract. Belladonnæ	—	4 0	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	4 0
—— Colchici acetic	—	1 0	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	1 0
—— Conii	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0										
—— Elaterii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 0	—	8 0
—— Hyosciami	5 0	10 0	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	3 8	—	5 0	—	9 8
—— Opii	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	12 0	—	—	—	—	3 8	—	9 0	—	24 8
—— Sarsæ liquid.	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	40 0
Ferri Sulphatis	5 0	10 0	—	200 0	—	215 0	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	10 0	200 0	215 0
Hydrarg. Chloridi	20 0	20 0	—	10 0	—	50 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	10 0	50 0
—— Cum Creta	30 0	40 0	—	20 0	—	90 0	1 0	—	—	15 0	9 0	—	—	40 0	45 0	110 0
—— Nitrico-oxidi	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0										
Ipecacuan. Contrit.	20 0	20 0	—	—	20 0	60 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0	—	—	40 0
Kino contriti Co. Pulv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	50 0
Lini Semin Farin.	—	500cwt	—	—	—	500cwt	—	—	—	—	—	—	500cwt	—	—	500cwt.
Liniment Saponis	100 0	100 0	100 0	—	—	300 0	—	—	—	—	96 0	—	101 8	100 0	—	297 8
Liquor. Ammon	20 0	40 0	—	—	—	60 0	10 0	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	70 0
—— Plumbi Diacetat.	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	40 0	—	—	75 0
—— Potassæ	—	—	25 0	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 0	—	—	26 0
—— Sodæ chlorinat	20 0	100 0	—	—	—	120 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	100 0	—	120 0
—— Zinci chlor.	168 0	100 0	—	1000 0	—	1268 0	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	96 0	—	1000 0	1196 0
Magnesiæ Carbon.	10 0	20 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	30 0
Morphiæ Acetatis	1 0	2 0	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	3 0
—— Hydrochlor	1 0	2 0	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	3 0
Ol. Carui	—	1 0	—	—	—	1 0										
— Menthæ piperitæ	10 0	10 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	4 8	—	4 0	—	18 8
— Morrhuæ	—	—	—	—	40 0	40 0										
— Olivæ	50 0	100 0	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	54 0	—	100 0	—	100 0	—	254 0
— Ricini	150 0	200 0	—	—	—	350 0	100 0	—	—	50 0	50	120 0	200 0	—	—	520 0
— Terebinthinæ	100 0	200 0	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	—	100 0	—	120 0	—	200 0	—	420 0
— Tiglii	—	—	5 0	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	5 0
Opii Turcici Gum	—	100 0	—	—	—	100 0	5 0	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 0
—— Contrit	30 0	30 0	—	—	—	60 0	11 14	—	—	10 0	10 0	50 0	30 0	100 0	—	211 14
Oxymel Scillæ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 8	—	—	—	2 8
Pilul. Hydrarg	15 0	20 0	—	—	—	35 0	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	20 0	—	—	35 0
Plumbi Acetatis	30 0	50 0	—	—	—	80 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	100 0	—	50 0	—	180 0
Potassæ Acetatis	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0										
—— Bicarbon	—	20 0	—	20 0	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0	40 0
—— Bitartr. C ntr.	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	40 0
—— Nitratis	—	40 0	40 0	—	—	80 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	40 0	—	80 0
—— Sulphuris contr	—	—	25 0	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	25 0

	Demanded.						Received.									
	Dec. 16, 1854. No. 1.	Jan. 31, 1855. No. 2.	Feb. 4, 1855. No. 3.	March 15, 1855. No. 4.	April 3, 1855. No. 5.	Total Demanded.	Jan. 3, 1855.	Jan. 7, 1855.	Jan. 20, 1855	Feb. 4, 1855. No. 1.	Feb. 15, 1855. No. 2.	Feb. 26, 1855. No. 3.	March 11, 1855. No. 4.	March 25, 1855. No. 5.	March 29, 1855.	Total Received.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Potassii Iodidi	—	4 0	—	—	20 0	24 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	4 0
Pulv. Antimonii comp.	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 8	10 0	—	—	12 8
—— Jacobi	—	5 0	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	5 0
—— Cinnamomi comp.	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	6 0	—	10 0	—	16 0
—— Cretæ comp.	40 0	50 0	—	—	—	90 0	10 0	—	—	20 0	20 0	215 0	—	50 0	—	315 0
—— cu. Opio	40 0	50 0	—	—	—	90 0	9 4	—	—	20 0	20 0	250 0	—	50 0	—	349 4
—— Jalapæ comp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	50 0
—— Ipecacuanhæ comp.	25 0	50 0	—	—	—	75 0	25 0	—	—	—	25 0	90 0	—	—	—	140 0
—— Gallæ	—	—	—	—	4 0	4 0										
Ox Gall	—	—	—	—	2 0	2 0										
Quinæ Disulphatis	15 0	20 0	—	—	40 0	75 0	—	—	—	—	7 8	—	20 0	10 0	—	37 8
Rhei contrit	30 0	20 0	—	—	—	50 0	8 0	—	—	30 0	—	—	20 0	—	—	58 0
Scillæ recentis exsicc. Contr.	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0										
Sennæ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	2 0
Sinapis contriti	100 0	100 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	100 0	455 0	—	100 0	—	655 0
Sodæ Bicarbon	—	50 0	50 0	20 0	—	120 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	50 0	20 0	120 0
—— Potassio-tart. Contr.	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	10 0	—	—	40 0
—— Sulphatis	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0										
Spirit. Ætheris comp.	—	50 0	—	—	—	50 0	13 4	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	88 4
—— nitrici	30 0	50 0	—	20 0	—	100 0	6 0	—	—	20 0	—	20 0	—	50 0	20 0	116 0
—— Ammon. Aromat.	30 0	30 0	—	—	—	60 0	—	—	—	15 0	—	30 0	—	30 0	—	75 0
—— Rectificati . Imp. Pts.	—	50 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	50 0
Sulphuris	—	10 0	—	10 0	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0
Tinct. Camph. Comp.	24 0	40 0	—	—	—	64 0	—	—	—	24 0	—	125 0	—	40 0	—	189 0
—— Cantharidis	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	10 0
—— Capsici	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 0	—	—	—	98 0
—— Cardam. Comp.	20 0	30 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	—	18 0	—	—	30 0	—	48 0
—— Catechu. Comp.	30 0	50 0	—	—	—	80 0	—	—	—	26 0	—	280 0	50 0	—	—	356 0
—— Cinchonæ Comp.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0
—— Colchici	—	2 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	2 0
—— Comp.	—	2 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	2 0
—— Digitalis	—	5 0	—	—	10 0	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	5 0
—— Ferri Sesquichlor.	—	10 0	—	20 0	—	30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	20 0	30 0
—— Gentian. Comp.	10 0	20 0	—	20 0	—	50 0	—	—	—	3 0	10 0	—	—	20 0	20 0	53 0
—— Guaiaci Comp.	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0	20 0
—— Hyosciami	—	10 0	—	10 0	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	10 0	—	30 0
—— Jalapæ	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	4 0
—— Iodinii Comp.	—	4 0	—	—	—	4 0										
—— Kino Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 0	—	—	—	95 0
—— Lavand. Comp.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	22 8	—	20 0	—	42 8
—— Myrrh.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	20 0	—	—	40 0
—— Opii	50 0	50 0	—	—	—	100 0	14 13	—	—	46 0	—	126 0	50 0	—	—	236 13
—— Rhei Comp.	—	50 0	—	20 0	—	70 0	—	—	—	—	—	16 0	—	50 0	20 0	86 0
—— Scillæ	—	20 0	—	20 0	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	20 0	40 0
—— Sennæ Comp.	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0
—— Zingiberis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	—	—	—	25 0
—— Matico	—	10 0	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	10 0
Vin. Antim. Potassio-tart.	—	40 0	—	—	20 0	60 0										
—— Colchici	10 0	20 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	—	20 0	—	30 0
—— Ipecac.	20 0	40 0	20 0	—	—	80 0	—	—	—	—	10 0	—	19 8	40 0	—	69 8
—— Opii	—	40 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	25 0	15 0	—	75 0
Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrat.	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0										
—— Sulphur. Comp.	20 0	20 0	—	20 0	—	60 0	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	20 0	10 0	50 0
Zinci Sulph.	10 0	10 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	—	7 0	—	—	10 0	—	17 0
Zingiber	20 0	20 0	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	40 0
—— Contrit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 8	—	—	—	32 8
Guthrie's Medicine Chest:																
Store Waggon	—	10	—	—	—	10										
—— Cart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Chests of Medicine, &c.:																
Detachment Regimental	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lint, Taylor's lbs.	—	—	—	400	—	400	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	419	919
Surgeon's, Tow "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	45
Skins of Leather No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	80
Linen spread with adhesive Plaster Yds	—	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	200
Linen spread with Soap Cerate "	—	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
Pins Papers	—	—	—	—	50	50										
Scales and Weights:																
Grains Sets	—	20	—	12	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measures:																
Graduated Minim	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25
—— two oz.	—	40	—	24	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	24	49
Pewter Half Pint	—	4	—	—	—	4										
—— Pint	—	4	—	—	—	4										
Tin Funnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Bolus Tiles	—	20	—	24	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24

	Demanded.						Received.									
	Dec. 16, 1854. No. 1.	Jan. 31, 1855. No. 2.	Feb. 4, 1855. No. 3.	March 15, 1855. No. 4.	April 3, 1855. No. 5.	Total Demanded.	Jan. 3, 1855.	Jan. 7, 1855.	Jan. 20, 1855.	Feb. 4, 1855. No. 1.	Feb. 15, 1855. No. 2.	Feb. 26, 1855. No. 3.	March 11, 1855. No. 4.	March 25, 1855. No. 5.	March 29, 1855.	Total Received.
Mortars and Pestles:																
Composition, Small .	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
——— Middle size	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal, Small . .	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Tin Pannikins . .	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
— Funnels, Compo. .	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed Pans . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	35	—	56
Urinals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	35	—	52
Hair Sieves . . .	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straining Cloth . Yds.	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pill Boxes, Chip . Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	40	—	50
——— Paper . „	—	40	—	48	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	48
Horn Cups . . .	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vials in Sorts:																
½ oz. . . . Doz.	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
1 oz. . . . „	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
2 oz. . . . „	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Bottles, 4 oz. . . Doz.	12	12	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
——— 6 oz. . . „	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— 8 oz. . . „	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
——— 12 oz. . . „	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass Funnels . . .	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Mth. Medicine Chest	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallipots in Sorts . Doz.	—	10	—	—	20	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corks, Vial . . Gross	6	4	—	6	—	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	12
——— Pint . . „	6	4	—	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
——— Quart . . „	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
——— Bungs in sorts „	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spongio Piline . Pieces	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Packthread . . lbs.	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Pill Machines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wool . . . cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Box of Apparatus for Fractures and Dislocations, complete . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Double Inclined Planes .	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Capital Instruments, full sets	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10
——— portable do.	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	28
Bougies, Flexible Metallic Cases . . .	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Catheters, Elastic Gum No.	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Silver . „	—	2 cases	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syringes:																
Pewter Urethra . No.	—	48	—	—	48	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass . . . „	—	10	—	—	48	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pewter Clysters & Pipes „	—	20	—	—	12	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spare Pipes for ditto „	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Startin's Wire . . Yds.	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourniquets, Field . No.	30	30	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
——— Screw . „	6	10	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mudge's Inhalers . .	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Panniers . Sets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Surgeon's Sponges . No.	—	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
Bandages, Calico . „	—	5000	—	—	—	5000	—	10000	—	—	—	—	—	6000	—	16000
——— Flannel . „	—	2000	—	—	—	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2000	—	2000
——— Elastic . Pieces	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oiled Silk . . Yds.	—	40	—	—	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Trusses, Steel . . No.	—	24	—	—	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Ditto double „	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blood Porringers . „	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Tape, Broad . . Pieces	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Thread for Ligatures lb.	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Silk for ditto . . „	2	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Gutta Percha Tissue Yds.	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Splints;																
Common . . Sets	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Whalebone for Legs „	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Thighs „	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Upper Arm „	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Fore Arm „	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liston's, Long . „	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
——— Jointed . „	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arm Slings . . .	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Pasteboards . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	120
Spatulas, Spreading .	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Pot . .	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolus Knives . . .	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Cork Screws . . .	—	12	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Counter Scissors . .	—	12	—	—	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Shears . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture Cradles . .	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24
Enema Syringe . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stump Pillows . .	—	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
Air Cushions . . .	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Crutches . . .	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12

TABULAR STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL STORES RECEIVED FROM SCUTARI BETWEEN THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1854, AND 10TH JANUARY, 1855.

DATE.		Bed Pans.	Stuffed Paillasses.	Stuffed Bolsters.	Blankets.	Chamber Pots.	Close-stools, complete.	Urinals.	Rugs.	Paillasses.	Bolster Cases.	Sheets.	Large Hospital Marquees.	Hospital Canteens, A. and B.	Lanterns.	Snuffers.	Grocery Scoops.	Whalebone or Heath Brooms.	Rope Door-mats.	Bearers for wounded men.	Hand Lamps, agitable.	Tin Plates.	Brass Bottling Taps, with Keys.	Middling sized Padlocks, with Staples and Hasps.	Large Tin Cans for carrying water.	Sets of Bed Boards and Trestles complete.	Tarpaulins.	Axes for splitting wood.	Coffee Pots.	Nests of Saucepans.	Nests of Kettles.	Wash-hand Basins.	Spitting Pots.	Water Decks.	Bed Sheets, waterproof.	Frying Pans.
1854.																																			
Nov. 1	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	100																																	
Nov. 8	Received from Scutari -	96																																	
Dec. 3	Requisition on Purveyor-in Chief	100																																	
Dec. 12	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	1,000	1,000																															
Dec. 28	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	—	—	00	500	300	100																											
Dec. 29	Received per Medway -	18	—	—	48	—	—	—	24	24	24	48	4	2																					
1855.																																			
Jan. 4	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	300	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	12	12	3																	
Jan. 5	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tin, Punched. —	—	—	—	—	500	—	2,000	6	12	50	2,000	200	50								
Jan. 10	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	—	—	—	300	Pans. 150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	50	12	12	200	500	50	500	12
	Received from Scutari, per Robert Lowe.																																		

RETURN OF RECEIPTS OF MEDICAL COMFORTS, 1st SEPTEMBER TO 31st DECEMBER, 1854.

BALAKLAVA.

From whom received, and date.	Port Wine.		Brandy.		Tea.		Sugar.		Arrow Root.		Ground Rice.	Preserved Boiled Beef.		Essence of Beef.	Preserved Mutton.	Dried Potatoes.		Preserved Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Preserved Milk.		Preserved Cocoa and Milk.	Soap.		Loaf Sugar.	Candles.	Oil.		Sago.	Soup and Bouilli.	Vinegar.		Lime Juice.	Lemons.	Mustard.	Turpentine.	Biscuit.	Meat.	Barley.	Rum.	Rice.
	doz.	bottles.	casks.	galls.	chests.	lbs.	small casks.	lbs.	barrels.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	tins.	puncheons.	¼ pints.	lbs.	cases.	cases.	lbs.	lbs.	barrels.	½ pints.	barrels.	tins.	cases.	lbs.	lbs.	cases.	lbs.	lbs.	pints.	cases.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	galls.	lbs.
1st to 30th September— From Scutari.	200	...	...	44	...	260	...	1197	...	151	8	594	...	...	520	586	...	38	...	...	...	414	...	198																
1st October to 31st December— From Scutari.	183	8	1	58	2	90	8	12	2	1444	...	2440 bad	100	2	3310	1046	2	15	1400	186	2	...	2	569	20	400	45	1170	500	3	1145	62	1728	2								
From England, per Stromboli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4572							
By purchase ...	21	...	...	...	..	3174	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	510	...	562	259	...	185½	...	36	...	36	...	168	27			
From Commissariat ...	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	5052	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	650	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	700	...	...	10222	4714	296	122	4688
Total	404	8	1	102	2	4157	8	1209	2	6797	8	594	100	2	3830	1632	2	53	1400	186	2	414	2	767	20	910	45	2382	759	3	1330½	62	1764	2	4608	700	168	27	10222	4714	296	122	4698

(Signed) DAVID FITZGERALD, *Purveyor to the Forces.*

A TABULAR Statement of Medical Comforts and Printed Forms, received from Scutari, between September 16, 1854, and January 10, 1855.

DATE.		Port Wine.	Sherry Wine.	Brandy.	Tea.	Moist Sugar.	Arrow Root.	Preserved Potatoes.	Essence of Beef.	Preserved Mutton.	Concentrated Milk.	Cocoa and Milk.	Sago.	Candles.	Ground Rice.	Lime Juice.	Soap.	Vinegar.	Lamp Oil.	Preserved Beef.	Dried Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Soup and Bouilli.	Preserved Meats.	Mustard.	Portable Desks with pigeon holes.	Morning State Books.	Puck Store Books.	Morning States.	Store Books.	Lucifer Matches.	Quarterly Hospital Store Account barrack furniture	Forms on Receipt and Expenditure of medical comforts on board ship.
1854.		doz.	doz.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	galls	galls.	tins	cases	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	bxs.		
Sep. 16	Requisition on Purveyor Ward...	100	...	100	200	1000	224	10	6	3	2	2	224																			
Oct. 7	Requisition on Purveyor Ward...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270																		
Oct. 15	Requisition on Purveyor Ward...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...																
Oct. 25	Invoice of comforts received from Scutari, per Himalaya	99	...	...	chests 2	small casks 8	barrels 2	cases 15	puchs. 2	...	barrels 2	barrels 2	cases 3	270	...	2																
Oct. 27	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4															
Nov. 1	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336																			
Nov. 8	Invoice of articles received from Scutari, per H.M.S. Beagle ..	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	400lbs.															
Nov. 19	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	50	...	...	10chests	...	1120	...	...	...	...	...	560	900	...	...	...	...	20													
Nov. 21	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	300	1	...	300	
Nov. 27	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200														
Dec. 1	Invoice of articles received from Scutari, per Australian	12	...	...	88	...	196	lbs. 1400	...	504lbs.	...	...	192	...	...	...	cases 20	...	...	100	2	186	50									
Dec. 2	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dec. 6	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼ tins 3000	...	tins 1000																					
Dec. 7	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	
Dec. 11	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dec. 13	Invoice of articles received from Scutari, per Brandon	72	...	1 cask													10															300
Dec. 18	Invoice of articles received from Scutari, per Ottawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180																							
Dec. 24	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	200																														
Dec. 29	Received from Scutari, per Medway	...	...	58	...	...	1168	...	¼ tins 3150	530	...	569tins	672	900*	lbs. 2240†	...	...	pints 1728	lbs. 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dec. 30	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	1120	...	5000	3000	...	1000	1120																			
1855.																																
Jan. 4	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	100	...	...	...	...	2240	...	10000	...	3000	2000	2240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Jan. 10	Received from Scutari, per Robert Lowe	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	boxes 220	455														5000								
Jan. 10	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	100	100	500	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	144		

* A large quantity of candles destroyed by rats, and otherwise broken and unfit for use.

† Condemned by a Board of Survey when received, from being bad, sour, and mildewed.

COPY OF REQUISITIONS SENT TO PURVEYOR-IN-CHIEF, SCUTARI, FOR PURVEYOR'S STORES, BETWEEN 11TH JANUARY AND 31ST MARCH, 1855.

	DATE.				
	January 22.	February 2.	February 22.	March 15.	March 22.
Invalid Chairs	—	—	—	6	
Hand Lamps, agitable	100	—	—	50	50
Brushes, head, long scrubbing	100	—	400	100	
Brushes, head, long sweeping	150	—	400	100	
Brushes, hand scrubbing	50	—	200		
Candlesticks	100				
Lanterns, tin, punched	150	—	—	—	100
Drinking Cups	1,000	—	4,000	4,000	
Boxes of Matches	100				
Nests of Saucepans	12	—	50	—	12
Nests of Kettles	12	—	50	—	12
Frying Pans	50				
Ladles	50				
Flesh Forks	50				
Chamber Pots	1,000	—	5,000	1,000	
Bed Pans	500	—	500	100	
Urinals	500	—	300	200	200
Tea Kettles	50				
Pans for Close-stools	300	—	500	100	
Frames for Close-stools	150	—	400		
Basins, wash-hand	200	—	600		
Spitting Pots	500	—	50	—	200
Felling Axes	20	—	50		
Hair Beds	500				
Hair Bolsters	500				
Bed Covers, waterproof	500	—	4,000	—	100
Bearers for wounded men	1,000	—	500		
Twine Balls	50				
Water Decks	100	—	300		
Tent Bottoms	20	—	500		
Handles	500	—	2,000	300	
Coffee Pots	50				
Stuffed Paillasses	2,000				
Canteens, A. and B.	*	—	*		
Red Nightcaps	—	125	—	5,000	
Serge Gowns	—	50			
Serge Waistcoats	—	50			
Sets of Woollen Dresses	—	—	2,000	5,000	
Paillasses for straw	—	5,000			
Bolsters for straw	—	5,000			
Respirators, dozens	—	40			
Mattresses, bales	—	10			
White Sheets	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
Brushes, hand, sweeping	—	—	100		
Brushes, whitewash	—	—	200		
Hand Carts	—	—	4		
Tin Dishes	—	—	500		
Flannel Shirts	—	—	5,000		
Linen Shirts	—	—	5,000		
Hatchets	—	—	50		
Huckaback, 33-yard pieces	—	—	50		
Knives and Forks, common	—	—	2,000	—	2,000
Mop Heads, with Nails	—	—	600	100	
Nails, assorted	—	—	20,000	—	—
Pails and Buckets	—	—	200		
Padlocks, with Hasps and Staples	—	—	100		
Pickaxes	—	—	50		
Drawers	—	—	5,000		
Rollers and Brackets	—	—	50		
Spoons, iron	—	—	5,000		
Shovels	—	—	100		
Spades	—	—	50		
Saws, hand	—	—	100		
Screws, assorted	—	—	5,000		
Portuguese Tents	—	—	140		
Screwdrivers, large and small, to include Brace and Screwdriver Bit	—	—	51		
Hospital Marquees	—	—	40		
Tarpaulins	—	—	100		
Towels, round	—	—	500		
Towels, hand	—	—	500		
Washing Tubs	—	—	300		
Tin Plates	—	—	5,000		
Frames, Bedstead, with folding legs	—	—	2,000		
Pillow Cases	—	—	—	5,000	5,000
Wringing Machine, for laundry	—	—	—	1	
Black Lead Brushes	—	—	—	100	
Shoe Brushes	—	—	—	100	
Small Tooth Combs	—	—	—	400	
Hair Brushes	—	—	—	100	
Casks of Soda	—	—	—	7	
Casks of Blacking	—	—	—	4	
lbs. of Black Lead	—	—	—	100	
Birch Brooms	—	—	—	—	500

RECEIVED FROM PURVEYOR-IN-CHIEF, SCUTARI.

	DATE.						
	Jan. 24.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 12.	March 6.	March 12.	March 30.	March 31.
Tressels	—	—	—	—	—	881	1,004
Legs and Heads of Beds	248						
Brushes, hand scrubbing	—	—	—	50			
Boards	—	—	—	—	—	575	1,460
Drinking Cups	—	—	—	249			
Boxes of Matches	—	—	—	88			
Nests of Kettles	—	—	—	12			
Frying Pans	—	—	—	12			
Ladles	—	—	—	40			
Flesh Forks	—	—	—	41			
Chamber Pots	—	20					
Bed Pans	—	96	—	21			
Urinals	—	—	—	12			
Tea Kettles	—	—	—	25			
Pans for Close-stools, copper	—	—	—	16			
Frames for Close-stools, wood	—	—	—	100			
Felling Axes	—	—	—	12			
Bearers for wounded men	—	—	300	20	150	50	
Twine Balls	—	—	—	50			
Water Decks	—	—	—	19			
Canteens, A. and B.	—	—	—	½ A.			
Paillasses for straw	—	—	—	24			
Bolsters for straw	—	—	—	24			
White Sheets	—	—	—	72	5,000		
Tin Plates	—	—	—	930			
Linen Shirts	—	—	—	—	3,000		
Knives and Forks, common	—	—	—	—	2,000		
Padlocks, with Hasps and Staples	—	—	—	36			
Grocery Scroops	—	—	—	10			
Birch Brooms	—	—	—	96			
Snuffers	—	—	—	100			
Cocks, with Keys	—	—	—	6			
Blankets	—	1,000	—	48			
Rugs	—	—	—	24			

COPY OF REQUISITIONS FOR MEDICAL COMFORTS, FROM 11TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1855.

	Demands.	Ground Rice.	Port Wine, doz.	Gallons Brandy.	Arrow Root.	Sago.	1 tins Essence Beef.	Tins Preserved Milk.	Cocoa and Milk.	Beef.	Mutton.	Candles.	Casks, Oil.	Concentrated Milk.	Sherry Wine.	Doz. Porter.	Doz. Ale.	Preserved Soups.	Tons, Soup.	Cwt. Pepper.	Tons, Salt.	Tons Preserved Vegetables.	Chocolate and Milk.	Oatmeal.	Preserved Potatoes.	Barley.	Concentrated Gravy.
Jan. 22	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	1,480																									
Jan. 29	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	1,000	1,000	4,480	2,240	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	2,240	2														
March 15	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—		2,000													
March 27	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	1,000	1,000	4,480	4,480	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	2,240	2	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	20,000	2	2	1	4					
March 23	Requisition on Purveyor-in-Chief	—	—	—	2,240																						
		1,480	2,000	2,000	11,200	6,720	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	4,480	4	7,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	20,000	2	2	1	4					
	Receipts.																										
Jan. 10	Received from Scutari ...	—	100	—	—	—	2,220	—	—	—	455																
Jan. 26	Received from England...	—	—	—	—	—	380																				
Jan. 22	Received from Scutari ...	—	—	—	1,254	2,680	—	983	600	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600				
Feb. 10	Received from Scutari ...	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53												
March 15	Received from Scutari ...	—	150	60	2,134	1,812	4,014	—	—	1,304	—	920	—	260	120	—	—	1,071	—	—	—	—	—	1,870	16,104	1,224	
March 31	Received from Scutari ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,184																		
March 21	Received from Scutari ...	—	288	63	550	226	189	—	—	96	176	1,080		66	35	—	—	2,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	672	1,000	551
	Total ...	—	538	423	3,938	4,726	6,803	983	2,784	1,400	971	2,000	—	326	208	—	—	3,376	—	—	—	—	600	1,870	16,776	2,224	551

RECEIPTS BY PURCHASE OF MEDICAL COMFORTS, 4TH JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1855.

Date.	Port Wine.		Sherry Wine.		Mustard.	Preserved Meats.	Soup and Bouilli.	Preserved Milk.	Concentrated Milk.	Brandy.		Essence of Beef	Arrow Root.	Sago.	Chocolate.	Oatmeal.	Pepper.	Ale.	Salt.	Preserved Carrots.	Soap.	XX Porter.
	doz.	galls.	doz.	galls.	bott.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bott.	galls.	¼ tins.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.	doz.	lbs. –	lbs.	lbs.	doz.
January 4 ...	12	—	48																			
January 6 ...	3																					
January 21 ...	24	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	143								
January 26 ...	9	—	12	—	300																	
January 27 ...	—	—	—	—	—	124																
January 30 ...	60																					
January 31 ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49					
February 2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	176	60	800	62													
February 4 ...	—	—	30																			
February 7 ...	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	172								
February 10 ...	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,918	—	3,648										
February 12 ...	30	25	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	162								
February 13 ...	—	23																				
March 2 ...	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,260							
March 2 ...	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	175								
March 3 ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	375	—	—	—	400	1,120								
March 10 ...	112	—	—	—	1,200	8,980	5,036	475	—	—	—	5,352	—	—	—	—	540	—	25,407			
March 12 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000										
March 20 ...	167	—	208	—	—	10,480	1,655	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	—	338	—	104				
March 21 ...	206																					
March 28 ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,200		
March 30 ...	204	—	28½	—	—	9,304	8,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396	—	—	6,674	900
	1,222	48	379½	17	1,720	29,062	15,863	1,275	437	1,918	112	13,000	1,168	1,772	1,260	338	589	500	25,407	9,200	6,674	900

Information regarding Climate and Temperature of Balaklava and Sebastopol.

METEOROLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

UP to the middle of November, the weather was generally fine, with but very little rain. During the latter part of November, and a considerable portion of Deeember, there were heavy rains with cold nights. On the 30th of December, the ground was covered with snow for several hours, disappearing again in the afternoon: the minimum temperature on that day was 32° Fahrenheit; the maximum, 45°.

The 4th of January was the first day on which snow remained on the ground for any length of time, although there were frequent snow showers previously, but the snow quickly disappeared. The lowest temperature during the month was 19° on the 5th, 19° on the 15th, and 18° on the 17th; the highest, 50° on the 2nd, 49° on the 20th, and 53° on the 27th.

In February there were eight days' rain, and more or less snow for five days; the minimum temperature was 16° on the 4th, 19° on the 20th, and 21° on the 21st; the maximum, 63° on the 14th, 71° on the 15th, and 64° on the 27th.

In March there were eleven days', more or less, rain: on the 1st and 2nd, snow, with sleet, rain, and hail. The lowest temperature was 23° on the 2nd, 27° on the 3rd, 29° on the 4th; the highest, 69° on the 15th, 70° on the 24th, and 76° on the 26th. On the 24th and 26th there were peculiarly hot and oppressive southerly winds.

In April there were two days' heavy rain, and light showers on ten days; lowest temperature: 33° on the 1st, 26° on the 2nd, and 26° on the 3rd; the highest, 67° on the 12th, 69° on the 18th, and 68° on the 24th.

The usual difference of temperature between Balaklava and the camp of the Naval Brigade, was from 4° to 8° Fahrenheit.

Note.—The above is copied from a meteorological return kept at Balaklava.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE of Sebastopol, as ascertained by A. T. Kupffer, taken from the Sixth Report of the Registrar-General, and compared with the mean temperature of London, as taken on an average of ten years:—

	Sebastopol (Fahrenheit.)	London (Fahrenheit.)
January	34°·5	37°·1
February	35°·8	39°·1
March	41°·2	42°·1
April	49°·3	46°·8
May	59°·7	54°·1
June	68°·9	59°·8
July	72°·5	61°·6
August	71°·6	61°
September	65°·3	57°
October	55°·4	49°·5
November	45°·7	44°·6
December	38°·1	40°·5
Mean	53°·2	49°·5

OBSERVATIONS on a Report by Sir John McNeill, relative to the Rations for Soldiers. By Dr. Christison.

IN consequence of the advances made in physiology and chemistry, the nutritive value of any dietary, deduced from practical experience, may be tested with care and certainty by reference to its chemical composition. As this fact is little known to practical men, it may be well to explain the principles on which the method is founded.

1. All articles of food used by man consist of one, or more, and generally several nutritive principles; and most of them contain water and an indigestible cellular tissue. The two latter must, of course, be deducted in estimating nutritive value.

2. The nutritive principles consist of two sets—one of which maintains respiration, and the other repairs the waste constantly incurred by the animal textures in the exercise of their functions. As the respiratory principles commonly abound in carbon, they are sometimes called carboniferous, while the reparative principles, because they all contain nitrogen, are termed nitrogenous.

3. Experience has shewn that the most successful dietaries for bodies of men, deduced from practical observation, contain carboniferous and nitrogenous food in the proportion of about three of the former to one of the latter, by weight. During two-and-twenty years that my attention has been turned to the present subject, not a single exception has occurred to me.

4. Hence it is obvious that the least weight of food in the rough state will be required, first, when there is least moisture and cellular tissue in it; and secondly, when the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles are nearest the proportion of three to one.

5. Of the various nutritive principles belonging to each set, some may replace one another; some are better than others; some are probably essential. This branch of the science of the subject is unfortunately still imperfect.

6. Two things, however, are certain—that nitrogenous may replace carboniferous food, for supporting respiration, though at a great loss; but that carboniferous food (without nitrogen) cannot replace nitrogenous food, for repairing textural waste.

7. The daily amount of nutritive principles of both sets must increase with exercise and exposure, otherwise the body quickly loses weight, and ere long becomes diseased. If the above proportion between the two sets be maintained, the weight of real nutriment per day varies, for adults at an active age, between seventeen and thirty-six ounces; the former being enough for prisoners confined for short terms, the latter being required for keeping up the athletic constitution, or that which is capable of great continuous muscular efforts, as in prize-running and other similar feats.

8. Dietaries ought never to be estimated by the rough weight of their constituents, without distinct reference to the real nutriment in these, as determined by physiological and chemical inquiry.

Keeping these principles in view, and with the help of a simple table, it is not difficult to fix the dietary advisable for any body of men, according to their occupation. It is also, in general, easy to detect the source of error in unsuccessful dietaries. For example: any scientific person conversant with the present subject could have foretold, as a certain consequence, sooner or later, of their dietary, that the British troops would fall into the calamitous state of health which befell them last winter in the Crimea.

Soldiers in the field will be the more efficient the nearer they are brought to the athletic constitution. But as the demand for protracted, unusual exertion occurs only at intervals, the highly nutritive athletic dietary is not absolutely necessary. On the whole, rom experience in the case of other bodies of men somewhat similarly circumstanced, 28 ounces of real nutriment, of which 7 are nitrogenous or reparative, will probably prove the most suitable. Any material reduction below 28 ounces will certainly not answer; and under unusual exertion kept up for days continuously, as in forced marches, or forced siege labour, the quantity should for the time be greater, if possible.

The dietary proposed in the Report put before me corresponds very closely, in all respects, with the principles now laid down.

The articles are well chosen. The standard ration contains 20¼ ounces of carboniferous, 6½ of nitrogenous, and therefore 26⅛ of total real nutriment. When biscuit and compressed vegetables are substituted for soft bread and fresh vegetables, the day's ration consists of 19⅝ carboniferous food, 6⅝ nitrogenous, and 26¼ total.

In both of these scales, the proportion of the two sets of principles is nearly as three to one. In both, the total quantity falls a little short of what appears the most advisable. In all other respects the dietary seems unexceptionably good. It cannot be said that the deficiency will certainly occasion ill health; but there is too little to keep up the strength and energy of the men in circumstances of unusual exertion. The following is an apt illustration:—In the general prison at Perth, the dietary for long terms of imprisonment consists of 19 ounces of carboniferous, and 6 ounces of nitrogenous food; in all, 25 ounces. Now, in the first place, it has been found unsafe to reduce this amount for ordinary sedentary occupations; but, secondly, prisoners under vigorous exercise are found to require a material increase. Some years ago, when I was appointed to inquire into certain points relative to the management of the prison, there were several men employed at the pumps, for raising water daily from the Tay for prison use—an occupation requiring much expenditure of muscular strength. These men were, without exception, compelled to desist when fed on 25 ounces a-day. An addition of 8 ounces of meat and 6 ounces of bread was found necessary, and then they all worked vigorously and cheerfully. This raised their allowances to 23⅛ ounces of carboniferous, and 8½ of nitrogenous food, or 32 ounces in all.

The standard difficulty in regulating the dietary of soldiers in the field is the present necessity of substituting salt meat for fresh, when it becomes necessary to use only store provisions. The difficulty arises from the known tendency of salt meat to engender disease, or at least to favour its development, and the supposed impossibility of storing effectual substitutes for it. A third difficulty must be here admitted:—Neither by physiological experiment, nor by chemical analysis, is the nutritive value of salt meat scientifically known.

If soldiers could be supplied with what people in civil life know as salt meat, there would be less difficulty; but military authorities ought to disabuse their minds of this very

natural comparison. The salt meat for soldiers in the field has always been highly salted, in order to keep for two years or more in every climate. Now, my persuasion is that, apart from the tendency of the protracted use of such food to favour the development of disease, its nutritive value has been much over-rated. This may appear evident from the fact stated in the Report, that of a body of men, fed even on rations by no means liberal, few continued to eat a pound of salt meat daily for any length of time. And the science of the question has been sufficiently looked into for an explanation; because meat highly salted must be so thoroughly steeped in cold water, to remove the salt, before it is eatable in large quantity, that much of its most nutritive constituents must be washed out, viz. its albumen, and sapid extract called osmazôme.

Therefore it appears a good suggestion in the Report put before me, to deduct four ounces from the ration of salt pork and salt beef, and to substitute half a pint (eight ounces) of peas instead of the 4 ounces of pork; and, for the 4 ounces of beef, 6 ounces of flour, an ounce of currants or raisins, and half-an-ounce of lard, for making a pudding. Besides qualifying the irksomeness and probable injurious effects of the daily salt meat, this substitution—which will be made chiefly during protracted marches, or other active operations, at a distance from head stores, and when more food is needed to meet greater muscular efforts—raises the daily allowances to $23\frac{3}{3}$ ounces of carboniferous, $7\frac{1}{2}$ nitrogenous, and $31\frac{1}{10}$ total nutriment, under the peas ration; and to $24\frac{1}{3}$, 6, and $30\frac{1}{3}$ ounces under the flour-pudding ration. In these estimates, however, the salt meat is assumed to equal fresh meat in nutritiveness—an extremely dubious assumption; but there is no authority by which to fix its true value.

It is much to be desired that a more material reduction of the salt meat could be effected. Nor does this seem impossible. Three substitutes have been proposed: preserved meat, pemmican, and meat-biscuit.

The first of these consists of fresh meat, cooked and preserved hermetically in vacuo in tin cases. At present, a prejudice against it has arisen from the late discovery of abominable frauds in our navy contracts. But this is unreasonable. Such frauds could not have been practised, except under a system of very lax examination on delivery. It is not to be doubted that meat may be preserved in vacuo certainly and securely, and the process is not now very costly. The men would probably object to the frequent use of it, because it palls on the taste; but it would be taken once a-week readily, when fresh provisions are scarce, and even twice a-week when no other fresh animal food can be had.

Pemmican is meat thoroughly dried up by a cooking heat, and generally beat up with a proportion of fat. I understand it is said to be objected to on account of manufacturing difficulties, and its tendency to deteriorate in a temperate, and still more in a warm climate. But in these days of manufacturing ingenuity, one ought to be very slow to admit such an obstacle; nor can I see where any unconquerable difficulty can lie. Probably it would not be relished continuously by the men, but it would be taken readily as an occasional ration, at all events once a-week; and I am persuaded that, were the skill of the cook united with the art of the manufacturer, a more palatable article than common pemmican might be produced. It is of moment to consider that, were it found practicable to introduce this as an article of meat rations, a great saving would be effected over fresh meat, salt meat, or preserved meat, in weight, and consequently in transport, for pemmican contains the nutriment of at least three times its weight of fresh meat.

Meat-biscuit—consisting, I believe, generally of the ordinary biscuit materials baked with extract of meat—was tried, as I am aware, by some of our officers in the Crimea, but found to be often spoiled in store or transport. There must have been some palpable error, however, in either its composition or preservation; at least, a similar article was used successfully by some in the Burmese war. I see no difficulty on the part of a skilled manufacturer in preparing a meat-biscuit with biscuit-flour, dried meat instead of meat-extract (as being both more nutritive and cheaper), fat, salt, and pepper, which, on being thoroughly dried, might be perfectly preserved in tins, and which would constitute a highly nutritive and not unpalatable article of food. It could be easily converted into soup, either alone or with the help of compressed vegetables. It would also be, in its biscuit state—the meat being cooked in the manufacture—a good resource for the men when turned out suddenly in the early morning, and without the opportunity of cooking their breakfast. And, like pemmican, it could be easily transported, as it consists almost entirely of nutriment, with extremely little moisture. Probably the men might not like to use it continuously; but in urgent circumstances, as on forced marches, it ought to prove of great service; and in circumstances less urgent it might be made the meat-ration of one day in the week, or possibly even two days.

On the whole, it is very desirable that careful experiments were made as to the preparation and preservation of pemmican and meat-biscuit. Such experiments ought not to be left entirely to practical men: scientific knowledge and practical skill should be combined; otherwise, serious errors may be committed.

In the proposed dietary, no mention is made of cheese among the substitutions for the standard articles. It is excellent, however, theoretically as an occasional substitute for meat, to qualify an otherwise too farinaceous food, because it consists, in a great measure, of an important nitrogenous principle. Then, it has well-ascertained practical advantages. It is not costly; it is easily preserved for a time; it is all nutriment, and therefore cheap to transport; it is relished by all hard-working people; and there is reason to suppose that it constitutes an effective article of some successful dietaries in civil life.

Peas should be supplied, if possible, in the state of flour, when intended for part of

the rations of troops on active service in the field. They are then much more easily cooked as well as more compactly packed, and more easily served out.

When practicable, half a pint of porter (ten ounces) would form a most desirable substitute for the ration of spirits. The nutriment is much the same, viz. one ounce, but the alcohol is only one-half; and, nevertheless, its renovating power is greater. All officers engaged in active service in India, especially during the occasional privations in the late Burmese war, have borne strong testimony to the superior advantages of malt liquor over spirit.

It is difficult to over-value the proposed addition of tea and coffee to the men's rations. They possess a renovating power, in circumstances of unusual fatigue, which is constantly experienced in civil life, and which I have often heard officers, who served in the Spanish campaigns, as well as in the late Burmese war, describe in the strongest terms. This, however, is not all, for it has been recently shown by a very curious physiological inquiry, that both of them, and especially coffee, possess the singular property of diminishing materially the wear and tear of the soft textures of the body in the exercise of its functions in an active occupation.

Edinburgh, 29th December, 1855.

Suggestions by Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, 18th Regiment, relative to Regimental Canteens.

THAT in every regiment there should be a separate regimental canteen, conducted on the following principles:—

1. The general superintendence of the canteen, and the disposal of all funds accruing from the profits to be disbursed by the commanding officer, and shown in the quarterly canteen accounts, to be sent to some Department to be supervised according to rules to be laid down.

2. A regimental Committee, composed of a captain and two subalterns, to be appointed quarterly, to keep the canteen accounts, which are to be in the simplest form, showing profit and loss. The Committee to examine all stores purchased; to compare their quality (assisted by the surgeon) and prices with those in retail shops in the immediate vicinity; to fix the prices of these articles, including a profit of 3 per cent.; and have legible lists of all articles for sale, and their prices, placed in the canteen.

3. The hours for selling beer, porter, and wine to be regulated by the commanding officer. The sale of the necessaries of life to be during the day on week-days, and for a few hours only on the mornings of the Sundays.

4. A well-qualified person (married, if possible) to be enlisted as a Canteen Serjeant, or promoted to such, to rank as a Staff Serjeant, with the same rate of pay, claims to pension, and all other advantages of that grade; to wear a distinguishing dress; not required to be drilled; subject, however, to reduction to the ranks, and to serve for misconduct; to receive a settled proportion of the profits, to induce him to make as large a sale as possible; to make out the accounts under the Canteen Committee, by means of entries in a day-book.

5. The men of the regiment to have the option of purchasing elsewhere, if they can procure things cheaper, or more to their liking.

6. The first profits from the canteen to be set aside, and form a fund sufficient to enable the canteen man (with his wife) to have carriage expressly organized to take the field, and convey the canteen tent and stores.

7. The canteens to be always in existence—in times of peace or war: the profits during peace to meet the greater expenses and risk during war. On home or colonial service, the existing canteen buildings to be occupied by the canteen, free of rent, which will enable the prices of articles, including the profits, to be always on a par with things selling elsewhere.

8. The profits (after the reservations named above) to be laid out in comforts for the men, such as extra groceries after night-working parties, extra articles of clothing, according to the temperature of the climate, or, at any rate, reducing the cost of them; in amusements, such as quoits, cricketing materials, footballs, and fives-balls, &c.; at times, in compensation for unavoidable losses sustained by the soldier, too trifling for submission to boards of claims for losses; or in such charitable purposes as the credit of the regiment frequently requires.

CLEM. A. EDWARDS, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment.

Camp before Sebastopol, Crimea, April 24, 1855.

Tables referred to in Dr. Christison's Observations on Diet.

1.—STANDARD TABLE OF NUTRIMENT, 1849.

	Per centae of Nutriment.		
	Carboniferous.	Nitrogenous.	Total.
Wheat-flour	71·25	16·25	87·5
Bread	51·5	10·5	62·0
Oatmeal	65·75	16·25	82·0
Barley (Pearl)	67·0	15·0	82·0
Pease	55·5	24·5	80·0
Potatoes	24·5	2·5	27·0
Carrots	8·5	1·5	10·0
Turnips	5·7	0·3	6·0
Cabbage	6·7	0·3	7·0
Lean of Beef and Mutton	0·0	27.0	27·0
Fat of Meat	100·0	0·0	100·0
Average Beef and Mutton	15·0	20·25	35·25
Bacon	62·5	8·36	70·86
Skimmed Milk Cheese	0·4	64·6	65·0
White Fish	0·0	21·0	21·0
New Milk	8·0	4·5	12·5
Skimmed Milk	5·5	4·5	10·0
Butter Milk	1·0	6·0	7·0
Beef Tea (strong)	0·0	1·44	1·44
Beef Tea, and meat decoction of Broth	0 0	0·72	0·72

2.—BRITISH NAVY ALLOWANCES.

(Admiralty Order, 1824.)

	Rough Weight.		Nutritive Proximate Principles.			
			Total in		In both Scales.	
			Each Scale.	Both Scales.	Carboniferous.	Nitrogenous.
Bread, or	20·0		12·4	12·4	10·3	2·1
Biscuit		16·0	14·0	14·0	11·4	2·6
Oatmeal	1·5	1·5	1·22 1·22	2·44	1·96	0·48
Cocoa, or	1·0		0·5	0·5	0·5	
Cheese		2·0	1·33	1·33		1·33
Sugar, or	1·5		1·5	1·5	1·5	
Butter		1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	
Meat, or	16·0		5·64	5·64	2·4	3·24
Salt Meat		12·0	*5·64	5·64	2·4	3·24
Vegetables, or	8·0		1·05	1·05	0·9	0·15
Flour		12·0	10·9	10·9	8·95	1·95
Tea,† or	0·25					
Coffee†		1·0				
Beer (in harbour only), or	160.0					
Spirits†		4·0				
Total			22·31 34·69	57·0	41·81	15·09
Daily average ounces				28·5	20·90	7·54

* Conjectural, and probably overrated.

† Doubtfully nutritive; and, if so, the amount must be insignificant.

3.—HESSIAN SOLDIERS' DIET.

(Liebig.)

	Rough Weight.	Nutritive Proximate Principles.		
		Carboniferous.	Nitrogenous.	Total.
Meat	5·73	0·86	1·16	2·02
Fat	0·07	0·07	0·0	0·07
Sausage	3·3	0·49	0·67	1·16
Butter	0·8	0·8	0·0	0·8
Bread	36·0	18·54	3·78	22·32
Potatoes	20·45	5·0	0·51	5·51
Pease	0·6	0·33	0·15	0·48
Vegetables	6·1	0·50	0·10	0·6
Total daily ounces		26·59	6·37	32·96

4.—BERWICKSHIRE REAPERS' DIET.

(Private Information.)

	Rough Weight.	Nutritive Proximate Principles.		
		Carboniferous.	Nitrogenous.	Total.
Oatmeal	32·0	21·04	5·2	26·24
Skimmed Milk	32·0	1·76	1·44	3·2
Bread	17·5	8·96	1·84	10·8
Beer	32·0	1·6	0·0	1·6
Total daily ounces		33·36	8·48	41·84

5.—YORKSHIRE FARM-LABOURERS' DIET.

(Private Information.)

	Rough Weight.	Nutritive Proximate Principles.		
		Carboniferous.	Nitrogenous.	Total.
Bread	40	20·6	4·2	24·8
Milk	30	1·65	1·35	3·0
Beef	18	2·7	3·64	6·34
Bacon	7	4·44	0·56	5·0
Vegetables	4	0·33	0·07	0·4
Beer	60	5·49	0·51	6·0
Total daily ounces		35·21	10·33	45·54

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished by the Cavalry and Artillery in the Crimea, relative to the loss of Horses from 1st October, 1854, to 31st March, 1855.

	Heavy Brigade.						Light Brigade.						Artillery.	General Total.
	1st Royals.	2nd Dragoons.	4th Dragoon Guards.	5th Dragoon Guards.	6th Dragoons.	Total.	4th Dragoons.	8th Hussars.	11th Hussars.	13th Dragoons.	17th Lancers.	Total.		
Number of Horses alive in Crimea on 1st October	120	245	215	214	136	930	223	190	230	225	219	1,087	2,081	4,098
Since joined	76	2	None.	1	46	125	7	31	None.	21	15	74	751	950
Total	9 6	247	215	215	182	1,055	230	221	230	246	234	1,161	2,832	5,048
Whereof were killed in action, or destroyed in consequence of wounds	12	35	5	15	6	73	65	40	71	84	93	353	96	522
Transfers to other Corps	..	..	..	10	..	10	20	35	30	25	26	136	..	146
*Died or destroyed in consequence of disease	92	109	96	124	72	493	105	82	83	98	71	439	1,190	2,122
Remaining alive on 1st April ..	92	103	114	66	104	479	40	64	46	39	44	233	1,546	2,258
*Of this number there died, or were destroyed in October	8	3	3	Not stated.	1	..	6	7	4	4	4	25	*71	* This column includes the killed in action, as well as the number which died from disease, or were destroyed in the Royal Artillery.
November	13	20	14		22	..	14	15	15	22	16	80	293	
December	31	28	30		26	..	38	15	36	33	25	147	361	
January	30	51	38		19	..	40	44	24	16	19	143	359	
February	9	4	8		3	..	4	1	2	20	5	32	133	
March	1	3	3		1	..	3	..	2	3	2	10	69	
Total	92	109	96	124	72	493	105	82	83	98	71	439	1,286	

According to these Returns, the loss of the Heavy Brigade by sickness was 47 per cent.; of the Light Brigade 38 per cent.; and of the Artillery 42 per cent. in the six months under observation. Average of the whole about 42 per cent.

The Adjutant-General of Artillery states that the proportion in which the loss fell on each of the batteries according to their locality was as follows:—

7 Batteries stationed at the front lost $\frac{4}{5}$ of each battery; these were exposed all the Winter, and had to fetch their own forage daily from Balaklava.
W. Battery lost $\frac{1}{6}$ of the battery; were stationed at Balaklava all the Winter.
C. and I. Troop lost $\frac{1}{2}$ of each troop; were part of the Winter only at Balaklava.

MEMORANDUM by Colonel Tulloch, Military Superintendent of Pensioners, respecting the Hospital Ambulance Corps formed for Service in the East.

IN the end of March, 1854, a communication was received by the Deputy-Secretary-at-War from Colonel Steele, then Military Secretary to Lord Raglan, requesting that volunteers might be obtained from the Pension List, to form an Hospital Ambulance Corps for service in the East. The qualifications required, and the terms on which it was proposed to engage these men are contained in the following circular, which was addressed to the Staff Officers of the several Pension Districts, with the view of obtaining volunteers for this duty, as soon as possible:—

"Sir, *War Office, March* 30, 1854.

"I am directed to inform you that 10 serjeants and 100 privates, from the Pension List, are required immediately as drivers of light waggons for the sick and wounded of the army now under orders for Turkey, also 250 privates, to be employed as hospital orderlies there, and 10 serjeants as hospital serjeants.

"2. The pay of the serjeants will be 1*s.* 10*d.* a day; that of the privates 1*s.* 3*d.* a-day; they will also be entitled to the usual military ration for the regulated stoppage of 3½*d.* per diem, and to all other allowances and advantages enjoyed by regular troops in the field or in garrison; but the service is not to give any claim to increase of pension, except in case of wounds or injuries received in action, or permanent disability contracted in and by such service.

"3. These rates of pay will be in addition to pension, but if the Pensioner be married, one half, at least, of his pension must be left for the support of his wife, and two-thirds if he have a wife and family not otherwise provided for.

"4. In the event of any of the hospital orderlies being employed as servants to the medical officers of the staff, they shall receive in addition to their pay the usual regimental allowance of not less than 1*s.* 6*d.* per week for that duty.

"5. Each Pensioner shall receive, on enrolment, three pounds, with the usual clothing of an enrolled Pensioner, besides a shell jacket and pair of boots, which clothing will be renewed annually so long as he continues to be thus employed. Of this enrolment money, two pounds is to be applied in the purchase of such additional necessaries as may be required beyond the usual equipment of an enrolled Pensioner, the other pound will be paid to the Pensioner, but no enrolment money is to be issued in any subsequent year.

"6. All expenses attending the forwarding of these men from their homes to the place of their destination will be defrayed by the public, and they will, of course, be subject to martial law during the period of their service.

"7. You will read these conditions to the Pensioners in your district at the April payments, and you may recommend for this service, according to the form inclosed, the number noted on margin, provided they are not above 50 years of age, and are found fit on medical inspection.

"8. You will be careful in making your selection that a preference is given, so far as regards the drivers, to men who have served in Cavalry or Artillery, or who, from having been engaged in agricultural pursuits, are accustomed to the management of horses. In the selection of the other classes a like preference is to be given to those who have been orderlies in hospitals, or officers servants; and none are to be recommended in any case but men of good character.

"9. Owing to the difficulties which might arise as to their means of support, you will avoid recommending any who have large families, unless you are satisfied that they can contribute to their own support, and not become burdensome to the parish.

"10. Should eligible candidates present themselves in greater numbers than are required, you can add the names of one or two in a supplementary list, to be referred to, if more are wanted; but you will hold out no certainty of success to those who are thus noted.

"11. You will take the same steps for the medical inspection of these men, prior to recommending them, as in the case of men intended for convict guards—the degree of efficiency required will be such as usually constitutes fitness for "garrison duty;" and, as the demand for their services is most pressing, it will be necessary that the lists should reach this office by the 10th proximo at latest.

"12. It is not necessary that these men should be taken from your enrolled Pensioners if you have others in your district properly qualified who wish to go; but no apprehension of reducing your establishment is to be allowed to retard your exertions in bringing forward proper candidates for this service, if they can be found in your district; and you may enroll the most efficient of the reserve class to supply their places, if you have none others available to complete your enrolled force."

Some doubts were expressed by me, at the time, as to whether the pay offered, which was only 1*s.* 3*d.* a-day, would bring forward the best class of candidates, particularly at the commencement of a war, when there were such demands for their services in the militia, coast-guard, dock-yards, and other establishments. The required number was, however, with some difficulty obtained; but, there being no surplus available, the power of selection was necessarily circumscribed.

Each man was examined by a competent medical officer, before being recommended in

his district. His character was inquired into, not only as it stood on leaving the regiment, but since he became a Pensioner: and his age was ascertained, by the regimental records, not to have exceeded that specified in the circular, at which a degree of efficiency sufficient for hospital duties, might reasonably be expected.

On their arrival at Woolwich, the men were again inspected with reference to their fitness for the duty required of them; and also a third time, previous to their embarkation. Men doubtful in point of efficiency were rejected, even at the risk of reducing the establishment, and the same course was adopted in regard to three or four whose conduct had proved unsatisfactory during the few weeks they were at Woolwich; but nothing could be better than the conduct of the corps generally, while there.

It will be observed, by the circular before quoted, that 100 were to be selected for the purpose of driving the ambulance waggons for the sick, and that the remaining 250 privates were to be employed as hospital orderlies and servants for the medical staff. For the former duty, of course, Cavalry Pensioners were selected; unfortunately, these were barely sufficient to make up the establishment, and, immediately on their arriving at Varna, it was found that, owing to the very small size of the horses of that country, double the number originally intended were necessary to draw the waggons. A corresponding addition was consequently required in the number of drivers, and, to meet this the ablest of the Infantry Pensioners were taken from the duty for which they were originally selected—that of hospital orderlies, and converted into waggon drivers.

As might have been expected, representations very soon followed that these men were unfit for the purpose—that they neither knew how to ride, nor to take care of their horses, which was very probably the case. The men, on their part, complained that a duty was thus imposed upon them for which they had never engaged, and were in no respect qualified; while, in consequence of this abstraction of the best of the force, the medical officers maintained that the remainder handed over to them were neither in sufficient numbers, nor sufficiently effective for the duties to be performed.

This difficulty was the more felt because, unfortunately, the corps having landed about the time when cholera first made its appearance among the troops at Varna, was speedily attacked, and 35 men perished by that epidemic in a few days, besides several being rendered unfit for further service. From this cause, and so many being required as drivers, only 66 were, within a month or two after their arrival, found available for hospital orderlies, and 31 as servants to medical staff, out of 250 originally intended for these duties —a proportion by far too small to be of much use for the wants of the hospital, at a time when great sickness prevailed.

Much dissatisfaction was in consequence expressed, particularly by the medical officers, at the composition of the corps; and, founding on various irregularities which had occurred on the first night of their landing, when many of these Pensioners rejoined corps and messmates from whom they had been long separated, and when some excesses might, perhaps, have been expected on the part of old soldiers, representations were made to the Secretary-at-War by Lord Raglan, which led to an investigation as to whether the required conditions of their engagement had been complied with. The result was that, on referring to the characters of the men, as ascertained from their corps, it was found not only that they had received good characters from their corps, but that 67 of them had been discharged with the following distinctions specially for their good conduct while in the army.

17 had 1 Good Conduct badge.	The ages were as follows:—
15 had 2 do.	27 under 35.
10 had 3 do.	30 between 35 and 40.
13 had 4 do.	141 between 40 and 45.
3 had 5 do.	121 between 45 and 50.
2 had 6 do.	2 above 50.
4 had Good Conduct medals.	
3 had these medals and gratuities.	
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As to their age, the result was equally satisfactory, for, it will be seen by the above summary that none of them were past the time of life which had been fixed as the maximum, except two, one of whom had been taken out by a medical officer, at his own request, as a servant; and the other had been admitted as a special case, in consequence of having previously travelled in the East, where, it was supposed, his knowledge of the language might be useful.

It formed one of the grounds of complaint, that there was not a sufficient number of wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and harness-makers among the Pensioners, to keep the waggons in order. It did not seem to have occurred to those who made it how unlikely it was that men of that description, who can generally earn 4*s.* or 5*s.* a-day in England, to volunteer for service in the Crimea at 1*s.* 3*d.* a-day.

An erroneous idea seemed also to have been prevalent as to the Secretary-at-War's powers to enforce the services of Pensioners for such a duty. Officers who complained of the composition of the force, were not apparently aware that all he could do was to send out men who volunteered; that such a service could not be made compulsory; and that, consequently, there was no alternative but either to take those who offered themselves, or to do without.

As no more could volunteer to fill vacancies in the corps, after it had arrived in the Crimea, it gradually became extinct, and the Pensioners were sent home as opportunities offered, but not before the results of the winter had shown that, in spite of their alleged age and inefficiency, the loss among those employed in the Crimea and at Scutari, during that period, had only been about half as great as among the rest of the troops.

No doubt many of the objections with respect to age arose from the medical officers having assumed as correct the statements of the men, though much exaggerated, particularly when they were anxious to be sent home—a singular instance of which has recently come to light in the case of a man discharged from the force on the plea of being 74 though his real age was only 53.

The corps not having been sent to the Crimea till after the battle of Alma, any opinion as to its value for field service must be merely speculative; but it was very useful after the battle of Inkermann in carrying off the wounded, and a party has been always on duty adjacent to the trenches for the same purpose; the reasons why the services of these men had to be called for at all are explained in a previous part of this Report, to which reference may be made, for any further information on the subject.

Report on the unfitness of Ammunition Boots issued to the men.

Proceedings of a Board assembled in camp in conformity to Regimental Orders, 19th Regiment, dated 8th January, 1855, "to report upon the fitness or unfitness of the present issue of small boots, for the use of the men, of the sealed pattern, and call upon any individual who may have worn these articles to give their testimony, by which they may adduce strong facts to prove their usefulness, or otherwise; if also they should consider the patent waterproof Blucher boot, submitted and tested by a sergeant of the regiment at Chobham, more adapted to answer the ends proposed, they will add this to their report."

President:—Captain Rooke.

Members:—
Captain Bright. Captain Chippindale.
Surgeon Longmore.

The Board are of opinion that the ammunition boot, as at present used by the men, is not adapted for the service in which the regiment is employed; and from evidence given by sergeants and soldiers of the regiment, it appears in many cases that two or three days' wear on duty and fatigues have rendered the boots useless, the heels and soles becoming detached from the "uppers."

The Board from personal knowledge can form no opinion as to the comparative merits of the "patent waterproof Blucher boots" and the present ammunition boot. Sergeant Drury, 19th Regiment, who had a pair of the patent boots issued to him when the regiment was encamped at Chobham, states that the boots are in every way superior to the ammunition boots which have been and are now issued to the men.

(Signed) J. L. ROOKE, *Captain, 19th Regiment*, President.
R. O. BRIGHT, *Captain, 19th Regiment.*
ED. CHIPPINDALE, *Captain, 19th Regiment.*
THOMAS LONGMORE, *Surgeon, 19th Regiment.*

Camp, Sebastopol, January 8, 1855.

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TO

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

SUPPLIES OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA,

WITH THE

EVIDENCE ANNEXED, AND APPENDIX.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1856.

422—I.

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1. *Examination before the Commissioners:*

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TO

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

SUPPLIES OF THE BRITISH A IN THE CRIMEA,

WITH THE

EVIDENCE ANNEXED, AND APPENDIX.

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